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HISTORY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA



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Issued in Five Volumes

VOLUME III

3

ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHERS
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1920

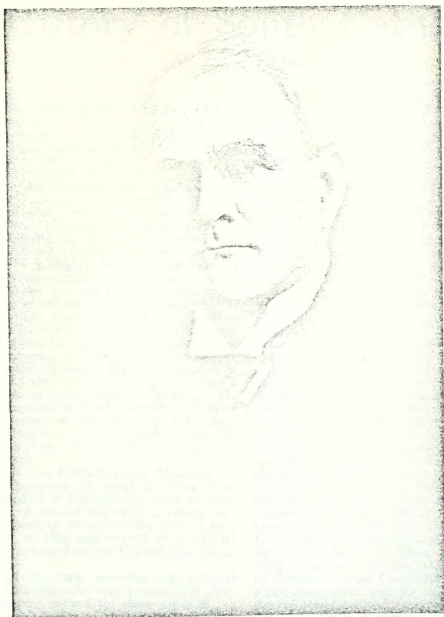
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Richard L. Harrison



Rich L. Manning

Richard L. Manning, first son of a generation of the first Governor Manning, was born in his father's plantation at South County, August 11, 1876. The people of South Carolina looked on him as the greatest weakness in Governor Manning's administration because he was a young man, and he was not a member of the old guard.

He was a young man, and he was not a member of the old guard. He was a young man, and he was not a member of the old guard. He was a young man, and he was not a member of the old guard.

History of South Carolina

HON. RICHARD IRVINE MANNING is the sixth of his family who have been governors of South Carolina. His grandmother, Elizabeth Peyre Richardson, a niece of Governor James B. Richardson, a sister of John Peter Richardson, Sr., and an aunt of Governor John Peter Richardson, Jr., was the wife of Governor Richard Irvine Manning, Sr., was the mother of Governor John Laurence Manning and grandmother of Governor Richard Irvine Manning.

Doubtless always the major distinction will rest upon Richard Irvine Manning the younger, not only upon the high quality of his domestic administration marked by earnest reforms and progressive handlings of state institutions, but also because of the extraordinary responsibilities devolving upon his leadership during the two years in which this country was involved in the war with Germany.

The first American Manning was Laurence Manning, an Irish lad who came with his widowed mother to this country before the Revolutionary war. They settled in Pennsylvania, and from that province he entered the Continental army. He was wounded at Staten Island, and after recovering was transferred to Light Horse Harry Lee's Legion in Virginia. He served in the campaign in South Carolina and after the Revolution settled in this state, where he married Susannah, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson of South Carolina. He was the first adjutant general of the state.

One of his sons was Richard Irvine Manning the elder, who was governor of South Carolina from 1824 to 1826 and died in Philadelphia while a member of Congress. A son of this early governor was John Laurence Manning, who filled the post of governor from 1832 to 1834 and served as a colonel under General Beauregard of the Confederate States Army.

Another son of the early governor was Colonel Richard Irvine Manning, who was a successful planter in Sumter county, served for some years in the State Senate, and became colonel on the staff of General Patrick Henry Nelson of the Confederate States Army. He also raised and equipped a cavalry company. He died during the war as a result of exposure. His wife was Elizabeth Allen Sinkler of Berkeley County.

Richard Irvine Manning, their son and a grandson of the first Governor Manning was born on the Homesley plantation in Sumter County August 15, 1859. The people of South Carolina doubtless felt the greater confidence in Governor Manning as their chief executive because throughout his mature

lifetime he has been a practical farmer and a sound business man and the qualities that enabled him to make success as a tiller of the soil were the qualities needed in the direction of state affairs. He received his early education in private schools, in the Kenmore University High School at Amherst, Virginia, and was a student in the University of Virginia until 1879, after which he took up the study of law. However, he never entered the legal profession and since 1880 his business has been farming and banking in Sumter County. From time to time he became connected with other business interests of growing magnitude, and is president and director of the National Bank of Sumter, president and director of the Bank of Maysville, president of the Cotton Warehouse Company, director of the Telephone Company, the Telephone Manufacturing Company, the Magneto Manufacturing Company, Palmetto Fire Insurance Company, the Anderson Motor Company, and the New York Life Insurance Company.

His home county sent him to the House of Representatives, where he served from 1892 to 1898, and from 1898 to 1906 he was a member of the State Senate. He was also a candidate for governor during that period but was defeated by the liquor issue. In 1914 he was elected governor of South Carolina, and by re-election served the two terms in 1915-17 and 1917-19. His first term was especially notable for the restoration of the enforcement of law; for the upholding of the decrees of courts and sustaining the verdict of juries; for the banishing of race track gambling and other forms of vice; return to the respect of law and order; for the broadening of popular education for town and country, for mill and farm, for the inauguration of compulsory education; for shorter hours of labor, for the adoption of a child labor law; for the creation of a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; for the creation of a tax commission, and the equalization of taxes; for the reinstatement and reorganization of the National Guard of South Carolina; the reorganization in the management of the State Hospital for the Insane; for the establishment of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the Institution for the Feeble Minded and the opening of the State Tuberculosis Hospital. Soon after his second inauguration America entered the war with Germany and he left office about three months after the armistice. Governor Manning's only military experience was as a member of the National Guard in 1878, but the record of several of his soldier sons is detailed on other pages of this publication.

Governor Manning has attended every Democratic State Convention since 1884, is a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, and was a delegate at large from South Carolina to national conventions in 1912, 1916, and 1920. He is a Mason and Shriner, Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World, a member of the Cosmos Club, Rotary Club and Ridgewood Club, is a Delta Kappa Epsilon and was a member of the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and on the Board of the National Red Cross. He is a life trustee of Clemson College. He has been deeply interested in his church, Protestant Episcopal, served as warden and vestryman, member of the Standing Committee Board of Missions, and Finance Committee, as trustee of the Church Home and Orphanage, and from 1884 has been a member of the Diocesan Councils and of the General Convention since 1892. He was chairman of the Diocesan Committee and member of the National Committee in the Episcopal nationwide campaign in 1919-20.

February 10, 1881, at Richmond, Virginia, he married Lelia Bernard Meredith, daughter of Judge John A. and Sarah (Bernard) Meredith. Brief mention of their children is as follows: Sarah Bernard, only daughter, who married Rev. Alfred R. Berkeley of the Episcopal Church; Richard Irvine; John Meredith; William Sinkler, who married Barbara Brodie; Vivian Meredith who married Adair McDowell; Bernard who married Catherine Burton; Wyndham Meredith who married Laura A. Stevens; Elizabeth Allen; Laelius Meredith; St. George Sinkler; Burwell D.; John Adger; and Preston Cocke. Six of his sons served in the American Expeditionary Forces in the war with Germany: Maj. William Sinkler Manning who was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne battle November 5, 1918; First Lieutenant Vivian Meredith Manning; Maj. Bernard Manning; Lieut. Col. Wyndham Meredith Manning; Corp. Burwell Deas Manning; Battalion Sergeant Major John Adger Manning.

CHRISTIE BENET, a lawyer, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, December 26, 1879. His father, William Christie Benet is a native of Scotland and well known in South Carolina as a lawyer and Circuit Judge. His mother was Susan McGowan of Abbeville, the daughter of Gen. Samuel McGowan.

Christie Benet attended the public schools at Abbeville and was educated thereafter at the College of Charleston, University of South Carolina and at the University of Virginia. He is now a member of the law firm of Benet, Shand & McGowan.

He has been Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, City Attorney of Columbia, and United States Senator from South Carolina.

He married Alice VanY. Haskell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander C. Haskell of Columbia, October 17, 1905. They have two children: Christie Benet, Jr., and Alice VanY. Benet.

HON. ROBERT ARCHER COOPER, who was inaugurated governor of South Carolina in January, 1919, has been a real leader among the people of the state many years. By profession he is a lawyer and had extensive experience as a legislator and circuit solicitor before his name became known over the state in connection with larger offices.

While he brought exceptional qualification to the office of governor, Mr. Cooper is in a true sense a South Carolina commoner, and in an important sense represents the plain people. He was born in Waterloo Township, Laurens County, June 12, 1874, a son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Jones) Cooper. His paternal grandfather Rev. John A. Cooper was a Baptist minister distinguished in the early days by his vigorous intellect and eloquence. The maternal grandfather Barber Archer Jones settled in Laurens County from Virginia about 1830 and was a contractor. Governor Cooper's father was a farmer and the son grew up as a farm boy, had limited advantages in the local schools, and had real work and serious responsibilities when many boys of a later day enjoy luxury and complete freedom from care. The best part of his education was the one year spent in the Jones High School, where he owed much to the inspiration of the principal, William P. Culbertson. He then taught in country schools for four years, and at the same time studied law with Col. B. W. Ball. In 1897 he entered the law office of Senator J. L. M. Irby, and in December, 1898, was admitted to the bar. After the death of Senator Irby he formed a partnership with Col. H. Y. Simpson and for eighteen years has been a member of the firm of Simpson, Cooper & Babb, one of the leading law partnerships in that section of the state.

His character and abilities have been generously devoted to the service of his community and state. His first important office was an appointment as local magistrate in 1899. In 1900 at the age of twenty-six he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and reelected two years later. In 1904 he was a candidate for solicitor of the old Seventh District, and the following year upon the creation of the Eighth District he made a successful race for the office of circuit solicitor and served twelve years. That service brought him a well deserved fame as a prosecuting lawyer, and he handled many important cases for the commonwealth.

Governor Cooper first entered the race for the governorship in 1914, and in that year and again in 1916 received so much support in the primaries and developed such strength among remote sections of the state as to make his choice in 1918 a logical one. In 1918 he had the distinction of being nominated over six opponents at the first primary. He is the first Laurens County citizen to become governor by popular vote. Judge William D. Simpson also from Laurens County, and a former occupant of the office became governor from the office of lieutenant governor when Wade Hampton was chosen to the United States Senate in 1878.

Governor Cooper has been prominent in business and civic affairs in Laurens for many years, and has been president of the Laurens Trust Company. He is a leader in religious life, a member and officer of the First Baptist Church of Laurens. March 23, 1899, he married Miss Mamie Eugenia Machen, a native of Laurens County, and a daughter of James T. and Eugenia (Poole) Machen. She died June 22, 1914, having become the mother of five children, of whom the sole survivor is a daughter, Mamie Elizabeth.

November 15, 1917, Governor Cooper wedded Dorcas Ray Chalmes who was born in Newberry Coun-



R. A. Cooper



Wm. S. Morrison

ty, South Carolina, a daughter of Fred Nance, and Dorcas (Ray) Chalmes. Having been left an orphan during her early girlhood, she was reared in the home of an uncle, Thomas Ray, at Laurens. She became a student in Winthrop College, from which institution she graduated in 1905, winning the degree of A. B. She engaged in the profession of teaching and for the ensuing eleven years, thus engaged in Albemarle, North Carolina, Laurens, South Carolina, and in Columbia. To this marriage has been born a son, Robert Archer, Jr.

Governor Cooper is widely and favorably known throughout the state as an active and prominent member of the time honored Masonic fraternity. He first became a member of Orman Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fork Shoals, Greenville County. He was one of the organizers, and a charter member of Laurens Lodge, No. 260, and was elected its first master. He is a member of Rising Sun Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, both at Laurens, Greenville Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, at Greenville, and is also a past potentate of Omar Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Charleston. He was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of South Carolina, serving as such during the term of 1916-17.

Governor Cooper brings to his high office that measure of ability, broadened by a wide experience, which bespeaks a successful and business-like administration of the affairs of state, and a faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him as chief executive of one of our oldest commonwealths.

WILLIAM SHANNON MORRISON became a teacher as a means of paying for his advanced education. He found the work not only congenial, but a constant source of inspiration to his best powers and abilities, and as an educator he has rendered a splendid service to his native state. He has been active as a school man for over forty-five years, and for a quarter of a century has enjoyed the quiet dignity of professor of history and political economy at Clemson College.

He was born at Winnsboro in Fairfield County, April 7, 1853, son of William Austin and Nancy Ray (Carlisle) Morrison. His father was a son of Robert and Nancy (McCreight) Morrison. Nancy McCreight was descended from an ancestor who came from the north of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in what is now Fairfield County, South Carolina. William McCreight died about the beginning of that war and is buried at Winnsboro. His son William was a captain in the War of 1812, afterwards a militia colonel and was also buried at Winnsboro. William McCreight, Jr., was the father of Nancy, wife of Robert Morrison. Nancy Ray Carlisle, Professor Morrison's mother, was descended from one of five Carlisle brothers, Henry, John, Thomas, Alexander and William, who came with their parents from the north of Ireland early in the nineteenth century and settled in Fairfield County. Of these brothers William married Mary Ann Buchanan, and Nancy Ray Carlisle was one of their children.

The formative years of William Shannon Morrison were spent in that peculiarly trying and pov-

erty stricken period of South Carolina during and following the war between the states. He was fortunate in the possession of good health and a sound constitution, and much of his continued health and vigor is due to his early associations with the open country. At the age of sixteen in 1869 his parents moved from Winnsboro to a farm near Blackstock, where he worked in the fields. His father had been a merchant at Winnsboro, and served for a number of years as postmaster of that town. Through some assistance from relatives and by his individual efforts, Professor Morrison acquired his higher education. During one vacation he earned money by selling books and maps and in another he taught a term of school. He attended private schools at Winnsboro, also Mount Zion Institute, and in 1867, 1868 and 1869 attended the preparatory department of Wofford College. One of his early teachers was A. C. Elder of Blackstock. From 1869 to 1871 he worked on a farm near Blackstock and studied at night and whenever opportunity came. In October, 1871, he entered the freshman class of Wofford College, and was graduated in June, 1875, being Greek orator. During his early life Mr. Morrison found his chief literary inspiration in the Bible, history and Simm's novels. As a child he attended Sunday school regularly in the old brick church (Methodist) at Winnsboro, and has always taken an active interest in Sunday school work.

Ten days after his graduation from Wofford College he was appointed teacher of a free school at McAbee's Academy, five miles from Spartanburg. His continuous record as an educator since that date may be briefly reviewed as follows: Teacher at Blackstock three months in the fall of 1874, also the summer term of 1875 at McAbee's Academy, three months in the fall of 1875 in a private school at Easley. He then founded and for seven years from 1876 to 1883 was principal of the Wellford High School in Spartanburg County. Mr. Morrison is credited with organizing the city school system of both Spartanburg and Greenville. He was superintendent at Spartanburg two years and for six years was city superintendent at Greenville. In July, 1893, he identified himself with Clemson College and is one of the oldest members of its faculty. At first he was instructor in history and political economy, and for many years has been head of that department. Besides his regular duties as a member of the teaching staff he has performed special work in county teachers institutes in more than half the counties of the state, and has been assigned as a lecturer on industrial education at farmers institutes in nearly every county. He was secretary of the first Normal Institute held in Spartanburg in 1881, and was president of the State Teachers Association at Anderson in 1891. His writings comprise a large number of addresses on educational and historical subjects.

Mr. Morrison is a democrat and while in college joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for many years has been a steward of the church at Clemson and several times a lay delegate to district and annual conferences. December 12, 1878, he married Miss Maggie Jackson of Spartanburg County. They have had five children, four daughters and one son.

SAMUEL TOMPKINS CARTER, state treasurer of South Carolina, and also a well known Columbia banker, is one of the men who have been longest associated with the state government, and has held some office in the state capital for over twenty years.

He was born at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, September 9, 1871, a son of Capt. Jonathan H. and Henrietta (Tompkins) Carter. He is of a distinguished family on both sides. His maternal uncle, Col. D. H. Tompkins, was at one time secretary of state. Capt. Jonathan H. Carter was a Virginian, and was a graduate from the first class of the Annapolis Naval Academy. He became an officer in the United States navy, served during the Mexican war, and continued in the service until he resigned in April, 1861, and joined the Confederate army. Later he was assigned to the Confederate navy and was promoted to captain before the close of the war.

Samuel T. Carter was twelve years old when his father died and he assumed serious responsibilities in advance of his age. He managed to acquire a good education, and was one of the first students enrolled at the opening of Clemson College in 1893. He finished his sophomore year there. In December, 1894, he became chief clerk under his uncle, Colonel Tompkins, then secretary of state. From 1895 to 1897, three years, he was clerk to the state superintendent of education, W. D. Mayfield. From 1898 to 1907, a period of ten years, Mr. Carter was bookkeeper in the state treasurer's office and in 1908 was promoted to chief clerk in that department, serving five years, until 1912. This experience gave him masterful qualifications and knowledge concerning all the duties of the state treasurer, and his election to the office of state treasurer was based largely on these qualifications and his well known prominence over the state at large. He has served continuously as state treasurer since 1913.

Mr. Carter is president and director of the following well known institutions in Columbia: The Commercial Bank, Guarantee Trust Company of South Carolina, Guarantee Investment Company, the Shandon Building and Loan Company and president of the Carter Motor Company. In politics he is a democrat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, serving as chancellor commander of Columbia Lodge No. 106 in 1907, is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Ridgewood Club and the Columbia Club of Columbia.

October 23, 1895, at Columbia, Mr. Carter married Miss Nell Brooks, youngest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. U. R. Brooks. Her father was a Confederate soldier of distinguished record. At one time he was chief clerk to the secretary of state, and served as clerk of the South Carolina Supreme Court from 1805 to 1917. He was also author of several published works. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have a family of seven children: Nell Montague, Mary Henrietta, Samuel T., Jr., Ulysses Brooks, Jonathan H., Susan Travis and William Bennett.

DUNCAN CLINCH HEYWARD, who was governor of North Carolina from 1903 to 1907, was a successful business man and man of affairs long before

this great dignity and responsibility was imposed upon him. Since making his creditable record of two terms in the governor's chair, he has continued to be a large factor in the financial and business life of the state. For the past six years he has been collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at Columbia.

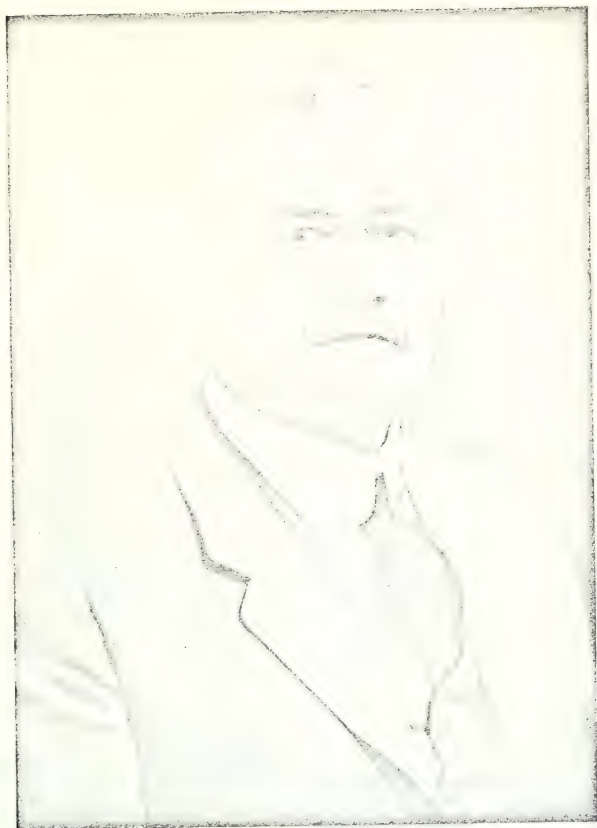
Governor Heyward was born June 24, 1864, in Richland County, son of Edward Barnwell and Katherine Maria (Clinch) Heyward. His father devoted his life to rice planting, served as a lieutenant of engineers in the Confederate army, was a graduate of South Carolina College, had traveled extensively in Europe and was a man of well known cultivation and literary tastes. Katherine Maria Clinch was a daughter of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch of Georgia, a general in the United States army who held the most important command in Florida during the Indian wars there.

Governor Heyward when six years of age lost both his parents within six months of each other and he was reared by his mother's sister and step-mother. He attended private schools in the city of Charleston, spent three years in the Cheltenham Academy near Philadelphia, and in 1882 entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was there three years, pursuing special studies for which he received diplomas, but took no degree.

Immediately upon leaving college in 1885 he returned to South Carolina and soon was absorbed in the planting of rice on the Combahee River in Colleton County. For four or five generations his father's people have been rice planters in this state, and most of the lands inherited by Governor Heyward had been a grant to his people. His mother's people had been prominent rice planters on the Satilla River in Georgia, and to them also their lands had been grants. From 1887 to January, 1903, when he entered the governor's mansion, Mr. Heyward and family resided in Walterboro, within twenty miles of the plantation. Though one of the largest planters in the state, he led an uneventful life so far as its public manifestations were concerned.

In the summer of 1901 came the first interruption to this quiet routine. He had never figured at all in politics, but at that time was persuaded by his friends over the state to become a candidate for governor in the democratic primary in the summer of 1902. He was elected over four opponents, and in his home county out of a total of 3,000 votes lost only 56. He served as governor from January, 1903, to January, 1907, two terms. The second time he was elected without opposition and was the first governor to be accorded a second term without opposition after the primary elections were instituted in 1890, and no succeeding governor has so far been chosen as his own successor. Governor Heyward was succeeded by Martin F. Ansel. After leaving the governor's chair he was elected president of the Standard Warehouse Company of Columbia and the Columbia Savings Bank & Trust Company, positions he held about two years, and then returned to rice planting, enlarging greatly the extent of his business in that field.

In September, 1913, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the District of South Caro-



D. C. Shepard



W. P. Rogers

lina by President Wilson, and that office he still retains. For several years he was captain of a Cavalry Company in Colleton County.

In recent years rice planting to a great extent has been abandoned on the south Atlantic coast, and Governor Heyward is now one of the most prominent men engaged in a great reconstruction task for the rehabilitation of former rice land so as to change their physical condition to make them capable of raising other crops. In recognition of his work in this direction a certificate has recently been conferred upon him by the faculty of Clemson Agricultural College.

Governor Heyward has long been prominent in the Knights of Pythias in South Carolina, having been elected grand chancellor for the state in 1897, holding that office until May, 1898. In 1901 he was chosen supreme representative. He is also a Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church.

February 11, 1886, at Lexington, Virginia, he married Mary Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Alexander D. Campbell of Rockbridge County, Virginia. They have four children: Katherine Bayard, unmarried; Mary Campbell Heyward, wife of Irvine F. Belser; Duncan C., Jr., and Alexander C. Heyward.

CHARLES BURWELL BOBO, for many years actively identified with the commercial affairs of the City of Laurens, is one of the most prominent Baptist laymen in South Carolina.

He was born on a farm in Spartanburg County February 11, 1864, son of Charles Burwell and Lucinda Keran (Drummond) Bobo. His grandfather was Pinckney Bobo. The father was also a native of Spartanburg County, and early in the war between the states became a lieutenant in the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment. He was killed at the battle of Clay's Farm May 20, 1864, only a few weeks after the birth of his son Charles B. He also left an older son, W. E. Bobo, a well known farmer of Laurens County. His widow afterward became the wife of Milton Augustus Knight and died in 1896, at the age of fifty-six. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church all her life.

Charles B. Bobo grew up on a farm, but at the age of eighteen became clerk in a store at Laurens and acquired his early merchandising experience there. In 1885 he completed a course in the Southern Business College at Louisville, Kentucky, and the following two years was bookkeeper for J. H. Morgan & Brother at Greenville.

He then became a member of the newly established firm of Orr, Owings & Bobo, general merchants at Laurens. A year later Mr. Orr sold out and the firm of Owings & Bobo continued as general merchants until 1898, when they sold the larger part of their business to Mr. T. N. Barksdale. However, the firm of Owings & Bobo is still in existence, and does a large business in farm supplies and fertilizer and also conducts an investment banking business, though not accepting deposits.

Mr. Bobo has achieved a gratifying success in business. He started with limited capital, and it is his sincere belief that "the Lord blessed his endeavors," and that sincerity has been thoroughly

tested by his liberality and devotion to the cause of the church. He has been a prominent worker both in local and larger bodies of the Baptist denomination. He has been signally honored by his denomination. He is now serving his second term as president of the South Carolina State Baptist Convention, his third year as a state member of Foreign Mission Board, his second year as trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, his sixteenth year as trustee of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, and his eleventh year as moderator of the Laurens Association. He was also one of the Commission of Fifteen to plan and carry out the \$75,000,000 campaign for the Southern Baptist Association. In his home church at Laurens he has been for many years deacon and treasurer. His wife has been equally zealous with him in church work. Mr. Bobo married Miss Martha Banksdale in 1887.

WILLIAM PRIESTLY CONYERS, a member of the state board of pardons, is one of Greenville's well-to-do and most enterprising business men and citizens. He trained himself for the law, practiced a brief time, but for over a quarter of a century has been active in the real estate business, and several of Greenville's most substantial buildings in the business district have been built or owned by him.

Perhaps nothing else he has done has so much potential value as an example and standard of possibilities in agriculture in upper South Carolina as the farm which Mr. Conyers has developed, operates and owns in partnership with Mr. T. C. Gower. It is by competent judges pronounced the finest farm in Greenville County, comprising 400 acres situated on the Laurens Road two miles east of Greenville. While they have spared no expense in making the farm what it is, it is by no means a rich man's hobby, and for years has paid its way and justified every expense and care bestowed upon it. They carry out a system of crop rotation, which has achieved the finest results. This rotation is corn, followed by wheat and oats, and then cotton. Mr. Conyers is committed by experience to liberal expenditure for fertilizer, and after that he depends on thorough and scientific cultivation to get results. One hundred and thirty-six bales of cotton was produced in 1919 on seventy-five acres on this farm. For a number of years he has taken state prizes on wheat and other products on his farms. The livestock feature is also giving the place a well deserved fame. They have a herd of thoroughbred registered Hereford cattle, and thoroughbred Duroc hogs. In effect it is a private demonstration farm, and the experiments worked out there are of the greatest value to Greenville County and have already done a great deal to elevate the standards of agriculture in that section.

Mr. Conyers was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, in 1871, a son of Samuel E. and Mary (Oliver) Conyers. His mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. His father, the late Captain Conyers, served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army, was an extensive planter and land owner in Clarendon County, and was of English ancestry. The Conyers family has lived in Clarendon County, formerly Sumter district, since prior to the Revolutionary war.

William P. Conyers attended local schools, the

Sumter High School and the Florida Military Academy at Gainesville, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. After a year of school teaching he came to Greenville in 1890 and began the study of law in the office of his half-brother Hon. H. J. Haynsworth. Admitted to the bar in 1892, at the age of twenty-one, he practiced for only a short time and then gave practically all his attention to the real estate and loan business. Mr. Conyers is senior member of the firm of Conyers & Gower. Of late years he has handled his own property, doing no brokerage business.

His business ability has made him a very successful man. He is an extensive owner of valuable city and country property. Mr. Conyers built and is the owner of the building occupied by the Southern Public Utilities Company, at the corner of Washington and Laurens streets, owns other business and residence property, and built the Mills Building and the Conyers-Gower Building, which he later sold.

Governor Cooper honored him with appointment to the state board of pardons in April, 1919, of which he is chairman. Mr. Conyers is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Marie Gower, daughter of the late T. C. Gower. Her father was Greenville's most noted pioneer business man, being founder of the firm of Gower, Cox & Markley. Mr. and Mrs. Conyers have three children named Mrs. Sarah Westervelt, William Priestly, Jr., and Mary Oliver Conyers.

William P. Conyers, Jr., was a student in the University of North Carolina when at the age of nineteen and upon the declaration of war with Germany, he came home, volunteered, and almost immediately was sent overseas to France. All through the war he was with the headquarters troops of the Thirtieth Division in the Second Army Corps. He received his honorable discharge and returned home in April, 1919.

PAUL HAZELIUS HALTIWANGER. One of South Carolina's citizens longest and most continuously identified with business affairs and whose rise from a humble clerkship in a country store to executive of one of the state's leading corporations has been most conspicuous is Paul Hazelius Haltiwanger, president of the Carolina Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Haltiwanger was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, July 21, 1848, son of George and Elizabeth Ann (Dreher) Haltiwanger. His father was a Lutheran minister. His early education was acquired in private schools, and when he was thirteen years old his parents moved to Edgefield County. He acquired his first business training there as clerk in a general store. During 1871-72 he managed to get a little more education while attending Newberry College, and on leaving that school again resumed work in a store.

Mr. Haltiwanger came to Columbia in 1875. For several years he continued as a clerk, and from 1878 to 1892 was in the general merchandise business for himself. In the latter year he organized the Farmers Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, and was one of the active executives in the business until 1904. In 1902 he purchased an interest in the Carolina Casualty and Insurance Company, and soon afterward reorganized it as the

Carolina Life Insurance Company, of which he has since been president. Mr. Haltiwanger is a member and elder in St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Columbia.

December 30, 1880, he married Miss Nancy Catherine Bouknight, of Lexington County. They are the parents of four children: Ames, the oldest, is assistant cashier of the Carolina Life Insurance Company. He married at Abbeville, October 23, 1907, Mary Lucia Cheatham, and they have three children, Evelyn Cummings, Frances Catherine and Edith. Carrie, the second child of Mr. Haltiwanger, is the wife of C. Henry Wiesepape, a jeweler and optician at Columbia. The two younger children are Laura and Deems. The latter served in the United States Merchant Marine Service, and is now assistant manager of the Richland Shale Products Company, of which his father is president.

AMES HALTIWANGER is one of the young and prominent financial and business leaders at Columbia, and since 1903 has been actively identified with the affairs of the Carolina Insurance Company and shares in the credit for the creation and upbuilding of that splendid South Carolina institution.

Mr. Haltiwanger was born at Columbia February 4, 1884, being a son of Paul Hazelius and Nancy Catherine Haltiwanger. The career of his father is sketched on other pages. The son Ames attended the grade schools of Columbia, spent two years in the University of South Carolina, and finished a business course in Draughon's Business College. As a very young man he was given the responsibilities of assistant paymaster and afterwards paymaster at two of the cotton mills in Columbia, the Richland Cotton Mill and the Capital City Mills.

In 1903 he became a stockholder and director in the Carolina Life Insurance Company. For several years past he has been assistant treasurer and auditor of the company.

While his time has been pretty completely taken up by these duties. Mr. Haltiwanger served as treasurer for the National Lutheran Commission for the Soldiers and Sailors Welfare and for the National Lutheran Council during the period of the war. He is a prominent Lutheran layman, being a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Columbia, a member of its board of deacons and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a democratic voter, but has never participated in practical politics.

October 23, 1907, in the Lebanon Presbyterian Church in Abbeville County Mr. Haltiwanger married Mary Lucia Cheatham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cheatham and a native of Abbeville County. They have three children, Evelyn Cummings, Frances Catherine and Edith Haltiwanger.

VICTOR MOSS MONTGOMERY. The fortunes of the Montgomery family in its various generations might well deserve a volume for the telling. Even in South Carolina they have been important personages, contributors to the sound traditions of civic and social life, patriots, and energizers of the business resources of their respective communities. Apparently all the sturdy elements in the characters of his forbears have been combined in Victor Moss Montgomery, president of the South Carolina Cotton



P.H. Hathivangay



Miss Hallwanger

Manufacturers' Association, and head of some of the greatest cotton mills in and around Spartanburg.

Some of the earls, lords and baronets in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, from whom his family descends, have not been dishonored by the achievements of the South Carolina branch of the family. The first Montgomery was Roger de Montgomerie of Northern France, who was "Count of Montgomery before the Coming of Rolle" in 1612. Later members of the family were American patriots in the Revolution and the War of 1812, including the gallant Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, and Gen. John Montgomery of New Hampshire, who during the second war with Great Britain defended the harbor of Portsmouth against the attack of the enemy.

The first of the family to settle in Spartanburg County was John Montgomery, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania and came to South Carolina in 1785. He married Rosa Roddy. A great-great-grandson of this pioneer was the late Capt. John Henry Montgomery, whose life deserves more than passing mention. He was born December 8, 1833, on the Montgomery plantation fourteen miles from Spartanburg, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Moss) Montgomery. He grew up in the atmosphere of a southern plantation of ante-bellum times, attended good schools under competent teachers and in 1852 went to work as clerk in the country store of John Nesbitt at \$5 a month and board. A year later he was clerking in the store of Robert Price at Columbia, and in 1852 formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Dr. E. R. W. McCrary, in the general mercantile business at Hobbyville. In 1855 his parents and all his brothers and sisters and his brother-in-law moved to Texas, leaving him the sole member of the family in South Carolina.

Along with his store he operated a small tannery until the outbreak of the war. In December, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Company E, Eighteenth South Carolina Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was made commissary with the rank of captain, in 1863 became assistant commissary of the brigade, and in 1864 assistant division commissary. On his return home in 1865 a small stock of leather from his tannery was the only property available for immediate use in recuperating his shattered fortunes. He had a farm, and in this connection he deserves special recognition in South Carolina agriculture as the first to employ commercial fertilizer. The abundant crops he raised by this means attracted wide attention and did more than all argument and theoretical demonstration to point the way to a new agriculture. He himself became the selling agent of fertilizers, and built up a large and prosperous business and at the same time continued the educational propaganda in behalf of its use.

In 1874 Captain Montgomery became a member of the firm of Walker, Fleming & Company, who had a cotton fertilizer business, and in 1874 he moved his business and home to Spartanburg. This firm in 1881 bought a water-power site on the Pacolet river, known as Trough Shoals. A cotton mill was built, and to operate it was organized the Pacolet Manufacturing Company with Captain Montgomery as president and treasurer. By 1894 this plant had increased its facilities to 57,000 spindles and 2,200

looms, with an annual consumption of about 30,000 bales of cotton. In 1917, it may be noted by way of showing the continued growth of the industry, it had over 70,000 spindles and was operating on a capital of \$3,000,000.

The same interests next organized the Spartanburg Mills at Spartanburg, of which Captain Montgomery was also president and treasurer, and under his able direction this industry enjoyed prosperity only second to the Pacolet mills. Captain Montgomery, who died October 31, 1902, was one of the real captains of industry in the formative period of upper South Carolina. In 1888 he became chairman of the board of trustees of the Cooper Limestone Institute, later known as Limestone College, at Limestone Springs, and this was only one of many causes and movements which he aided during his lifetime. In 1857 he married Miss Susan A. Holcombe, daughter of David A. Holcombe, a native of Union County, who settled in Spartanburg County in 1845.

Victor Moss Montgomery, second son of Captain Montgomery, was born in Spartanburg County May 13, 1861, and has been a resident of Spartanburg since 1875. His education was acquired in Wofford College at Spartanburg, Kings Mountain Military School at Yorkville, and Richmond College in Virginia. For one year he clerked in the store of J. H. Morgan & Company at Spartanburg, and was then in business for himself two years. Selling out he became the manager of the mercantile department of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, and gradually familiarized himself with all the technical details of cotton manufacture. His appointment as assistant treasurer in 1897 brought him an active share in the management of the Pacolet Company, and in May, 1903, he was elected president and treasurer to succeed his father. About the same time he succeeded his father as president and treasurer of the company's mill at New Holland, Georgia, and as treasurer of the Gainesville Cotton Mills at Gainesville, Georgia.

Successful management of the business which his father had founded would be in itself highly complimentary, but the new executive soon was overwhelmed with disasters and problems far outside the ordinary routine of management. It was his conduct of affairs at this critical period that gives Mr. Montgomery his particular distinction among the industrial leaders of the state.

Cyclone and flood in quick succession practically destroyed the mill at New Holland, and partially wrecked the plant at Trough in Spartanburg County, the loss running literally into the millions. It would be a calm man indeed who could survey the devastation and see the dawn of a new and better day beyond the ruins. Mr. Montgomery though his tenure of office had been brief had made a fine showing of the company's properties, and the disaster was no reflection on his personal reputation as a practical mill man. He accordingly sought help in the financial centers of the New England textile industry, though without much hope that his name would have the needed weight there. It must have been one of the moments of his greatest satisfaction in his life when three of the greatest men in the textile industries of the East, Mr. S. M. Milligan of New York, Governor Draper of Massachusetts, and F. J.

Hale of Boston supplied him with all the financial backing needed to rehabilitate his properties.

Following the disasters of 1903 the stock of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company was reduced in value very much below par, since it was based on physical properties that had been all but destroyed. In 1919 this stock was worth four for one, book value, and the Pacolet Mills are among the soundest industries of the state. This is not only a reflection of the able management under Mr. Montgomery, but even more it is proof of the value of a man's character, since it was nothing else that procured the hundreds of thousands of dollars required to restore the business. A better illustration could scarcely be found of the important part the human equation plays in the world's affairs.

When the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1918 made Mr. Montgomery their president the members took an opportunity not only to get a forceful executive but pay honor where honor is due. During the war Mr. Montgomery was member of the war service board aiding the price-fixing committee regulating the prices of cotton piece goods. For several years he has been chairman of the committee to place bonds for the building of manufacturing industries in Spartanburg. He also keeps up the interest of his father in Limestone College, being chairman of its board of trustees.

December 20, 1880, he married Mary L. Griffith, daughter of Professor H. P. Griffith of Limestone College. The era of business misfortune seemed to extend to his domestic circle, since in the two years 1903 and 1909, death took away his wife and three of their four children, Marie, John H., and Lucile, leaving Lois, who is the only surviving child by this marriage. April 17, 1907, Mr. Montgomery married Lillian M. Earle, daughter of the late Senator Joseph H. Earle and Annie (Wilton) Earle, of Greenville. Of this marriage there is one son, Victor M., Jr., who is now (1919) eleven years old. The last wife was claimed by death April 7, 1919.

JACOB THOMAS BARRON. The South Carolina bar during the last half century probably produced no lawyer whose numerous distinctions were better earned or better deserved than the late Jacob T. Barron. Mr. Barron practiced law at Columbia thirty years, and in that time he also became one of the most prominent Masons in the state.

He was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, May 20, 1854, and died suddenly at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was temporarily sojourning, September 16, 1910. He was of English and Scotch-Irish descent and a son of Bolin B. and Amanda (Thomas) Barron. He acquired an education suitable to his talents, attending Bingham Military School at Mehane, North Carolina, and in July, 1875, graduating from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He then came to South Carolina to prepare himself for his chosen profession, but from September to December, 1875, was tutor in a private family at Kittrell, North Carolina. He entered the office of an eminent South Carolina lawyer, Col. James H. Rion, of Winsboro, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1879. In the same year he began practice at Columbia and from the first made a specialty of corporation law.

He was appointed attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company in 1879, and his connection with that corporation was continuous and marked by unwavering devotion. The late Warren G. Elhott, general counsel of the Coast Line, was once quoted as saying: "Barron loses us less money than any other counsel with the same amount of territory." Mr. Barron's practice was not altogether confined to law cases. He was frequently employed in other fields and three years before his death was selected to be general counsel for the Columbia Street Railway, Light and Power Company. Obviously his practice was seldom of the commonplace or routine character.

He enjoyed a high reputation among his fellow lawyers, and even in the heat and rivalry of the court room when important interests were at stake, he never lost the courtesy which was one of his special characteristics. At different times he was a member of the following firms: Rion, Lyles & Barron; Rion & Barron; Barron & Ray, and finally Barron, Moore & Barron.

Considering his success in his profession, it is not strange that he had a very brief political record. For two years he was alderman of the Second Ward in the city council, and was also chairman of the board of city schools. To any public cause in which he was engaged he gave the same interest and enthusiasm which the greatest of law cases provoked.

Outside of his profession he was doubtless most widely known for his Masonic work. A brief account of his affiliations and honors in that order is as follows: Past master and life member of Richmond Lodge No. 39, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest and life member of Columbia Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master and life member Union Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander and life member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knight Templars; past grand master and grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; past grand high priest and grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of South Carolina; past most illustrious grand master of the Grand Council, Royal & Select Masters of South Carolina; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of South Carolina; past potentate of Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine and high priest and prophet in Omar Temple; oriental guide in the Imperial Council, Mystic Shrine of the United States; and K. C. C. H. of the Scottish Rite.

December 11, 1879, Mr. Barron married Floride Calhoun Rion of Winsboro, daughter of Col. James H. Rion. Mr. Barron was as happy in his home and private life as he was successful in his profession. He was survived by his wife and five children: Charles H. Barron of the Columbia bar; Mrs. Floride C. DePass; Jacob T.; Elizabeth K.; and Jane Fisher Barron.

Of the many tributes paid his memory at the time of his death perhaps the one most expressive in briefest form is found in the editorial columns of The State: "Jacob T. Barron, who died yesterday, was a man who stood out among his people as one beloved and his people lived in every part of South Carolina. His friends were those whose friendship is most sought and prized and Mr. Barron among them was one in whom the affections of thousands centered. Asking no public office, attending with



Chas. H. Brown

care and diligence to the duties of a lawyer of large practice, responding with alacrity to calls for his services when they are needed in any worthy charitable or social cause, he has lived here an upright life and contributed always by his influence to the goodness and elevation of the community and added to the pleasure of a wide circle of home friends.

"Mr. Barron was a devoted Mason, prominent in the order throughout the country because he was a profound and intelligent student of its literature and principles. In the Grand Lodge of South Carolina he will be sadly missed, at the moment perhaps there is none of his Masonic attainments to take his place, and, besides, sorrow will be everywhere because of the regard in which he was tenderly held."

CHARLES HENRY BARRON, senior member of the law firm of Barron, McKay, Frier-son & McCants of Columbia, is a son of the late Jacob Thomas Barron sketched on other pages, and has exemplified many of the distinguishing qualities which made his father one of South Carolina's most eminent lawyers.

He was born at Columbia September 16, 1880, and received his early education in the grade schools of the city. On completing the ninth grade he entered the University of South Carolina and continued in the academic department two years. For a year he was out of school on account of an attack of typhoid fever. He resumed his studies in the law school of the university and graduated LL. B. in 1902. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he began practice as a member of the firm Barron & Ray, composed of his father, Jacob T. Barron, David C. Ray and Charles H. Barron. Later Mr. Ray withdrew and the firm was Barron & Barron. Mr. M. H. Moore, then professor of law in the University of South Carolina, entered the partnership, the name being changed to Barron, Moore & Barron. In 1910 after the death of the two senior partners, the firm became Barron, McKay, Frier-son & Moffatt, and on the first of January, 1910, the present association was formed. Nothing need be said of the evident high standing and talents represented in this firm. They are attorneys in South Carolina for the Pullman Company, the Southern Express Company, now the American Railway Express Company, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the Liberty National Bank and other corporations.

Mr. Barron is a director in the Union National Bank and is president of the Carolina Bond and Mortgage Company. The latter organization acts as leading agents for a large number of life insurance companies and for the New England Savings Bank in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Barron like his father has never put himself in the way of the honors and responsibilities of political office, and has never been a candidate. However, for five years he was clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and was then appointed assistant attorney-general by Governor D. C. Heyward, upon the recommendation of Mr. Duncan C. Ray, his former law partner.

Mr. Barron during the period of the war gave practically all his time to local war activities. At the close of the first Liberty Bond issue the Columbia bankers nominated as the Central Liberty Loan Com-

mittee for South Carolina Edwin W. Robertson, J. Pope Matthews and Charles H. Barron. Mr. Barron has served on this committee for all issues of Liberty loans, and has also taken an active part in the local organization for Columbia and Richland counties in connection with the Liberty Loan and other war movements, serving as state chairman during the Victory Loan.

He is democratic in politics and is affiliated with Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knight Templars, but the only office he has held in Masonry is as a member of the Governing Board Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. He was one of the organizers of the Richland Country Club, and is a charter member. He is a member of the Columbia and Metropolitan clubs and has continued since their consolidation as a member of the Columbia Club. Mr. Barron is affiliated with Trinity Church at Columbia.

At Acton, Richland County, at the home of Col. Richard Singleton, known as "Kensington" on April 23, 1907, he married Miss Eliza Singleton, daughter of Richard and Eliza (Green) Singleton. Mr. and Mrs. Barron have four children: Eliza Singleton, Charles Henry, Jr., Mary Lowndes and Jacob Thomas Barron.

COL. JAMES HENRY RION. Both as a lawyer and as a private citizen South Carolina is under a continuing debt to the character and influence of Col. James Henry Rion, who was a member of the bar of this state for over thirty years. His professional character may be said to be represented today, since his grand-son Charles H. Barron, is head of one of the most conspicuous law firms of Columbia. For a satisfactory review of the career of Colonel Rion this publication is largely indebted to a sketch written by D. W. Richardson and published in the Davidson College Magazine of 1899.

Within the last quarter of a century, says this writer, the death of no man has perhaps been more deeply felt by the State of South Carolina, and most especially by the County of Fairfield, than that of Col. James Henry Rion which occurred at Winnsboro on the 12th of December, 1886.

Colonel Rion was born at Montreal, Canada, April 17, 1828, of English parents, his father being an officer in the English army. Coming to South Carolina while quite young, he was educated for the most part at Pendleton, and was for many years an inmate of the family of John C. Calhoun. Although under the patronage of John C. Calhoun and William C. Preston, he worked out his own successes, exhibiting a perseverance and determination fully in keeping with his great intellect.

In his studies he always stood at the head of his classes. When twelve years of age he had gone through algebra and geometry, and at fourteen had completed the entire mathematical course with the exception of calculus, having studied analytical and descriptive geometry in the French language. He was prepared to enter West Point in 1846, but afterwards decided to enter South Carolina College. He graduated from that institution in 1850 as first honor man in his class, his competitor being that brilliant intellect Prof. R. W. Barnwell, Jr. Colonel Rion was anniversary orator of the Clarisophic Literary

Society, and in May, 1850, at the request of the students, was appointed by the faculty to deliver a eulogy on John C. Calhoun.

In 1851 he was offered the chair of mathematics in the Mount Zion Institute of Winnsboro, and held the chair several years. In 1854 he was admitted to the Winnsboro bar as a practicing lawyer, and from that year his home was at Winnsboro, where he gained for himself an abiding place in the hearts of all with whom he was associated.

In 1858 he was elected colonel of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Militia; in 1859, president of the Planters Bank of Fairfield; in 1861, colonel of the Sixth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. He resigned in June of the same year and in September received a command for the war, there being at that time no volunteer company in the state for over twelve months. Five companies being organized, P. M. Nelson was elected major of the battalion. Other companies joining Major Nelson became lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Rion, major. Colonel Nelson was killed June 24, 1864, and his command was at once assigned to Colonel Rion, who had been promoted for gallantry on the eighteenth of the same month by the recommendation of the president, confirmed by the Confederate Senate.

Having successfully led a night attack on Morris Island, in which he received a bayonet wound, he was complimented in general orders by General Beauregard on July 14, 1863. Several times afterwards he was specially complimented by general officers in reports of many battles. While major in 1863, the Secretary of War offered him the command of the Twenty-Second Regiment, which he declined. Upon Colonel Dantzler's death in Virginia, the colonelcy of that regiment was again offered to him, and he again declined. After the battle of Bentonville, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on the authority of the Secretary of War, offered him a commission as temporary brigadier general. This is generally thought to be the only case of its kind which occurred during the war; nevertheless he declined. Taking the sixty days' fighting at Petersburg as one battle, Colonel Rion was in twenty-one battles during the war.

After the surrender he returned to Winnsboro and resumed the practice of law in May, 1865. Colonel Rion was never before the people as a candidate for any office. Though often urged to do so, he never accepted any civil office with pay. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865 and to all subsequent state conventions of the conservative and democratic parties. He was elected member of the National Democratic Executive Committee for South Carolina in 1876. In 1877 with General Kershaw and others he was sent to Washington as a member of the Hampton Committee. For a long time he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Mount Zion Institute and a member of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina College.

In Masonry he was worshipful master of the Grand Lodge and high priest of the Chapter and thrice illustrious grand master in the Council, was also Knight of the Red Cross, Knight of Malta, and Knight Templar, and once deputy district grand master of Odd Fellows.

He was general counsel of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, general solicitor of the

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and advising counsel of several railroad companies; solicitor of the National Bank of Winnsboro and attorney of the Town Council of Winnsboro.

In private life Colonel Rion was quiet, liberal and charitable. Many of the Confederate widows and orphans were grateful recipients of his liberality and kindness. In his business life he was systematic and punctual with a somewhat reserved disposition. Shortly after his graduation he married Miss Weir, a daughter of Samuel Weir, an old Columbia journalist. Colonel Rion was survived by five daughters and three sons.

JOHN BOMAR CLEVELAND. It is only repeating a long current popular tribute to say that John Bomar Cleveland is Spartanburg's most distinguished business man. It is a very enviable distinction, and results from a half century of strenuous business activity and participation in enterprises that for the most part have had a quasi-public interest and a bearing directly upon the general welfare and improvement of Spartanburg and all the surrounding territory.

Mr. Cleveland who was born at Spartanburg in 1848, is of an old and prominent family. In remote generations the Clewards derived their name from a tract of country in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, still known to this day as Cleveland. One branch of the family went to New England, and from it was descended the Moses Cleveland, founder of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also the late President Grover Cleveland was of the same branch. In Colonial times another member of the family was John Cleveland of Prince William County, Virginia. He had several sons, among them being Gen. Benjamin Cleveland, who lives in history as one of the heroes of the battle of King's Mountain, for whom Cleveland County, North Carolina, was named. Another son of John Cleveland was Robert Cleveland, captain of a company under his brother at King's Mountain. Two of the sons of Robert Cleveland were Jeremiah and Jesse Cleveland, both of whom settled in Greenville County, South Carolina. Jesse Cleveland, grandfather of John Bomar Cleveland, was born in Wilkesbarre, North Carolina, and in early days removed from Greenville to the adjoining County of Spartanburg. He became a great merchant and for many years was one of Spartanburg County's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. His wife was Mary Blasingsame.

Dr. Robert Easley Cleveland, father of the Spartanburg business man, was born at Spartanburg January 6, 1822. Graduating from Charleston Medical College in 1843, he began his professional work in Spartanburg the same year and soon had an extensive practice calling him to adjoining counties and also to North Carolina. After retiring from the practice of medicine in 1870 he gave his attention to his extensive private affairs. He was a man of great progressiveness and public spirit and his far vision brought him a connection with many enterprises out of the ordinary scope of the individual. He became interested in railroad building in Upper South Carolina, and was a leader in the building and successful operation of Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad and the Air Line Railroad. Doctor Cleve-



A. B. Langley

land married Elizabeth Bomar, daughter of John Bomar. This is another old family of Spartanburg County, coming here from Virginia.

John Bomar Cleveland graduated from Wofford College in the class of 1869, then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and for ten years was a successful lawyer of his native city. Most of his modern contemporaries, however, know him hardly at all as a lawyer. From the law he entered banking and the cotton mill business and his enterprises have comprised a large group in commerce, finance and industry in this section of the state. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Spartanburg and has been first vice president for many years. This bank was organized in 1871. Of those who were the original stockholders and directors or had anything to do with the organization, Mr. Cleveland is the only survivor. For twenty-seven years he was president and treasurer of the Whitney Manufacturing Company Cotton Mills, and for twenty-five years was receiver and president of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway. A list of the corporations and industrial and commercial enterprises of which he has been either the promoter or a heavy financial supporter would almost make a directory of the business interests of Upper South Carolina. With the wealth that fortune has favored him as a just reward, Mr. Cleveland has been foremost in upbuilding the business and industrial resources of Spartanburg County. Many of his friends and business associates are aware of the great volume of acts and influences that have emanated from him actuated by the spirit of true charity, but on this phase of his life Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly reticent.

He served one term in the South Carolina Legislature during the session of 1886. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland for his first term in 1884. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of Wofford College and is now chairman of the board of trustees of Converse College. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Episcopal Church.

November 4, 1871, he married Miss Georgia Alden Cleveland of Bedford County, Tennessee. They are the parents of seven children: Jesse F., Henry M., Van Noy Vernor, Mrs. Frederick L. Screven, Mrs. A. A. Towers, Mrs. Alice Reynolds and Mrs. Jesse Cleveland, Jr.

ARTHUR BUIST LANGLEY, vice president and general manager of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, has been prominent for a number of years in insurance and banking circles, and is one of the business leaders of the state who developed their talents and capacities from boyhood on a farm.

He was born March 2, 1879, in Barnwell County four miles west of the courthouse at the old Langley homestead where his father was born and reared. In March, 1862, at the age of sixteen his father ran away from school and entered the Confederate Army, joining Company G, Second South Carolina Artillery and was later transferred to Colcock's Cavalry, there serving until the end of the war. Arthur B. Langley is the second son of Christopher Henry Langley, Jr. and Susie Carolina (Green)

Langley. His father was the son of Christopher Henry Langley and Sarah Rebecca (Harley) Langley. His grandfather, Christopher Henry Langley, was born in Colleton County, but at an early age came to Barnwell where he later met and married Sarah Rebecca Harley, who came from an old South Carolina family of large landowners and slave holders. His mother, Susie Carolina (Green) Langley, was born in Colleton County near old Dorchester, the daughter of Joel Washington Green and Mary Anna (Marvin) Green. Her father was a planter and slave holder.

Arthur B. Langley received his earlier education in the public schools and by a private teacher in his home and later went to the Barnwell High School, afterward taking a short business course. Just before reaching the age of twenty years he entered the insurance business and has been active in it for a little more than twenty years. In February, 1904, he moved to Columbia and became associated with the Carolina Insurance and Casualty Company as vice president and general manager, which position he has held continuously since. This company changed its name in 1910 to the Carolina Life Insurance Company. It was organized with \$25,000 capital, but as its business grew gradually increased its capital until it is now \$100,000. It has been making rapid progress having grown since 1904 from an income of less than \$10,000 in premiums to more than a \$1,000,000 in 1919.

Mr. Langley was one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank in 1912 and was made vice president at its organization and later succeeded to the presidency. He is now a director in the Homestead Bank and the Liberty National Bank, is vice president of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, is a Knight Templar, Mason and Shriner, a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and now grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a Presbyterian, having served for a number of years as deacon in the Arsenal Hill Presbyterian Church and still actively performs the duties of this office, and has been serving for the past two years as a member of the Investment Committee of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia. Mr. Langley served as a member of the Legislature from Richland County in 1918. For three years he served as a member of the Governing Board of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He also served as president of the Southern Industrial Insurance Conference, an organization embracing within its membership the leading industrial and commercial insurance companies in the territory from Washington, south and west as far as Texas, and is at present a member of its Executive Committee.

November 13, 1890, he married Genevieve Robinson, of Waycross, Georgia, a daughter of Dr. Fernando S. and Catherine (Adams) Robinson. Doctor Robinson was reared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there received his medical education. After practicing for a time he came South and met and married Catherine Adams, of Thomasville, Georgia. Her mother is the daughter of Thomas and Georgia (Everett) Adams, who were among the earlier settlers of South Georgia owning large landed interest in the ante bellum period.

They have two children, Arthur Fernando, born

September 5, 1900, and Genevieve Catherine, born December 13, 1902.

JOHN F. LIMHOUSE. The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the worthy native sons of South Carolina and is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the best and most industrious citizens of the locality of his residence, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic and enterprising class that are contributing to the later-day success of this favored section of the state. He enjoys distinct prestige in farming and business circles, his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business sense winning for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

John F. Limehouse, planter and store keeper on Johns Island, was born at Summerville, South Carolina, on June 13, 1876. He comes of a long line of sterling ancestry, his forebears having had a prominent part in the development of this section of the country. Thus it is a matter of record that his great-grandfather Limehouse was one of the pioneers of Charleston, and that in his honor a street in that city is named. His son, Robert Ilder-ton Limehouse, was a native of Charleston, and among the latter's children was M. M. Limehouse, father of the subject of this review. M. M. Limehouse was born in Summerville, became a planter, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, though but sixteen years of age. He served throughout that struggle and lived to the age of sixty-seven years. He was prominent in the public affairs of Dorchester County, and served a term of four years as county sheriff. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Christiana Brown, was born and reared in Summerville and was the daughter of Isaac T. Brown, a native of England, who for many years ran the Brown Hotel at Summerville. She lived to the age of sixty-three years. To M. M. and Christiana Limehouse were born thirteen children, of whom the subject is the fourth in order of birth. Eleven of these children grew to maturity and ten are still living.

John F. Limehouse remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, receiving a good practical education in the public schools. He then left home and went to Georgetown, where he for five years was employed in a machine shop. Because of an accident, by which his left arm was crippled, he then returned to Summerville, where he remained until recovered. He then went to Wadmalaw Island and entered the employ of W. P. Harrod as manager of a saw-mill, retaining that position from June to August, 1892. He then went to Johns Island and opened a store, which he has continuously conducted since that time, enjoying a good patronage. He also conducts a good truck farm, where he raises all the main vegetable crops common to this locality and in which he has been successful. He is also running a cotton gin. In all his enterprises Mr. Limehouse has been actuated by the highest of business principles, so that all with whom he has had dealings are loud in their praise of his sterling qualities.

Mr. Limehouse has been twice married, first, on April 12, 1894, to Wilhelmina O'Brien, to which

union were born two sons, John P. and William D., the latter being now deceased. The mother of these children died in 1897 and on May 2, 1898, Mr. Limehouse was married to Daisy E. O'Brien, a sister of his first wife. To this union have been born four children, Albert J., deceased, Harry B., Wilbert T. and Daisy E.

Mr. Limehouse has taken an active interest in local political matters, and at one time served as county dispenser. During the World war he threw himself into the cause of the war with every ounce of his energy and gave his full support to every war activity, particularly in the interest of the Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and other measures for the aid of the Government.

Religiously he is a member of the Johns Island Presbyterian Church. His fraternal relations are with the Lodge No. 42, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Charleston, and Georgetown Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Limehouse has never sought to be a leader in the affairs of his locality, merely striving to live up to the standard of good citizenship, yet his actions have been so ordered as to win the approbation of his fellow citizens, among whom he is deservedly popular.

GEORGE EDWARD PRINCE, who was the first and has been the only judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, began the practice of law over thirty-five years ago, and as a lawyer, jurist and citizen is one of the eminent men of the state. He was for twelve years chairman of the board of trustees of the graded schools and led the fight that established the schools. He has taken great interest in education ever since he has been on the bench, and this interest is recognized as one of his facts.

He was born on his father's farm in Diamond Hill Township, in Abbeville County, January 24, 1855, son of Washington L. and Martha E. (Clink-scales) Prince. He is a lineal descendant of Edward Prince, a native of England, who settled in Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Some of his descendants later left Virginia and pioneered to the Spartanburg district of South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. From that point of the state the family found its way into Edgefield and Abbeville district. Hugh M. Prince, grandfather of Judge Prince, was born in Edgefield district, while his wife, Polly Black, was a native of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Washington L. Prince, who was born in Abbeville County, April 23, 1826, acquired and managed extensive farming interests in Abbeville, and lived on his estate in Diamond Hill Township until 1869, when he moved his home to Williamston, Anderson County, though continuing his active work as a farmer. During the war he had rendered a creditable service as a soldier, being a member of Company G of the Nineteenth South Carolina Regiment. Most of his service was in the Army of the West, but he participated in the very last battle of the war at Bentonville. Though he returned from the war to find his personal affairs largely disorganized, he reconstructed his own fortune, and made ample provision for his family. He and his wife were active in the Methodist Church. His wife died at Williamston, and he spent his last days in the home



Geo. E. Bruce

of his son Judge Prince at Anderson, where he died February 20, 1900. Washington L. Prince had five children, two daughters and three sons, Judge Prince being the second and the oldest son.

Judge Prince was fourteen years old when his parents removed to Williamston. Most of his early associations were with the farm and farm duties were the industrious background of his early education. For generations the Prince family has produced farmers and a steady and successful race of farmers. Judge Prince was the first in a long line to choose a profession. He was liberally educated, attending Wofford College, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1876. Subsequently by a special court and under examination he was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1879. Later for fourteen years he was a trustee of his alma mater, resigning that office when elected to the bench. Following his graduation as an honor student and valedictorian of his class, he engaged in teaching for several years, first being connected with the male academy at Union, then the high school at Easley, and for three years an instructor in the female college at Williamston. In the meantime he was strongly attracted to the law, studied in the office of Wells & Orr, at Greenville, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar at Columbia. He remained a law clerk with the firm of Wells & Orr until 1882, and in August of that year located at Anderson. Then followed busy years in which he was establishing a reputation and a large clientele and eventually found time to participate in broader public affairs. Judge Prince was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1895. He represented his county in the State Legislature in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. After an interval of two years he was again elected and served in the session of 1904-05. Among other work of that Legislature the Tenth Judicial Circuit was created. By appointment Mr. Prince was made the first judge of the circuit, beginning his duties February 17, 1905. More than fourteen years have passed since he took his seat on the bench, and his repeated re-elections are of themselves the highest testimonial to the impartial and dignified administration and management of the office. Judge Prince is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias, and with his wife is a faithful member of the Methodist Church and has reared his sons in the same faith.

January 24, 1878, Judge Prince married Miss Matie McPh. Lander. She is a daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Lander, a prominent Methodist minister and former president of the Williamston Female College. Five children were born to Judge Prince, the oldest dying at the age of five years and the second passing away in California in 1918. The third is Samuel L., a rising young lawyer and member of the Anderson bar. John L. and George E. Prince were both soldiers in the late war, though they were never ordered for overseas duty. The three are graduates of Wofford College.

WILLIAM TURNER LOGAN, former corporation counsel of the City of Charleston, has been a lawyer for twenty-five years, and during the greater part of that time has wielded a significant influence in politics and public affairs in his home city and

He was born at Summerville, South Carolina, June 21, 1874, a son of Roswell T. and Alice (Plowden) Logan, natives of South Carolina. He is descended from Col. George Logan, who came to South Carolina in 1690 and was prominent in the Colonial Legislature. His grandfather, Rev. George C. Logan, was a Presbyterian minister, for many years pastor of a church at Winnsboro. Roswell T. Logan was for over thirty years editor of the News and Courier at Charleston, and lived to be seventy-one years of age. The Plowden family were among the early settlers of Williamsburg, South Carolina.

William Turner Logan was the fourth in a family of seven children who reached mature years, and all of them are still living. He was educated in the Charleston High School, and graduated A. B. from the College of Charleston in 1895. He studied law at the University of Virginia and in the office of Brawley & Barnwell, the senior member of the firm being William H. Brawley, congressman from the First District of South Carolina and afterwards United States District Judge. The junior member was Joseph W. Barnwell, for years a state senator and one of the ablest lawyers in the state. In 1898 Mr. Logan engaged in an individual practice. From 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1905 he formed his present association with John P. Grace, now serving his second term as mayor of the City of Charleston. They have an extensive practice, and is one of the well known firms of the city.

Mr. Logan served as corporation counsel of the City of Charleston from 1914 to 1918. From 1911 to 1913 he was county chairman of the democratic party and in 1919 was elected chairman of the city democratic executive committee of the City of Charleston. He has been active in politics more than twenty years. He is president of the Hi-bernian Society, a member of the Charleston Yacht Club, Charleston Country Club, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

November 16, 1909, he married Louise G. Lesesne, daughter of James P. and Harriet K. (Hunter) Lesesne. Her father was a former consul general to Australia. Mrs. Logan was born in Charleston. They have one son, William Turner Logan, Jr.

LAWRENCE LEGARE HARDIN, one of the youngest bank presidents of South Carolina, has nevertheless had a long experience both in banking and manufacturing, beginning when he was a small boy.

He was born at Batesburg in Lexington County, South Carolina, April 24, 1878, son of Dr. Edward King and Ida (Chinkscates) Hardin. His father, a native of Chester County, South Carolina, was for many years an active physician.

Lawrence L. Hardin had a public school education and at the age of fourteen found employment in the bank at Batesburg, remaining there three years and gaining much valuable experience. He afterward attended Wofford College at Spartanburg, graduating in 1900. For several years he lived in North Carolina, was connected with a cotton manufacturing concern at Gastonia and for three years was cashier of the Planters Bank at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. He then resumed cotton

manufacturing at Gastonia, where he was a resident for another five years.

Returning to his native state in 1912 Mr. Hardin became cashier of the Bank of Columbia and since September, 1916, has been president and directing head of this institution. He is also president of the Perpetual Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Hardin is a past president of the Columbia Rotary Club, is a member of the Ridgewood Club, and is a Chi Phi college fraternity man. He served as a member of the board of trustees of Columbia College and is active in Y. M. C. A. work. He has also been active as chairman of the board of stewards of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and superintendent of the Sunday School.

August 25, 1904, Mr. Hardin married Miss Addria Chritzberg, daughter of Rev. Hiliard F. and Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have three children: Lawrence Legare, Jr., born October 9, 1906; Addria Aston, Addria (Kirby) Chritzberg. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, born April 19, 1911; and Hiliard Francis, born December 12, 1917.

LOUIS PINCKNEY WILSON. It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well focused light onto the individual and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. The banks of Barnwell County have ever maintained a high standing, and among the able workers in this field of endeavor is Louis P. Wilson, cashier of the First National Bank of Barnwell. With a natural predilection for this vocation and endowed with an analytical mind and ready faculty of assimilation, he has demonstrated the possession of qualities which eminently qualify him for his work which have won for him the confidence and good will of the entire community.

Louis Pinckney Wilson was born in Lincoln, Alabama, on the 19th day of August, 1885, and is the son of J. C. and Margaret (Nichols) Wilson, who were born in Georgia. After completing his preliminary studies in the common schools Mr. Wilson became a student in Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, where he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Immediately thereafter he began his active business career as a clerk in the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained about three years, the greater part of the time in the capacity of bookkeeper. From there he went to Ocala, Florida, where he became cashier of the Munroe and Chambliss National Bank, remaining there for five years. In August, 1917, he came to Barnwell, South Carolina, as cashier of the First National Bank, in which position he is still serving. Since coming to the locality Mr. Wilson has made a very favorable impression on the citizens of this community, and is numbered among the representative and enterprising business men of this thriving section of the state.

In 1912 Mr. Wilson was married to Anna Manville Walker, the daughter of N. G. W. and Mar-

garet (Holman) Walker, of Barnwell. To this union has been born a son, Nathaniel Walker. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into Mr. Wilson's make-up and have been contributing elements to the success which has accompanied his efforts.

FOUNTAIN FOX BEATTIE. In its handsome home of brick and stone the First National Bank of Greenville has every outward aspect of the modern twentieth century spirit, and in the breadth and fullness of its service as a bank there is nothing offered by a modern banking institution which cannot be duplicated by this organization. At the same time in its history the bank reflects to an unusually intimate degree the life and progress of upper South Carolina from the time Greenville was a village through all its stages of progress to a modern and wealthy industrial city and center of first importance. In practically every step of this progress the First National Bank has been of some vital service.

It was the first bank to be organized in Greenville County and one of the older financial institutions in that section of the state. When it was organized in 1872 by the late Hamlin Beattie it was known as the National Bank of Greenville. For over forty-five years this bank has also expressed the individual integrity and the high financial genius of members of the Beattie family. It was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, and for a number of years was the only bank in the county.

Hamlin Beattie, who was president from 1872 until his death in 1914, was born in Virginia in 1837 and was brought to Greenville, South Carolina, about 1840. Ever since that date the Beatties have been a dominating family in the industrial and financial life of the city. Hamlin Beattie was a merchant for some years, but after the founding of the National Bank of Greenville gave to it all the resources derived from his experience and personal character.

A son of Hamlin Beattie is Mr. W. E. Beattie, now vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank. However, he is better known for his prominent connection with the great textile industry of the Piedmont region. He is head of the Victor-Monagan Mills corporation, the capital stock of which is \$7,000,000. The corporation owns and operates seven large cotton mills in Greenville and vicinity. W. E. Beattie is also head of the Piedmont Mills at Piedmont, South Carolina.

Upon the death of Hamlin Beattie he was succeeded in office as president of the First National Bank by his brother, J. E. Beattie, who, up to that time had been vice president. J. E. Beattie was born in Greenville and had a long and active business connection with his native city. He was president of the First National two years until his death in 1916. He married Mary Mays, who is still living.

Since 1916 the president of the First National Bank has been Fountain Fox Beattie, son of the late J. E. Beattie. He was born in Greenville in 1878, was educated in local schools, in Furman University, University of Michigan and in George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where he studied law and received his degree with the class of 1902.



Fountain Fox Beattie

In the same year he began his professional work at Greenville and practiced actively for several years. From 1906 to 1908 he was a member of the State Legislature. He married Miss Janell Arnold of Greenwood, South Carolina. Their three children are Fountain Fox, Jr., Janell Arnold, and Dannie Mays Beattie.

LAURIE SWEAT TROTTI, whose mature life for thirty years has been devoted to banking, represents a distinguished family name that has been identified with the southern colonies and states for more than two centuries.

His first American ancestor was Gasper Trotti, of Italian descent and native of Switzerland. About 1700 he landed at Symina, Florida, later moved from Florida to Charleston, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was highly educated, being master of seven different languages. After the Revolution he became an extensive planter on the Edisto River. Gasper Trotti married Therasa Koroneas, daughter of a Grecian historian. They had two sons, Lawrence and Frank, both of whom became extensive planters, one on the Savannah River and the other on the Edisto. Lawrence Trotti was the father of three children, Gasper Joseph, Samuel Wilds and Harriet. Samuel Wilds Trotti acquired the rank of colonel as an aide on the Governor's staff of South Carolina, and afterward represented a District in Congress.

Gasper Joseph Trotti, who achieved distinction as a lawyer at Barnwell, served with the rank of brigadier general in the Seminole Indian war, and died near the beginning of the war of typhus fever. His children consisted of one son and three daughters, the only son being Samuel Wilds Trotti, father of Laurie Sweat Trotti.

Samuel Wilds Trotti was born at Charleston in 1830, attended school at Charleston and The Citadel, and was a captain in the Confederate army. His occupation before and after the war was that of planter. Capt. Samuel W. Trotti married Caroline Virginia Hatfield, who was of English family and was born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1838. Capt. S. W. Trotti is still living, at the age of eighty-four.

Laurie Sweat Trotti was born at Barnwell September 28, 1867, and during his boyhood attended the schools of Barnwell County, growing up on the family plantation near Williston in that county. In 1886 he entered The Citadel, the famous military school where his father was a student before the war. He graduated with the class of 1890 and at once began his career as a banker. He entered the Peoples Bank at Denmark, serving as cashier two years, for two years was cashier of the St. Matthews Savings Bank, now the National Bank of St. Matthews, and for eight years cashier of the Peoples Bank of Aiken. He then established and for two years was cashier and vice president of the Peoples Bank of Ridge Spring.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Trotti founded the Brookland Bank of New Brookland, and has capably guided the affairs of that institution as president from the beginning. He is very active in the community life of New Brookland, served as chairman of all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in his town during the World war, and is a member and

for a number of years has served as deacon of the Baptist Church.

At New Brookland June 28, 1911, Mr. Trotti married Rosabelle Wessinger, daughter of Paul J. and Sallie (Gable) Wessinger. Her father was a planter. Mrs. Trotti was educated in the schools of New Brookland and is a graduate of Columbia College with the class of 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Trotti have one son, Wyman Wessinger Trotti, born at New Brookland October 22, 1917.

MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM, who was South Carolina's principal war governor, holding the office of chief executive of the state during 1863-64, achieved his first distinction as a soldier in the Florida Indian wars of 1836, and as a soldier, lawyer and statesman was conspicuous and a beloved leader in his state for more than half a century.

He was born in Edgefield District in South Carolina, December 25, 1813. The family tradition is that three Bonham brothers came to Virginia from England between 1625 and 1640. One, Hezekiah, was a ship builder and sailing master, trading in his own vessels along the coast as far north as Massachusetts. After sailing on one of these expeditions he was never again heard of. His son frequently accompanied him on his voyages, and is believed to have settled in Massachusetts. At Barnstable, Massachusetts, there was living between 1658 and 1665 Nicholas Bonham. Nicholas married Hannah Fuller, a descendant of one of the signers of the Mayflower compact. Nicholas Bonham was a disciple of Roger Williams, and on account of his religious principles was banished from Massachusetts about 1669-70 and went to New Jersey, where he acquired a tract of land and founded the Village of Bonhamton.

Hezekiah Bonham, one of the eight children of Nicholas, married Mary Dunn. Their son Nehemiah married a Miss Martin. The next generation was represented by Malachi, who became a Baptist preacher of the sect known as the Seventh Day Baptists. He and his wife, Jemima Harker, had numerous children, including Absalom Bonham. Absalom at the time of the Revolution was living at Frederick City, Maryland. He returned to New Jersey and enlisted in the "Establishment" of the colony, and as a soldier attained the rank of captain and at the close of the war was a brevet major. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. He married his cousin, Jemima Harker, and of their three children the youngest was James Bonham, who was born in Frederick City, Maryland, and as a boy of fifteen participated in the siege of Yorktown at the close of the Revolution.

James Bonham after the death of his mother and the second marriage of his father came to South Carolina about 1786 and settled near Jacksonboro, Colleton District. He married Hannah Witsell, and after her death in 1795 moved to Edgefield District, settling near Red Bank Church, where Saluda Court House is now. In 1798 he married Sophie Smith, daughter of Capt. Jacob and Sallie (Butler) Smith. Sallie Butler was a sister of Capt. James Butler, who, with his son James and some thirty others was massacred at Cloud's Creek, Edgefield District, by "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, a notorious Tory leader

of the Revolution, after Butler and his companions had surrendered upon the condition that they would be treated as prisoners of war. James Bonham and Sophie Smith had eight children: Sarah Marcy, Jacob Absalom, Simeon Smith, Malachi Mark, James Butler, Elizabeth Jemima, Julia Ann Rachel and Milledge Luke Bonham.

Milledge Luke Bonham was two years old when his father died. He owed much of his training and upbringing to his good mother. He attended the old field schools, academies at Edgefield and Abbeville, and in his twentieth year graduated from South Carolina College with the second honors of his class. He was a student of law at Edgefield when the Seminole Indian war broke out in Florida. He enlisted in the local company of Capt. James Jones, was made orderly sergeant, and later became brigade major under General Bull, that being the South Carolina Brigade. At the close of the war he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He soon achieved prominence as a lawyer at Edgefield and honors and responsibilities crowded rapidly upon him. He was elected to the State Legislature, served successively as captain of the Edgefield Huzzars, as brigadier and major general of militia, and in 1846, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, was appointed by President Polk lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry. He became commander of the regiment upon the death of Colonel Wilson, and was a part of the brigade commanded by Gen. Franklin Pierce, afterward president. General Pierce highly commended Colonel Bonham for his conduct and gallantry in one of the battles of the war.

Then followed a period of twelve or thirteen years of busy law practice at Edgefield. He was elected solicitor of the Southern Circuit and in 1857 was chosen to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Preston S. Brooks. He was elected to Congress in 1858 and again in 1860. He was a member of Congress from December 7, 1857, until with other members of the South Carolina delegation he withdrew December 21, 1860, the day after passage of the ordinance of secession.

The convention having authorized the governor to raise an army of 10,000 men for the defense of the state, Governor Pickens appointed General Bonham commander in chief of this army, with the rank of major general. He played his part as a military organizer with characteristic energy and ability. After the Confederate government had been constituted and General Beauregard put in command of its provisional army, General Bonham cheerfully waived questions of rank and served with General Beauregard at Morris Island. In April, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general in the provisional army of the Confederate States, being the fourth appointed to that rank. He went with the First Brigade of South Carolina Volunteers to Virginia, these being the first troops to reach that state for the defense of Richmond. He was especially commended for his skill and ability in the movements culminating in the first battle of Manassas.

President Davis and the War Department construed an Act of the Confederate Congress relating to the rank of officers of the United States army who had resigned their commissions and were re-

commissioned in the Confederate army, to mean that such officers ranked as of the date of their original commission. This was manifestly unjust to the volunteer officers, since a lieutenant of the old army who had been appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate forces would thereby become senior in rank to the volunteer officer of the same grade. This happened in the case of General Bonham, and being unable to secure redress of the injustice he resigned his commission in July, 1862.

In the fall of 1862 he was elected a member of the Confederate States Congress and in December of the same year was chosen governor of South Carolina. He held that office during the trying years of 1863-64, when he was constantly burdened with efforts to provide for the state troops, for internal defense, and to maintain the morale of the people in the critical struggle in which they were engaged.

In February, 1865, after retiring from the governor's chair, he was appointed by President Davis brigadier general of cavalry and assigned to duty with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He was with that army until the surrender. General Bonham, after the war resumed practice at Edgefield, and in 1865 was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1868 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. Though for ten years he suffered with other good citizens the disability to hold public office, he did a good citizen's part in maintaining order, was a member of the famous Tax Payers' Convention, and was also a member of the delegation of prominent South Carolinians who went before President Grant and reported the conditions in the "Prostrate State" as South Carolina was called. He was also a recognized leader in Edgefield during the "Red Shirt Campaign" of 1876, when white rule was finally restored under the leadership of Gen. Wade Hampton.

General Bonham was appointed to the newly created office of railroad commissioner in 1878. When that commission was increased to three members he was chosen chairman, and the usefulness of the commission was largely a result of his wise direction. He was continued in that office until his death August 27, 1890. General Bonham died suddenly while visiting Hayward White at Sulphur Springs, North Carolina. As his long public record indicates, he was one of the most popular men of his state and he kept a strong hold upon the affections of the people, though in every sense he was a man of the strongest convictions and never wavered from his allegiance to the principles of honor and right.

Governor Bonham married November 13, 1845, Ann Patience Griffin, daughter of Hon. Nathan Lipscomb Griffin, a prominent lawyer and politician of Edgefield. To their marriage were born fourteen children. Of these Sallic died at the age of fifteen, and Nathan, Mary and an unnamed infant died soon after birth. The other children were Richard Griffin, Sophie Smith, James, Milledge Lipscomb, Annie Elizabeth, Julia Ellen, William Butler, Thomas Seymour, Patience Griffin and Frank Pickens Bonham.

MILLEDGE LIPSCOMB BONHAM, who has been a lawyer and man of affairs at Anderson for a quarter of a century, is one of South Carolina's best known citizens and is the fifth child of Milledge Luke Bon-



M. L. Ponham



R Mays Cleveland

ham, distinguished as a governor of South Carolina and an officer in the Confederate army.

The son was born at his father's old home in Edgefield, October 16, 1851. He was reared and educated there, attending school at Edgefield and Columbia, and in February, 1876, was honorably discharged with the rank of adjutant of battalion from the Carolina Military Institute. Lack of means prevented him from graduating. He studied law at Barnwell with Col. Robert Aldrich and was admitted to the bar in February, 1877.

He first located at Ninety-six, South Carolina, where associated with M. B. McSweeney, afterward governor of South Carolina, he established the Ninety-Six Guardian and became its editor. The purpose of this paper was to promote the formation of a new county with Ninety-Six as the county seat. After the failure of this project Mr. Bonham spent one year at Newberry, where he edited the Newberry News, and in January, 1880, began the practice of law at Abbeville. In January, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Hagood master for Abbeville County, and held that office four years. He declined reappointment in order to practice his profession. In August, 1886, Governor Shepperd appointed him adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. A. M. Manigault. He was regularly elected in November of the same year for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1888. He has always been interested in military affairs, and served as aide to Governor Hugh S. Thompson, with the rank of colonel, and was captain of the Star Fort Guards of Ninety-Six, and also captain of the Abbeville Rifles. With the latter company he participated in the celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Mr. Bonham was general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company for several years. In 1894 he removed to Anderson and resumed private practice in association with Col. H. H. Watkins. Mr. Bonham has been a delegate to several state democratic conventions. He is a member of the Society of Cincinnati. His name is known all over the state by Knights of Pythias. He has served as grand chancellor of South Carolina, several times as supreme representative of the state, and is now a member of the Supreme Tribunal of the Knights of Pythias. He is junior warden of Grace Episcopal Church of Anderson.

October 24, 1878, he married Daisy Aldrich, daughter of Judge A. P. and Martha (Ayer) Aldrich of Barnwell, South Carolina. Her brother, Col. Robert Aldrich, married Sophie Smith Bonham, a sister of Mr. Bonham. Judge A. P. Aldrich, long prominent as a lawyer and jurist, was a son of Robert Aldrich, a native of Massachusetts, who came to South Carolina as a young man and had a successful career as a merchant at Charleston. Mrs. Bonham's given name was Martha Ayer, but she was baptized by the name Daisy and her true name has been all but forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have had an ideal domestic life and have been made happy by their children, three in number, named: Milledge Louis, Proctor Aldrich and Martha Ann. Milledge Louis Bonham was born at "The Oaks," the home of his

maternal grandfather at Barnwell, February 21, 1880. He is a graduate of Furman University, was in the war with Spain, and is now professor of history at Louisiana University. Proctor Aldrich Bonham, the second son, was born at Abbeville, August 28, 1883, was educated at Columbia and Anderson, Georgetown University and Charleston College, studied law with the firm of Bonham & Watkins, also took lectures in law at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted by the Supreme Court in 1905. Since 1908 he has practiced his profession at Greenville, has served as solicitor of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and has represented that county in the State Senate. Mr. Bonham's daughter, Martha Ann, whose pet name is "Mab," was born at Columbia, August 31, 1889, and graduated with honors from Notre Dame College in Maryland in 1910.

GEORGE RIVERS FISHBURNE, a prominent citizen of Charleston, was born in Colleton County April 23, 1877, and represents in his lineage a number of distinguished names in South Carolina history.

He is descended from a William Fishburne, a native of South Carolina of English ancestry, who made his will in 1751, at which time there were three generations bearing the name of William Fishburne.

The great-grandfather of George R. Fishburne was Capt. William Fishburne of the Revolutionary war and afterward Gen. William Fishburne in the War of 1812. Gen. William Fishburne was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Snipes, daughter of Maj. William Snipes of the Revolutionary war. His second wife was Mary Clay Snipes, a sister of his first wife.

Robert Fishburne, grandfather of George R. Fishburne, was a well known citizen and rice planter of Charleston and Colleton County. He was the son of Gen. William Fishburne and Mary Clay (Snipes) Fishburne. Robert Fishburne married Harriet Chalmers.

Francis C. Fishburne, father of George R. Fishburne, was born in Charleston in 1849 and died in 1910, and was long identified with the mining and manufacturing of phosphate fertilizer. Francis C. Fishburne married Sue Carolina Neyle, who was born in Colleton in 1851, a daughter of Charles and Emma Julia (Witsell) Neyle, both natives of the same county and of English ancestry.

George R. Fishburne was the third in a family of twelve children. He was reared and educated in Charleston and graduated from The Citadel in 1897. He is interested in the real estate, investment, banking and fertilizer business. In 1919 George R. Fishburne was married to Anne Waring Pickens, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in 1918, daughter of Patrick Noble Pickens and Anne Simons (Waring) Pickens of Charleston.

J. NORWOOD CLEVELAND since leaving college has been identified with the management and operation of extensive farming and mercantile interests in Upper Greenville County. His home is at Marietta. As his name indicates he is member of two well known and prominent families in this state. His

mother's people were the Norwoods, of the Abbeville branch of that family.

His father was the late Richard Mays Cleveland, a son of James Harvey Cleveland and grand-son of Capt. Jeremiah Cleveland. Captain Jeremiah was a son of Robert Cleveland, who served as a captain in the battle of King's Mountain during the Revolution under his brother Col. Benjamin Cleveland. Capt. Jeremiah Cleveland was one of the earliest merchants of Greenville, having a store which he established about 1805 on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. He had acquired extensive tracts of land in Greenville County, particularly in the upper part of the county in Cleveland Township. On that land several generations of the family have lived.

Richard Mays Cleveland died September 9, 1916, at the age of fifty-four, and had all the substantial character for which the family has been noted, and was individually a man of great usefulness and prominence in his community. He was elected a member of the Legislature and served two terms. He gave his personal direction to his extensive farming interests and was one of the chief land owners in Upper Greenville County in the vicinity of Marietta. In that locality his sons J. Norwood and R. Mays Cleveland continue many of the interests of their father as well as their own in farming and timber lands.

J. Norwood Cleveland was born in 1890 during a temporary sojourn of his mother at her old home in Abbeville. He has spent practically all his life in Greenville County, and finished his education in Furman University. While his major experience has been farming, he is also engaged in the general mercantile business at Marietta under the name Marietta Mercantile Company, an incorporation in which his chief associate is his brother R. Mays Cleveland. R. Mays Cleveland married Daisy Baughman and has three children: Richard Mays, J. Norwood 2d, and William H. He is a member of Ebenezer Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons of Marietta; Cyrus Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons of Greenville, South Carolina.

J. Norwood Cleveland married Miss Natalie Padgett of Edgefield. They have two children, James Norwood, Jr., and Elliott Padgett.

JACOB POPE MATTHEWS, president of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, and a recognized leader in financial circles of the South, began his banking career at the age of twenty, as a clerk and bookkeeper in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Columbia, and a year later had become its cashier. From that time to the present he has been identified with this bank and its successors, and his interests and connections have become widely extended in business and financial circles as an officer in a number of the leading business and banking organizations of Columbia, as well as in other sections of the state.

Mr. Matthews is a native son of the Palmetto state and had a small town and rural district as his early environment. He was born March 7, 1873, at Etheredge Post Office in Edgefield County, South Carolina, a son of B. C. W. and Nancy Matthews. His father was a planter and merchant, and the

local school at Etheredge afforded the youth his first educational advantages. Later he became a student in Leesville College, at Leesville, South Carolina, still further supplementing his studies by a course in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

When he entered the employ of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Mr. Matthews was not altogether without business training for he had worked as a clerk in his father's store, and had also been employed in a similar capacity by T. J. Kernaghan at Batesburg.

After four years as cashier, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank was combined with the Palmetto Bank and Trust Company, and Mr. Matthews was made secretary and treasurer, serving as such three years. At the end of that time the institution became the Palmetto National Bank, with Mr. Matthews as cashier. He was soon thereafter made vice president, and in 1916, was elected president.

He is also a director in a number of other banks and business enterprises, including the National Bank of Leesville, the Home National Bank of Lexington, the Bank of North, at North, South Carolina, the First National Bank of Batesburg, the Commercial Bank of Columbia, the Victor-Monaghan Company, an organization that owns and operates nearly a dozen important cotton mills, with headquarters at Greenville, The South Carolina Insurance Company, of Columbia, the Consolidated Auto Company, of Columbia, and he is secretary and a director of Matthews & Bouknight Company, engaged in the mercantile business in Leesville.

As a member of the American Bankers' Association, he is widely known as an active and valued member. In this organization he has served as a member of various important committees, and has been instrumental in formulating some of the most important policies of the association, and it is not amiss to say that his keen perception and broadness of vision in financial questions have won for him deserved recognition by the banking fraternity.

In politics Mr. Matthews is a democrat, and while taking that interest in political affairs pertaining to both national and local matters, compatible with good citizenship, he has never sought, nor held public office. His life has been a busy one for he has been prompt to render service where his abilities were most effective, and whenever required. For four years he served as a member of the Governor's Guards of Columbia, and is active in the Washington Street Methodist Church.

At Batesburg, March 31, 1898, Mr. Matthews married Miss Martha George Kernaghan, a daughter of Thomas J. and Kate M. (Soule) Kernaghan. Her father served as captain of a company in the Confederate army during the war, being severely wounded near the close of the conflict. Both of her grandfathers also fought in the same war. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have one daughter, Kathryn Marie.

ARTHUR VEEDEE SNELL. For the past eight years all the time, energies and enthusiasm of Mr. Snell have been directed through the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, of which he is secretary and manager. In making that organization what it ought to be, representative in membership of the



J. Pope Matthews



Robert Lee Riggs.

best commercial and civic interests of the city, and in carrying out the various programs of its activities, his personal program has been completely filled.

However, the importance of his work with the Chamber of Commerce should not be allowed to obscure one very striking and original achievement, which is destined to give Mr. Snell a permanent place in history. That achievement consists in carrying out and perfecting the first successful plan dominated as the City Manager Plan of municipal government.

As all students of the subject know municipal government has been the hardest problem in American life. Plan after plan has been tried to eliminate the evils of partisan politics, and the irresponsible and haphazard methods of conducting a municipal administration. One of the most promising of these was the commission plan, first adopted twenty years ago, and now widely in vogue over the country. An even more noteworthy step was the idea of a city manager, whereby the administration of city affairs would be concentrated, as in private corporation, in a single responsible body, consisting of a president or manager and board of directors.

Before coming to Charleston Mr. Snell was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Sumter, South Carolina, for a year and a half, and it was at Sumter that he first put into operation the city manager plan of municipal government. While the chief credit for this innovation belongs to Mr. Snell, it is a matter of pride on the part of South Carolinians that the first successful working out of the program was made in this state. Fully two hundred other American cities adopted the plan, either in whole or in modified principle, and students of municipal administration regard it as one of the most promising solutions of the many problems connected with civil government.

Mr. Snell is a young man of very wide experience in business, law and politics. He was born at Geneva, New York, in 1877, son of Marvin and Sarah (Fonda) Snell. His paternal and maternal ancestors have lived in the Mohawk Valley of New York for several generations. Through his mother he is descended from the Holland Dutch Veeders who settled in New York in 1630.

Arthur Veeder Snell was educated in the grammar schools and high schools of Geneva, and graduated from Hobart College in 1899. The following year he did post-graduate work in history and diplomacy at the University of Chicago, and received his degree from that institution in 1900. He studied law at Columbian (now George Washington) University in the city of Washington, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1905. In the meantime and for some time after graduation he was connected with the Federal Department of Claims. His home was in Washington six years and for four years he practiced law at Oklahoma City. For one year he had charge of special convention work at Duluth, Minnesota.

After this varied experience in the north and west Mr. Snell came to South Carolina, and after a year and a half at Sumter was made secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Charleston in 1912. Since then he has been promoted to the office of manager of the Chamber. His early efforts were directed to making the body truly representative of the com-

mmercial interests of the city. To that end he not only worked to increase the membership, raising it from 350 to over 1,200, but, more important still, converted the membership into a body of active workers, and at the present time the Chamber has behind it the great wealth and influence of all the best citizens. Moreover the Chamber of Commerce has purchased and now owns and occupies exclusively its own building, open to every organization in the city for all purposes except political. This property is worth between \$10,000 and \$50,000. A competent office staff is maintained, including a traffic manager and other experts.

During the war with Germany the Chamber of Commerce organization was practically turned over to the government. Mr. Snell personally devoted his entire time to war activities, serving as a member of the State Council of Defense, as South Carolina food campaign director, as director for Charleston of all the Liberty Loans, had charge of the Red Cross membership campaigns, was a four-minute man, a dollar a year man, in United States Government War Ordinance Reserves, and director of the War Savings campaign.

The Chamber of Commerce has been the chief instrument directing and influencing the new era in Charleston commerce. Through its efforts a number of substantial industries have taken the place of the war enterprises centered there, and while Charleston no longer has its temporary navy and army camps, it has its great army terminals for commercial use, its navy yard and a new refinery of the Standard Oil Company; also many other industries. In fact, a new impetus has been given to Charleston which has more than doubled its commerce within the last two years.

Mr. Snell is a member of the Episcopal Church, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity, St. Andrews Society, Hibernian Society, German Friendly Society, Navy League, and is a Fellow of the National Geographic Society. He is an ex-president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association. He married Miss Jennie Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Hart of York, South Carolina.

ROBERT LEE RIGGS is not only a native son of South Carolina and a representative of an honored and influential family of Charleston, but he has also, through his own ability, initiative, energy and progressive policies made a splendid contribution to the development of live-stock industry in his native state. Though he is an electrical engineer by profession he now finds his time required almost exclusively in the management of his fine stock farm, which is situated at Otranto, fifteen miles from Charleston, and which comprises 1,055 acres, 300 acres of this extensive tract being utilized exclusively for the breeding and raising of pure blood and registered Duroc-Jersey swine. On the demesne, known as Adanac Farm, he maintains also a herd of pure bred short-horn cattle. A young man of energy and advanced civic and industrial ideals, Mr. Riggs has become a leader in the furtherance of modern and scientific methods of agriculture and stock-growing industry in his native state, and his individual success is proving on a parity with his zeal and enterprise.

Robert Lee Riggs was born in the City of Charleston, September 13, 1885, and is a son of John Sidney Riggs and Martha (Reynold-) Riggs. After having profited by the advantages of the public schools of his native city he entered Clemson College, where he completed a special course in electrical engineering and also availed himself of the advantages of the department devoted to agricultural science and modern farm enterprise—knowledge which has been of inestimable value to him in the promotion of his present farm industry. After leaving college Mr. Riggs entered service with the engineering board in charge of important construction and engineering work in the development of water power at Spartanburg, a power that is now proving potent in the maintenance and expansion of manufacturing industry in that city. He began work without salary, his primary ambition at the time being to gain practical experience, and such ability did he manifest that he was eventually promoted to the position of assistant engineer on the same engineering board. Thereafter he acted as assistant engineer in the installation of the electrical and mechanical equipment of the Hudson River Terminal Building, in New York City. Later he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company, one of the greatest corporations of the kind in the United States, and by this concern he was retained in the building and equipping of the famous hotel known as Chateau Laurier, in Ottawa, Canada. Here he married Miss Helene Mills, daughter of Nathaniel Mills, Postmaster of the House of Commons and a representative of an influential family of the Dominion of Canada. He passed several years in the Dominion of Canada, where he finally established himself in business at Winnipeg, as a consulting and constructing engineer.

In 1915 Mr. Riggs returned for a visit at his old home, and while in his native city he became impressed with the wonderful opportunities offered for the prosecution of agricultural and live-stock enterprise in South Carolina under the modern and approved methods which he had observed and studied in the West. His convictions and progressiveness led to characteristic action on his part. He purchased 300 acres of land, at Otranto, and, on a small scale, began the breeding and raising of pure blood Duroc Jersey swine. This became the nucleus around which he has developed his present large and prosperous enterprise as a stock grower, and he has not only added to the area of his landed estate, until it now comprises more than 1,000 acres, but has also installed on the same the most modern improvements. His work will do much to bring the old Palmetto State to the front in this important field of industry.

Mr. Riggs holds membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, was formerly member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, is a member of the South Carolina Development Board, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and St. Andrew's society.

HENRY HITT WATKINS is an Anderson lawyer, for a quarter of a century associated in practice with Gen. M. L. Bonham, and his name has appeared prominently in connection with a number

of larger business affairs and civic and educational movements in the northwestern part of the state.

Mr. Watkins was born in Waterloo Township of Laurens County, June 24, 1866. His earliest paternal ancestor came from Wales to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century, probably in one of the voyages of Capt. John Smith, and settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The family lived there until shortly after the close of the Revolution. The founder of the family in South Carolina was the Anderson lawyer's grandfather, John C. Watkins, who for a brief time resided in Abbeville County and then moved to Waterloo Township in Laurens County, locating on the old homestead on Reedy River. His second wife was the daughter of John Moore, a Revolutionary soldier from Laurens County, whose farm adjoined those subsequently owned by John C. Watkins.

Capt. Henry H. Watkins, father of Henry Hitt Watkins, was born in Laurens County, May 26, 1818, and died March 22, 1866. His life was spent as a farmer and without participation in political affairs, though prior to the war he was a captain in the State Militia and during the war was a lieutenant in James South Carolina Battalion.

Capt. Henry H. Watkins married Hannah Elizabeth Culbertson, a daughter of Capt. John Culbertson of Laurens County. She was descended from Robert Culbertson, a Revolutionary soldier whose family immigrated from Ireland and first settled in Pennsylvania, long prior to the Revolution. Robert Culbertson entered the Revolutionary army from that state. During the war he came south and was a participant in a number of battles on South Carolina soil, and after independence was attained he settled permanently in Waterloo Township of Laurens County.

Henry Hitt Watkins therefore represents some of the older names in the history of South Carolina and has several Revolutionary antecedents. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and at the age of thirteen entered Furman University at Greenville. He was graduated and received the degree Master of Arts in 1883, a few days before his seventeenth birthday. Then followed a period of eight years in which he taught school, four years in the public schools and four years in Furman University, where he served as principal of the Preparatory School and secretary of the faculty. While teaching he read law under Wells and Orr at Greenville and Murray and Murray at Anderson, also took the summer course of lectures under Dr. John B. Minor in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1892.

Mr. Watkins at once formed a partnership with Maj. E. B. Murray, of Anderson, under the name of Murray & Watkins. This firm continued until the death of the senior partner in 1894. Since then Mr. Watkins has been in partnership with Gen. M. L. Bonham, under the name of Bonham & Watkins. This partnership has continued an uninterrupted and congenial relationship for a quarter of a century. In 1907 Thomas Allen was added to the firm, the present style being Bonham, Watkins & Allen. Few law firms in the northwestern part of the state enjoy a larger or more important practice.

Mr. Watkins was one of the organizers and di-



H. H. Watkins



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rectors of the Savannah River Power Company, served as a director and vice president of the Anderson Water, Light & Power Company, and was interested in those enterprises until they became consolidated with larger electric power companies. He is a director in the Belton Savings & Trust Company of Belton, the Drogon Mills at Anderson, and is vice president and director of the Peoples Bank of Anderson.

Outside of his profession and business his most active interest has been in education. He served on the first board of trustees of the Anderson Graded School, was for several years trustee of Furman University, the Greenville Woman's College and Connie Maxwell's Orphanage. At the organization of Anderson College in 1911, he was elected president of the board of trustees, and has served in that capacity ever since. He is also trustee of the Anderson County Hospital Association, the Anderson Library Association, and is a member of the board of education of the State Baptist Convention of South Carolina. Although never a holder of political office he has rendered a great deal of real public service. For four years, 1902 to 1906, he was chairman of the democratic party of Anderson County, and for another four years, 1906 to 1910, was state executive committeeman from this county. He was presidential elector in 1904, and in 1908 delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention. He volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war in 1898, and was captain of Company C, of the First South Carolina Regiment. In 1902 Governor Heyward appointed him quartermaster general on his staff, and he filled that position four years. He was appointed federal judge of the Western District of South Carolina in July, 1910, which position he now holds, having been qualified July 28th and succeeding Joseph T. Johnson.

Mr. Watkins was chairman of the advisory board of the State Fuel Administration, and served the board as its attorney. He assisted very materially in all the beneficial activities of the war, and his services were always rendered free of charge.

Mr. Watkins married Maude Wakefield in 1892. She is a daughter of John A. and Caroline Harkness Wakefield, of Anderson County, and has membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her eligibility being based upon her descent from three Revolutionary soldiers, Capt. Thomas Ayer, Michael McGee and Patrick Norris.

Mr. Watkins for one year was vice president for South Carolina in the American Bar Association, and is also a member of the State Bar Association, the American Historical Association, the Anderson Rotary Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

JOSEPH SUMTER RHAME, M. D. The physician of today is not only a highly trained man whose every faculty has been brought to the greatest perfection, but he is also one whose vast experience with people and affairs enables him to act with the efficiency of a really first-rate man, and to energize all those with whom he comes in contact. He does not work for spectacular results, but sane, sound progress not only in his profession but in other directions. To

him and his associates belongs the credit for practically all the advancement made in civic sanitation and the obliteration of many dread diseases which were formerly deemed incurable. As is but natural for a city of its importance, Charleston is the home of some of the most eminent practitioners of the medical profession in the state, if not in the South, and one whose deserts entitle him to mention in a work of this high character is Dr. J. S. Rhame, one of the native sons of South Carolina.

Doctor Rhame was born at Camden, South Carolina, January 1, 1885. He is the son of Joseph S. Rhame, grandson of George Sinkler Rhame, who served as lieutenant in Company G, 20th South Carolina Infantry, Confederate States Army. His great-grandfather was John Rhame. Three generations of the family were born in Sumter County, South Carolina, the family being one of the very old ones of the state. His mother is Margaret Caroline Kessler, the eldest daughter of the late Samuel G. Kessler and Sara Elizabeth Caston of Rock Hill, South Carolina. His grandfather, the late Samuel G. Kessler, served in the First Battalion, N. C. Regiment, Confederate States Army.

After attending the grammar and high schools of Camden, Doctor Rhame prepared himself for entrance at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, matriculating in 1904, and graduating from that institution in 1908. He received the appointment as chief of staff of Roper Hospital, Charleston, serving in this capacity for one year. In 1909 Doctor Rhame spent some months in Europe, visiting the Clinics of Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England and Scotland. On his return home in 1910 he engaged in practice at Charleston, where he is still located. During the great war Doctor Rhame, like so many of his profession, volunteered for service in the Naval Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned a lieutenant and ordered to active duty on September 18, 1918, at the Naval Hospital at Charleston and assigned to the contagious division as chief of the section. On February 28, 1919, he was detached and relieved of active duty and returned to his private practice. Doctor Rhame is a member of the Medical Society of South Carolina. The South Carolina Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia, the Southern Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He is one of the charter members of Tau Chapter Phi Chi Medical Fraternity and is assistant professor of surgery in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He is also a Mason, Shriner, Knights of Pythias and a member of the New England Society of Charleston.

On October 17, 1914, Doctor Rhame was married to Willie Marshall Brown, a daughter of William Kirby Brown, deceased, and Mrs. Lula S. (Brodie) Brown of Charleston.

Doctor Rhame has returned to private life with renewed enthusiasm for his profession and interest in its development. As a man and a citizen he measures up to the highest standards of American manhood and is one of the city's honored physicians and surgeons.

JOHN B. MARSHALL was a practicing lawyer when he came to Greenville, but in that city has been prominently identified with the business and industrial development for many years, still has extensive financial interests, and has a record of public spirited participation in community affairs. While he was mayor of Greenville he worked successfully to bring about some of the improvements which are now looked upon with most pride by the community.

Mr. Marshall was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, April 4, 1853, son of Dr. S. S. and Anne (Barrett) Marshall. His maternal grandfather was Doctor Barrett of English birth and was noted as a scientist, as a student and collector. Through his mother John B. Marshall is a cousin of Gen. M. C. Butler, South Carolina's famous statesman and soldier.

The Marshall family has long been one of distinction in Abbeville County. They fledged to Greenville in 1862 on account of the war, and remained there after the conflict was over. Mr. Marshall's grandfather, Samuel Steen Marshall, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to South Carolina when a young man, settling in Abbeville County. Dr. S. S. Marshall was born in Abbeville County, spent his active lifetime as a hard working physician, and was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the war between the states, his service being chiefly given in Florida.

John B. Marshall was about seven years old when the family removed to Greenville, and grew up in that city. He was educated in Kings Mountain Military Academy, in Furman University at Greenville, and finished his law course in the University of Virginia. Coming out of the University at the age of twenty-one, he practiced his profession for several years at Madison, Florida. Then returning to Greenville, he went into business as a merchant, and has been one of the city's real builders. He promoted and erected four ice plants, which later he sold to the Carolina Public Service Company, now the Greenville Ice and Fuel Company. He remained with the corporation as manager, an office from which he retired in 1918, though still retaining his financial interest in the industry. Mr. Marshall is a director of the First National Bank of Greenville.

While never a politician, pride in his home city has led him to promote many years to its welfare and betterment. For about twelve years he was a member of the board of aldermen, and for four years was the city's efficient and popular mayor. When he first entered the city council, Greenville did not have a foot of paving. When he retired as mayor, the city had carried out a program of paving which has made Greenville the leader in the matter of improved highways in the state. Under his leadership were also effected a number of modern municipal improvements. It was through his untiring efforts that the beautiful concrete bridge was built across the Reedy River, connecting the city north and south and this today is Mr. Marshall's pride, because of the great prejudices he had to overcome.

Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Lodge of Elks at Greenville and has twice served it as exalted ruler. In 1918 he purchased and with his family occupies a beautiful new home, known as Tyrone Terrace, situated on the Buncombe Road about

three miles from the city. It is such a home and estate as constitutes a thriving ambition in the minds of many successful business men. The home is surrounded by a farm of 103 acres, part of it being devoted to orchards. The residence is a commodious brick structure of two stories and basement, built and finished with the best of materials without regard to expense, and of architectural design and arrangement that satisfies the most exacting artistic sense. The home is equipped with every modern convenience. "Tyrone Terrace" is right at the foot of Paris Mountain and on the famous "Ridge" that extends north and south through the Piedmont region of the Carolinas and Georgia. The setting is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme.

Mr. Marshall married Miss Sallie R. Bythewood. They have a charming family consisting of J. Barrett, Bythewood B., Alfred, Frances W., Sarah and Dan H., who is attending Clemson College. Ann B., now deceased, was the wife of Wilson Glover. Frances W. married Charles W. Withington. Sarah married November 29, 1919, Albert M. Rickman.

JOHN GRIMBALL. After a long and varied career, during which he served in several callings and two professions, John Grimbail is now living in the retirement he has so fairly earned, and enjoying the respect of his fellow citizens of Charleston. He was born in this city on April 18, 1840, a son of John B. and Margaret (Morris) Grimbail. John B. Grimbail was also born at Charleston, in 1800, a son of John Grimbail, who, too, came into the world at Charleston. The Grimbail family was founded in the American colonies by Paul Grimbail, who came to them in 1680 from England and located at Charleston, so that it is one of the very first families of the city. Margaret Morris was born on the way from New York City to Charleston in 1810, while her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, were on their way south. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, representing New York in the momentous conference which produced that document.

John Grimbail was reared at Charleston until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered the United States Naval Academy, and was there from 1854 to 1858, being graduated in the latter year, in his class being a number of men who later became distinguished, among them Admiral Dewey. For the subsequent two years Mr. Grimbail was on the Mediterranean Sea, when, returning home on December 20, 1860, he resigned from the United States Navy and entered that of the Confederacy. His first ship was the "Lady Davis" and his last was the "Shenandoah" while it was cruising in the Arctic Ocean after American whalers. In October, 1865, this vessel returned to Liverpool, England, and was surrendered to the English government. From England Mr. Grimbail went to Mexico, and was on a ranch for about a year, when he returned to Charleston and studied and practiced law for a short period. He then went to New York City and carried on a general law practice in that metropolis for about sixteen years. His heart turned toward Charleston and he came back and for a few years was engaged in rice planting along the Pon Pon River. When he retired from this undertaking he felt that he had earned a little



John B. Marshall



H. E. Walker A. Storaeken
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leisure, so took up his permanent residence in the city of his nativity, where he still lives.

Mr. Grimbail was twice married, first in 1875, to Miss Catherine Moore, of Huntsville, Alabama, who died in less than a year without issue. In 1889 Mr. Grimbail was married to Mary G. Barnwell and they became the parents of the following children: William H., who is a lawyer, belongs to the firm of Whaley, Barnwell & Grimbail of Charleston; Arthur, who is a cotton exporter, belongs to the firm of Boykin & Grimbail, Inc., of Charleston; John B., who is a cotton merchant of Charleston, and George E., who is a lawyer, with offices on Broad Street, Charleston. Three of Mr. Grimbail's sons served the government, John B. as a captain of the field artillery; George E. held similar rank in the same branch of the service, while Arthur followed his father's example and was an ensign in the United States Navy. After proving as brave and gallant as he had been, these loyal sons of a patriotic father, having received their final papers and been mustered out of the service, have resumed their former vocations. Mr. Grimbail is a member of Camp Sumter Confederate Veterans and the Graduating Association of the United States Naval Academy. The Episcopal Church holds his membership. A dignified gentleman of the typical southern culture, Mr. Grimbail receives wherever he goes the respect his prominence in his community entitles him, and his fellow citizens are proud of him and of his gallant record, especially on the "Shenandoah," of which he was third in command.

DR. NEWTON FARMER WALKER. While the caste of trade or occupation is not looked upon in America as in older nations, it is frequently true that one's profession, line of business or occupation attracts the greater number of men in successive generations of the same family. For all that there is a distinction attaching to the Walker family such as is probably not shared by any other family in the country. The Walkers, at least for the last two or three generations, have been pre-eminently devoted to the service of humanity as teachers of the deaf and the blind. At least half a dozen members of this family at the present time are engaged in that great work, than which perhaps no service could offer greater opportunities for doing good and at the same time be less attractive to men and women with a normal ambition for money making and the selfish comforts of existence.

The present South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind was founded by the late Rev. Newton Pickney Walker in 1849. He was born in Spartanburg County in 1816 and died in 1861. He was a Baptist minister by early vocation. Through the deafness of a brother-in-law, he became interested in the education of the deaf. His researches and studies made him a pioneer in the South in this particular science of education. During the forties he visited and spent some time in a small school for the deaf at Cave Spring, Georgia, perhaps the only one in the South at that time. When in 1849 he established a school at Cedar Spring in Spartanburg County, it was a private institution, but the fame of its founder and his methods gradually spread, and in time the state took over the school and made it a

permanent institution for the education of the deaf and the blind.

The present superintendent of this state school is Dr. Newton Farmer Walker, son of Newton Pickney and Martha Louise (Hugheston) Walker. He was born in Spartanburg County January 12, 1845, and his life for over half a century has been centered about the school founded by his father. He was a youthful soldier of the war between the states, enlisting in August, 1861, in Company K, Spartan Rifles, in the Fifth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. He served with that organization until honorably discharged in April, 1862. In 1866, five years after his father's death, he assumed the superintendency of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, at Cedar Spring.

A remarkable and unique testimonial to his life of good work came in 1912 when by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina the honorary degree of Doctor of Philanthropy and Charity was conferred upon him. It is said that this was the only degree up to that time conferred by a State Legislature. All the honor signified by this act of the Legislature has been abundantly deserved.

For many years Doctor Walker was extensively interested in farming in Spartanburg County. He is at present a member of the state board of pension commissioners for the county, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has long been prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with both the Scottish Rite and Knights Templar and York Rite Masons. He is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of South Carolina. He was formerly chairman of the democratic committee of Spartanburg County, and is a life trustee of Converse College. In 1909 the University of South Carolina bestowed upon him the degree LL. D.

January 22, 1867, Doctor Walker married Virginia E. Eppes of Laurens. Doctor Walker has four children: Horace E. Walker, who graduated from the South Carolina State University and is now head of the Tennessee State School for the Deaf. Albert H. Walker, also a graduate of the State University is head of the Florida State School for the Deaf and Blind. William Laurens Walkers, a graduate of Wofford College, is associated with his father in the South Carolina institution, and Virginia, one of the first graduates of Converse College at Spartanburg, is the wife of R. M. Hitch of Savannah, Georgia.

Doctor Walker's niece, Miss Pattie Thomason, is also prominent as an educator of the deaf and blind and is present principal of the North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morgantown, North Carolina, while his nephew, Frank Thomason is a teacher in the New York State School for the Deaf.

THOMAS WRIGHT BACOT has had those associations with the community of Charleston due a man of high social standing, thorough scholarship, and the finest abilities of the legal profession.

He was born at Charleston April 14, 1849. His father, Robert Dewar Bacot, was a cotton merchant and a rice planter. The first member of the Bacot family, Pierre Bacot, who came to the Carolinas in the latter part of the Seventeenth century, was a

native of Tours, France. Thomas W. Bacot's mother was a Huger, and in that line his ancestor, Daniel Huger, also came from France and was an early colonial settler in South Carolina, founding a name that has long been distinguished in this state.

Thomas W. Bacot grew up in Charleston and the country districts, took keen delight in the sports and pastimes of the day, and was encouraged likewise in studious pursuits. He attended public and private schools in Charleston and in Society Hill, South Carolina, was graduated A. B. and second honor man from the College of Charleston in 1870, studied law with McCrady & Son, and was admitted to the bar in 1871 and began practice the first of the following year as a member of the firm of Walker & Bacot, afterward becoming a member of the firm of McCrady, Sons & Bacot. He was admitted to the United States Supreme Court on the 11th of March, 1889. He has shared in much of the important litigation in South Carolina courts during the past half century and is a recognized authority on railroad, corporation and real estate law and in equity. From 1892 to 1902 he was member of the Legislature and the last four years chairman of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. He was for a time first assistant United States attorney for the District of South Carolina at Charleston. He has been a trustee of South Carolina College, was a lay deputy from the Diocese of South Carolina to the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Boston in 1904, and has been such a deputy ever since, as well as having been for many years and still being a lay deputy from St. Philip's Parish to the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. He was a vestryman of St. Philip's Church at Charleston for several years and is the solicitor of the church corporation. He is a member and the president of the old St. George's Society of Charleston and also of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, is a member of the Commercial Club and the old South Carolina Society, and in many ways has used his influence to promote what he considers the best interests and welfare of his home city and state.

April 18, 1877, he married Miss Louisa de Berniere McCrady. To their marriage were born seven children, six of whom are now living, to wit: Robert Dewar Bacot, Mrs. Thomas E. Myers, Mrs. Samuel E. Elmore, Miss Louisa de B. Bacot, Miss Ellen M. Bacot and Mrs. Kenneth S. Tanner.

LIEUT.-COL. EDEMFZER W. PRESSLY, M. D. Many young physicians have found the army medical corps an opportunity for experience and enhanced prestige, but to Lieutenant-Colonel Pressly, of Clover, York County, it presented chiefly an opportunity for patriotic service, since he has been securely established in the esteem and confidence of his home community for thirty years, and even out over the state his name has been associated with the best attainments in the field of medicine and surgery.

Colonel Pressly performed the arduous and exacting duties of an army physician and surgeon at the Camp Sevier Base Hospital at Greenville for nearly two years, from August, 1917, to May, 1919, and in 1918 he was promoted to commanding officer of the base hospital with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Anderson County November 20, 1863, son of Rev. William L. and Frances E. (Wideman) Pressly. His mother was a native of Abbeville County, member of a family containing several Revolutionary soldiers. Rev. William L. Pressly, a native of Anderson County, was for a long period of years a minister of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, and achieved almost equal prominence as an educator. He served during the war between the states as chaplain of a South Carolina regiment, and soon afterward located at Due West, South Carolina, where he spent the rest of his life. For fifteen years before his death he was president of the Theological Seminary of Erskine College at Due West.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pressly grew up and received his early education at Due West, graduating from Erskine College with the class of 1883. He then entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, taking the medical course and graduating M. D. with the class of 1887. In the same year he located for practice at Clover, in York County, and for many years his services were in demand all over York County. For a number of years he was a member of the South Carolina Board of Medical Examiners, and one of the best known members of the South Carolina Medical Association. He is also a member of the Tri-State and Southern Medical Association.

Dr. Pressly built up a great practice and reputation in his home county, and all this he willingly surrendered to accept the opportunity to give his professional services to the country in its time of need. His first patriotic service was as medical member of the local exemption board No. 2 in York County. He then volunteered for the Medical Corps and was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the Camp Sevier Base Hospital. There his abilities and wide experience found recognition in several promotions, until he succeeded Lieut.-Col. T. E. Scott as commander of the hospital. Colonel Pressly was with the army almost twenty-one months. During that time he won the lasting esteem and affection of many thousands who came under his care, and the genuine character that brought him thousands of friends in York County has also won him esteem in the army. After his discharge Lieutenant-Colonel Pressly received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the United States Medical Reserve Corps, which is his present title.

After retiring from the army in the spring of 1919 Colonel Pressly located at Greenville, where he is now engaged in private practice. In April of that year he received a high and significant honor when elected president of the South Carolina State Medical Association at Florence. The Journal of the association spoke of him as follows: "Dr. Pressly has been one of the most active members of the organization, filling a number of positions of honor. He is especially well known as a brilliant speaker and has charmed the State Association frequently by his eloquence."

Colonel Pressly married Miss Harriet Louise Smith, of Clover. They have two children living, Jean and Elsie.



Edw. R. M. D.



Rev. J. W. Wadsworth

WARING FAMILY. Benjamin Waring and his wife, Elizabeth, with one child, came to the Carolinas in 1683, and were founders of this now widely distributed and prominent family. From the state records of Columbia is taken the following evidence of the above fact: "You are to cause to be ad-measured unto Benjamin Waring seven hundred and sixty acres of land, it being due him for the arrival of himself, wife and one child and thirteen other persons whose names are here recorded in the secretary's office the 11th day of May, 1683."

Benjamin Waring, according to historical records, was a member of the House of Commons in the Assembly in 1685, a member of the Assembly from Berkeley County in 1693, served from 1703 to 1711 as commissioner of taxes.

Thomas Waring, son of Benjamin the immigrant, first married Anne Alexander, and for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Slann. Thomas Waring was a member of the House of Assembly in 1717, and signed a petition to the king to take charge of the colony in place of the Lord Proprietors, whose rule had become oppressive. Other historical facts concerning him are that he was a member of Governor Moore's Council in 1720, in 1730 was appointed a member of His Majesty's Honorable Council for South Carolina, and while still with that body his death occurred in 1739. On June 11, 1711, he received a grant of land known as "Pine Hill," a property that is still owned by his descendants.

Benjamin Waring, second son of Benjamin and Elizabeth, the immigrants, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Smith, Landgrave and governor of South Carolina. Benjamin served as commissioner of taxes in 1711, in 1720 was a member of the Assembly, in 1735 is mentioned as Col. Benjamin Waring, and in 1734 was commissioner of the peace in Berkeley County.

Richard, third son of Benjamin and Elizabeth, married Florence Beamor, daughter of Col. John Beamor.

The third generation of the family in South Carolina contained Thomas Waring, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Slann) Waring. He married Mary Baker and had a son Thomas, who married Martha Waring, a cousin. This Thomas was distinguished by the title "Thomas of Pine Hill" and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1788, his brother Morton also serving as a member of the same body.

Benjamin Waring, a son of Benjamin Waring and Anne Smith, married a cousin, Florence Waring, and their son Benjamin also married a cousin, Anne Waring. He settled in Columbia and with his son Richard established a mill to extract oil from cotton seed. He also established a paper mill at Granby near Columbia, and during the years 1806 to 1810 sent their products to Charleston by water.

Thomas Waring of Pine Hill and his wife, Martha Waring, had three sons: Joseph, who married Martha Waring, his first cousin, and was a planter and inheritor of the Pine Hill property; Daniel Jennings Waring, a lawyer, who married Constantia Wigfall; and Richard George Waring, a cotton merchant of Charleston, who married Jane Farr. Richard George was the father of Thomas Richard Waring, a former well known banking official in Charleston, who married Anna Dayton Perry.

The children of Thomas R. and Anna D. Waring were: William Hayne Waring, who married Esther Dawson; Jane Ladsner Waring, who married John L. Ancrum, M. D.; Eliza C. Waring; Edward Perry Waring, who married Anna T. Waties; Anna Perry Waring; Clarence C. Waring, who married Anne de Zeng, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Joseph Ion Waring, who married Emma Thomson Taber. Edward P. Waring and Anna T. Waties are the parents of Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston Evening Post; Edward P. Waring of Jacksonville, Florida; J. Waties Waring, assistant U. S. district attorney, and Margaret B. Waring, wife of Wilson G. Harvey. Joseph Ion Waring and Emma F. Taber are the parents of Joseph Ion Waring, Jr., and Dorothy Thomson Waring.

ROBERT I. WOODSIDE. Some of the most important business interests of the Greenville district are represented by members of the Woodside family. Robert I. Woodside, president of three of the leading banks and trust companies of Greenville, is a young banker, but widely known as a financier of unusual attainments and also a most public spirited and progressive citizen, identified with every worthy movement in behalf of his home locality.

He was born at Woodville in Greenville County, a son of Dr. John L. and Ellen Pernelia (Charles) Woodside. Both the Charles and Woodside families have been members of the Greenville community for many years. Dr. John L. Woodside, who was born in 1836 and died in 1897, served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and gave the rest of his life to the arduous duties of a country physician to the locality named Woodville. In a day when success is too often measured by the easy standard of money accumulations, the life of Doctor Woodside stands out in rich contrast and is deserving of every honor that can be paid his memory. He lived with the people and for them, worked patiently and uncomplainingly in a time when the physician had to undergo many severe hardships, and with little thought of wealth he gave all his means and the riches of his character to his community and to the rearing of a large family of children.

Robert I. Woodside, who is a younger brother of John T. Woodside, president of the Woodside Mills, grew up at the family home in Woodville and continued his education beyond the local schools in Clemson College, and took a course in business practice and banking in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

All his adult life since leaving college has been given to banking. For six years he was cashier of the Chicora Savings Bank at Pelzer, South Carolina. He was then assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Spartanburg and assistant secretary of the Southern Trust Company. In 1907 Mr. Woodside established the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Greenville, of which he is president and active executive head. This bank has enjoyed a most successful and prosperous career. It has always appealed to the substantial interests of the community and while no efforts have been made to attract business merely for the sake of volume, the quarters and facilities of the bank have long been taxed. In January, 1919, the Woodside brothers completed

plans for erecting a sixteen-story bank office building and banking home which in beauty, elegance and utility will stand as a classic example of bank architecture in South Carolina. The new building will be erected entirely for banking and office purposes, in the classic design of architecture, finished in handsome marble, with fireproofing construction, and with every attention paid to the details of safety, convenience and service.

A new building will also provide quarters for the Home Building and Loan Association of Greenville, which Mr. Woodside organized in January, 1919. This company has an authorized capital stock of \$3,000,000. Mr. Woodside is president and has a board of directors and officials including some of the most active spirits in Greenville's business life.

In October, 1919, plans were approved at Washington for the organization of a new Greenville bank known as the Woodside National Bank. This institution began with a capital of \$200,000, and is under the active management of Mr. Woodside as president and John L. Williams as vice president and cashier. The new bank is located near the corner of Main and Washington streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Fourth National Bank of Greenville. Mr. Woodside is also president of the Citizens Bank of Taylors, South Carolina, and president of the Bank of Woodville.

Mr. Woodside has served on a number of important committees of the American Bankers Association and the State Bankers Association, and was a member of the American commission sent to Europe to investigate the rural banking systems of the old countries.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of many clubs and social organizations. He is president of the Thirty-Nine Club and a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS C. HAMER, clerk of court of Marlboro County, has a long record of public affairs and as a prominent lawyer of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

He was born at Bennettsville January 23, 1868. His grandfather, Alfred Hamer, was of English ancestry and married a Martha Wallace, of Scotch descent. The father, Benjamin F. Hamer, was a Marlboro County farmer and at one time county commissioner. Benjamin F. Hamer married Susan Davis Cook. Her father, Thomas Cook, was an early Methodist minister, and her mother, Loretta Pearce, was a descendant of Capt. Daniel Sparks of Revolutionary fame.

Thomas Cook Hamer spent his boyhood days on a farm, had the usual recreations of a boy of his time in the country and also had many cultivated influences of home life, particularly from his mother. He attended the Hebron School and Bennettsville Male Academy and was graduated from the South Carolina College of Law in 1891. While devoted to his profession he also acquired interests as a planter and for nearly thirty years has been actively engaged in farming and in public affairs. For several years he was one of the clerical officials of the General Assembly, and in 1899 was elected chief clerk of the House of Representa-

tatives, which position he held until he voluntarily retired. He has attended various local and state conventions of the democratic party, and for years was secretary of the State Democratic Convention, and was also chairman of the Local Exemption Board of Marlboro County during the World war. He is a member of the South Carolina Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World and an Odd Fellow. He holds the office of trustee and is on the Board of Stewards in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

January 5, 1904, he married Miss Martha Blanche Gibson, a daughter of Francis B. and Edith Moore Gibson, of North Carolina. They have one daughter, Blanche Isadora Hamer, and one son, Tom C. Hamer, Jr.

MISS MARY POPPENHEIM. The quality of exalted service rendered by the women of South Carolina could not possibly be better exemplified than through some brief record of the activities of Miss Mary Poppenheim, who shares with her sister Miss Louisa the honor of being one of the best known of South Carolina women.

She and her sister occupy the old Poppenheim residence at 31 Meeting Street in Charleston. This residence for many years has been a source of many of the beneficent influences that have radiated to enrich and improve the community of Charleston.

Her father, Christopher Pritchard Poppenheim, was born December 10, 1839, at "Gallant Hill," his father's plantation in Charleston, now Berkeley County. He was a son of Dr. John Frederick and Aphra Ann (Pritchard) Poppenheim. Dr. John Frederick was a son of John Poppenheim, a planter, and Mary Bouknight. John, the planter, was a son of Lewis Poppenheim, a soldier of fortune in the British army which occupied Charleston in 1780.

On November 26, 1864, Christopher Poppenheim married a daughter of William Bouknight. She was born at Mount Willing, on her father's plantation, in Edgefield County October 6, 1837. William Bouknight, of Bouknight's Ferry in Edgefield County, married Nancy Huiet. William Bouknight was a son of Daniel and Mary (Derrick) Bouknight, whose names appear in the first United States census taken in 1790. Mary Derrick was born in Lexington County. Daniel Bouknight was a son of John and a grandson of George Bouknight.

Christopher Poppenheim and his wife had four daughters, all of whom were educated in the private schools of Charleston and all were graduates of Vassar College. The records of that famous woman's college indicate that this is the only family of four daughters who have graduated from this institution. The daughters are Mary Barnett, Louisa Bouknight, Ida Huiet, wife of Daniel Ravenel, and Christie Hamilton, wife of Hugh Miller, of Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Mary Poppenheim has made her brilliant qualities of mind, her affections and her many advantages at home, in college and abroad, a means of blessing and service to her native state. In 1896 she became one of the first hundred members of the Charleston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. While treasurer of that chapter she or-



Tom. G. Hawes



Robert Dennis

ganized the historical department and served as state historian nine years, resigning to become president of the State Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. As state historian she collected and helped edit two volumes "South Carolina Women in the Confederacy." Hers was the second division to inaugurate Historical evenings at the state convention. As president she instituted the educational work in her State Division. Miss Mary Poppenheim became chairman of education in the General United Daughters of the Confederacy, and had charge of that work for nine years, until she resigned in 1917 to become president general. Before resigning her previous office she inaugurated the plan for an educational endowment of \$50,000, the interest of which should be used for scholarships for worthy veterans' descendants. As president general her official work fell within the period of the great World war, and she was responsible for turning the resources of the organization to relief work. In one year the United Daughters endowed seventy beds at the American Military Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly, France, at an expenditure of \$42,000 a year; they made 3,000,000 Red Cross garments; 2,500,000 Red Cross surgical dressings; 93,000 Red Cross knitted articles; gave \$82,000 to Red Cross Chapters; and supported 800 French and Belgian children at a cost of \$82,000 a year.

Miss Mary Poppenheim is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Century Club, the Civic Club, the Intercollegiate Club, of which she was president for nineteen years, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, being one of the first three women elected to membership in that society, was for nineteen years secretary of the Ladies Benevolent Society of Charleston, a member of the Vassar Alumnae Historical Society, a member of the Board of the Woman's Exchange, former vice president of the student body of Vassar, and chairman of the literature committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Poppenheim with her mother and sister Louisa have been extensive travelers, and several times resided in Europe for periods of six months or less. The beloved mother died September 8, 1915.

Miss Louisa Poppenheim was born December 13, 1868. She has also been distinguished for her versatile gifts of intellect and heart and her deep and vital interest in movements of a social, economic and educational nature. Either of the sisters had they felt they could best serve the world in that way might have gained a high place among the literary women of America. They managed and edited the *Keystone*, a monthly magazine devoted to women's organizations, for thirteen years. Miss Louisa was chairman of the first municipal playgrounds in Charleston, founder of the City Federation of Women's Clubs and its president for nine years, one of the organizers of the Civic Club, president of the Century Club for five years, a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association, the South Carolina Audubon Society, the corresponding secretary of the Society of Pioneer Workers, an honorary member of the Society of

American Women in London, a member of Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Charleston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Vassar Alumnae, Historical Association, Ladies Benevolent Society, Carolina Art Association, Charleston Country Club, was president in 1900-02 of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, from 1902 to 1904 was corresponding secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Students Association, of Vassar College in 1889, the highest honor in the gift of the college, and marshal for Vassar Commencement, 1914. She has contributed a number of short articles to different publications. As a result of her untiring and persistent efforts a white matron was installed in the police station and in Charleston County Jail.

Both sisters are active and faithful members of the Episcopal Church.

ROBERT ELLISON DENNIS. Robert Ellison Dennis began the practice of law at Bishopville, where since 1904 he has been associated with former Lieutenant-Governor McLeod in the firm of McLeod & Dennis. Mr. Dennis has played an important part in public affairs. He was elected to the Legislature in 1914 and served two terms. He is also a former city attorney. Out of his profession a great deal of his time has been given to his duties as a member of the County Board of Education for Lee County.

Mr. Dennis was born at Bishopville, October 12, 1881, the son of Dr. Robert Ellison Dennis and Mary (Green) Dennis. His father was a surgeon in the Confederate army and for many years carried the heavy burden of physician and surgeon in his community. He was a son of Dr. John Edward Dennis, of Charlotte County, Virginia, who made his home at Bishopville in 1824. The mother of Mr. Dennis was a daughter of Rev. Henry D. Green, one of the signers of the secession ordinance. Mr. Dennis was educated in the public schools and graduated with the degree of A. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1902. Two years later he completed his work in the law department of the University of Virginia with the degree of LL. B. At South Carolina University he won the Roddey medal for the best debater, and was an active member of the Euphradian Literary Society, of which he was a president.

During the World war he assisted in Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. He and his partner spent more of their time assisting in patriotic causes than in the private law practice.

Mr. Dennis is affiliated with several fraternal orders and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES JONES COLCOCK. Some of the master minds of this age have devoted themselves to educational work, and because of their labors in behalf of their pupils and their community have passed to another world while yet in the prime of life. The late Charles Jones Colcock, of the Porter Military Academy of Charleston, was one of the men whose heart and energies were centered upon his work, and who, dying, left behind so powerful an example of upright living that his influence remains and is shaping the characters of those who were formerly his pupils and fellow citizens. He was a son of

Charles Jones and Frances (Horton) Colcock, natives of Charleston and Huntsville, Alabama, respectively.

Charles Jones Colcock attended the Holy Communion Church Institute, now Porter Military Academy, from which he was graduated. He then was a student at the Charleston College, and still later at Union College, and following his graduation from the latter institution he became an instructor of mathematics there, but was forced to resign on account of ill health of his father. The young man went home and assumed charge of his father's large plantation, and conducted it until his father recovered, when he felt free to resume his scholastic duties, associating himself with his old school, Porter Military Academy, with which he was connected for thirty-four years. On the death of Doctor Porter, Mr. Colcock was elected acting rector, without his knowledge or consent, and resigned at the close of the second year, feeling that he could serve better as head master.

Mr. Colcock was married in 1883 to Patti Lee Hay, a daughter of Judge Samuel J. and Susan (Hay) Hay, of Barnwell, South Carolina. They had two children, namely: Samuel Hay, who died in infancy; and Erroll Hay, who is at home. Mr. Colcock died on March 31, 1919. A particularly touching appreciation of the life and work of Prof. Charles J. Colcock was written by the Right Rev. Harry J. Mikell, D. D., Episcopal bishop of Georgia, himself formerly rector of Porter, as well as rector of the Holy Communion Episcopal Church. In part he said:

"During these years as a teacher, head master, as rector for some time, he has rendered the Porter Academy a splendid service; he has given to the generations of students as they passed under his influence an example of high thinking and noble living which has left an indelible mark upon their characters. Many men living in many states, in every walk of life thank him for some of the finest inspirations in their life and rise up and call him blessed. To touch men's lives at a formative period and to touch only to uplift; patiently day by day to give of his own strength to strengthen weak characters; to give of his own inspiration to spur on bright ambitions; to share of his ripe knowledge and wise experience; and teach not only by word, but by the daily example of a pure, fine life, that is to render a supreme service to men, to country and to God, and that is the life service of Charles J. Colcock. 'Whosoever shall do one of the least of these commandments, and shall teach men so, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of Heaven.'"

ARTHUR HAYNE KOHN. It has been said that history is but the epitome of biography—the composite result of individual effort, and the story of the lives of successful men who influence and mold events, is always interesting and instructive, becoming doubly so when it presents in combined view the elements of material success harmoniously blended with completeness of moral attribute.

Arthur Hayne Kohn, secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, also a director and vice president of the Liberty National Bank, at Columbia, has a long and enviable record

in business affairs in his native state, and is one of the most prominent laymen in the Lutheran Church in the South.

Mr. Kohn is a native son of the Palmetto state, having been born in Newberry County, September 1, 1858, a son of A. Hamilton and Martha Elizabeth (Feagle) Kohn. His father, serving as a member of Company H, of the Third South Carolina Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Deep Bottom, and died from his wounds August 4, 1864. On the maternal side, he is a lineal descendant of William Frederick Houseal who served in the Revolutionary war as a captain in the cavalry forces from South Carolina, with the Continental army. The son spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm with the usual rural environment, while the high school at Prosperity afforded excellent educational advantages. After the completion of his studies there, he engaged for a year and a half as a teacher in the public schools of the state. He had, however, decided upon a business career and obtaining a position as a clerk in a general merchandise establishment he devoted the following five years in this capacity. It was here that he made his initial step in the business world and acquired a knowledge and experience which with the passing years, have brought substantial pecuniary reward and honorable competence, for he later engaged in merchandising upon his own account and for more than a quarter of a century was a successful merchant at Prosperity.

Mr. Kohn first became a resident of Columbia in 1903, remaining there four years as general manager of the dry goods department of the Farmers and Mechanics Mercantile and Manufacturing Company. He then returned to Prosperity, resuming his work as a general merchant there.

In 1908, Mr. Kohn again located in Columbia, since which time he has maintained his home there. He served as secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Insurance and Casualty Company, which, in 1910, was reorganized and became the Carolina Life Insurance Company. Mr. Kohn took an active part in the reorganization and has held the official position of secretary and treasurer of the new company since the date of its inception.

Although he has been an active figure in general business affairs, Mr. Kohn has always found time to devote to the advancement of the educational and moral welfare of his community and state, and has contributed liberally of his means and personal service in the cause of the common good. He is a member of the board of trustees, of Newberry College, also a trustee of the Lutheran Seminary. He is a trustee of the Lutheran Board of Publications; and a member of the board of publications of the Lutheran Church of America. He is a member of the executive board of the Lutheran Synod, and is chairman of the finance committee of the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina. His personal membership is with the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Columbia, where he serves as vice president of the congregation, and as a member of the finance and building committee.

On February 24, 1880, Mr. Kohn married Mary Elizabeth Birge, of Prosperity, a daughter of John S. and Isabella B. (Spence) Birge, and to them have been born five children: Erin, Arthur Hart, Ernest Samuel, Louis Hamilton, and Nellie Elizabeth.



A. H. Kohn



Harrison McDowell Douglas,

The son, Arthur Hart, is associated with his father in business as cashier of the Carolina Life Insurance Company. He married Ruth Gandy and they have one child—a son.

Louis Hamilton Kohn served with honor in the World war, resigning his position as general manager of the Dixie Stamp and Stationery Company, to enter the service of his country. He served as first sergeant in the Headquarters Company, of the Fifty-Ninth Infantry Brigade, Thirtieth Division with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He took the officers' course of instruction and training in the "University in Khaki" in France and on March 16, 1919, was commissioned second lieutenant. Honorably discharged from the service, September 23, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and is now a resident of Newberry, South Carolina. November 27, 1917, he married Verna Summer, of Newberry.

It is not the province of the biographer to attempt to draw final conclusion. His duties end with the recording of the narrative and the facts, leaving unto others the discernment of the lesson conveyed. However, this brief review justified the deduction that the life portrayed has been a busy one, measuring well up to the standard set by the philosopher when he said, "Tis not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to others through us, that constitutes the true measure of human worth."

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. One of the institutions that have added much to the prestige of Columbia as a commercial center in addition to its honors as a capital, is the Carolina Life Insurance Company.

The history of this concern began with the establishment of the Carolina Insurance and Casualty Company, organized in May, 1902. Since January 1, 1903, the business of the company has been under its present management. In April, 1910, the company was reorganized and the name changed to the Carolina Life Insurance Company. The original capital stock of \$25,000 was increased from time to time. Now the paid in capital is \$100,000 and the authorized capital \$250,000. The business of the company at the start was health and accident insurance. At the reorganization a life insurance department was added, both industrial and old line, contracts up to \$10,000 being written.

The present management owning all the stock consists of: P. H. Haltiwanger, president; A. B. Langley, vice president and general manager; A. H. Kohn, secretary and treasurer; Ames Haltiwanger, assistant treasurer and auditor. The premium income during the past five years is shown by the following figures:

1915	\$308,395.14
1916	359,645.41
1917	421,316.37
1918	609,051.23
1919	Over 1,000,000.00

The company's operations at present are in the four states of South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Florida. In the near future according to the plans now developed the company's business will be extended to North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and other southern states.

DAVIDSON McDOWELL DOUGLAS, D. D., has been a prominent figure in the Presbyterian Church of the South for a number of years, and comes of a family that has supplied many staunch Presbyterians to South Carolina. For the past eight years Doctor Douglas has been president and active head of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton.

He was born at Blackstock in Fairfield County, this state, June 20, 1860, a son of Rev. James and Margaret (McDowell) Douglas. His great-grandfather, Alexander Douglas, was born in Ulster, Ireland, and came to America in 1790, settling soon afterward at a place six miles west of Winnsboro, South Carolina. At his death he was buried in the Lebanon Presbyterian Cemetery near his old home. More than a century and a quarter has passed since he came to South Carolina, and through several generations the Douglas name has furnished stalwart men and high minded women to their various spheres of duty and responsibility. Doctor Douglas' grandparents were John and Grace Jane (Brice) Douglas, also natives of South Carolina. Rev. James Douglas, his father, was born in Fairfield County March 10, 1827, and died August 21, 1904. He graduated with first honors from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1849, and later graduated from Columbia Theological Seminary. For a number of years he was president of York Female College of this state, and did active duty as a pastor of various churches in Fairfield County for a quarter of a century. His wife was a daughter of Davidson and Catherine (McCrea) McDowell. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas McCrea, was a native of South Carolina and went with the South Carolina troops as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. This revolutionary patriot married Catherine DuBois thus introducing a strain of Huguenot blood into the family. The DuBois family came from France in 1678.

Davidson McDowell Douglas was liberally educated, graduating A. B. from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1895 and studying for the ministry in Louisville Theological Seminary during 1895-96 and in 1899 receiving his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Columbia Theological Seminary. The University of South Carolina gave him his Master of Arts degree in 1899, and during the following year he was a student in Princeton University and Theological Seminary, while in 1904-06 he did post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Doctor Douglas, who was awarded his Doctor of Divinity degree by Davidson College in 1912, was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in 1900, and during the following four years was pastor at Brevard and Davidson River, North Carolina. From 1904 to 1911 he was pastor of the Maryland Avenue Church in the City of Baltimore. Doctor Douglas came to his present work as president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina in June, 1911.

September 16, 1903, he married Miss Lydia A. Welch, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Moffat) Welch. Her father was a manufacturer at Beaver, Pennsylvania. Doctor and Mrs. Douglas have two daughters, Elizabeth Moffat and Margaret McDowell Douglas.

MAJ. E. S. HAMMOND, whose home is at Blackville, where he still owns extensive planting interests, is one of the surviving officers of the Confederacy and is a son of one of South Carolina's leading statesmen, J. H. Hammond, who in 1842-1844 was governor of the state, and in 1857 to 1860 was United States Senator, resigning when the war broke out.

His father, Elisha Hammond, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and an intimate classmate of Daniel Webster. He was a prominent educator, was at one time principal of the Mount Bethel Academy in Newberry County, South Carolina, and was an active influence in promoting higher education. He was a professor in the South Carolina College.

James Henry Hammond was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, November 15, 1807, and was graduated from South Carolina College in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and at once became an ardent ally of South Carolina's great statesman, John C. Calhoun. In 1830 he became editor of the Southern Times at Columbia. In 1834 he was elected a member of Congress, but on account of ill health returned early in 1836. For nearly two years he sought health and strength in Europe. He was elected and served as governor of the state from 1842 to 1844, and in that office he made his influence felt toward the military organization of the state. He was also a patron of the sciences and agriculture.

After his term as governor he abandoned the practice of law and devoted his time primarily to his extensive planting interests. In 1856 he was elected United States Senator to fill the place vacated by A. P. Butler. He served in the Senate from December 7, 1857 until November, 1860. In the Senate he became one of the leading defenders of the South's social and industrial systems. He resigned when South Carolina adopted the ordinance of secession and resumed his life on his plantation. He died November 13, 1864. Governor Hammond married Catherine E. Fitzsimons, a native of Charleston, daughter of Christopher Fitzsimons, a native of Ireland, who settled at Charleston at the age of eighteen and became a highly successful business man. Mrs. Hammond's sister became the wife of Gen. Wade Hampton.

Maj. Edward Spann Hammond was third in a family of eight children and was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, June 20, 1834. He was reared near Silver Bluff on the Savannah River, until he was sixteen. He entered the University of Georgia where he graduated in 1853 and in 1855 graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. Later he was admitted to the South Carolina bar, but never practiced his profession. His business time and energies have been almost entirely devoted to planting.

During the war between the states he served as staff officer and was active in the war from beginning to end. In 1858 Major Hammond was elected a member of the Legislature and has enjoyed other official honors. He still owns a fine plantation near Blackville, but has long since given over the active responsibilities of business to other hands.

June 20, 1861, he married Miss Marcella C. Morris to their union the only one now living is Bessie, his daughter. She died June 9, 1878. Of the four children wife of A. E. Willis of Rock Hill, South Carolina. On October 12, 1882, Major Hammond married Laura H. Dunbar, widow of Hayward Brown and daughter of William P. Dunbar. They have two sons, O. Dunbar, a physician at Blackville, and James H., a lawyer of Columbia. Mrs. Hammond also has a daughter by her first marriage, now married and living at Pensacola, Florida.

THOMAS GREEN LEGARE. The production of cotton has always been one of the leading industries of the South, and within the past few years the demand for this staple has so increased as to make the growing of it not only profitable but a patriotic duty. One of the men who is operating upon an extensive scale as a cotton grower is Thomas Green Legare of Yonges Island, where he devotes his large plantation to it and general farming. Mr. Legare was born in South Carolina, April 7, 1869, a son of Sidney A. Legare, and grandson of James Legare, the latter being a native of James Island, South Carolina. The mother of Thomas G. Legare was prior to her marriage, Emily S. Green, and she was born in Virginia, a son of Thomas Green of Washington, Virginia. Sidney A. Legare was born at Charleston where his parents located after their marriage. Of the seven children born to his parents, Thomas G. Legare was the fourth.

After attending the public schools, Thomas G. Legare was given the advantages afforded by Porter Military Academy, following which he engaged in railroad work for a time, and then was connected with the iron industry. In 1899 he located on his present plantation which comprises 700 acres of land, and he is increasing its productiveness and value each year.

In 1914 Mr. Legare was united in marriage with Regina Margaret Allston, and they have three children, namely: Regina A., Thomas Green, Jr., and Frances Allston. Through the medium of the Episcopal Creed Mr. Legare finds expression for his religious faith, and he gives the local church his hearty support. Upright, capable and public-spirited, Mr. Legare deserves to be numbered among the representative men of his state.

HON. THOMAS HAY PEEPLES. Seldom in any state have the larger honors and responsibilities of high public office and leadership come upon a man so young in years and yet mature in abilities as Thomas Hay Peebles, former attorney general of South Carolina, and unquestionably one of the ablest men in the state whether as a lawyer or leader in public affairs.

His rise to prominence has been the result of sound ability plus an unlimited determination to succeed. He was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, August 4, 1881, son of Benjamin Franklin and Leila (Hay) Peebles. His ancestors were among the oldest settlers of South Carolina, and his remote family connections are traced to the noble families of England and Scotland.

L. H. Peeples!

Mr. Peeples was reared with the disadvantages incident at the time to a farmer's boy. He secured an education as circumstances would permit, attending local grade schools and the Welsh Neck High School at Hartsville, South Carolina. He read law at South Carolina University and was admitted to the bar in December, 1907. He began practice the following year at Blackville.

He was soon called from the quiet routine of a lawyer into public affairs. He was elected to the General Assembly at the head of the ticket from Barnwell County in 1910, serving in the sessions of 1911-12. Then in 1912, at the age of thirty-one, he was elected attorney-general of South Carolina, taking office in January, 1913. He was re-elected in 1914 and 1916, his third and last term expiring in January, 1919. He was commissioned Major Judge Advocate U. S. A. on April 24, 1919, and assigned to duty in Judge Advocate General's office at Washington. Later he was transferred and assigned as chief counsel for the War Department board of appraisers. In 1918 Mr. Peeples was a candidate for the United States Senate for the short term to succeed the late Benjamin R. Tillman. He was defeated for this office in a second primary.

A distinguished personal honor that was also an honor to his state came when he was elected vice president of the National Association of Attorneys General in their meeting at San Francisco in 1915. At the Chicago convention in 1916 he was elected president of the association, and not being eligible for re-election was chosen in the 1917 meeting at Saratoga Springs as chairman of the executive committee. He was the youngest attorney general and the only Southerner who ever held the high position of president. When he retired from the office of president at Saratoga Springs in December, 1917, he delivered an address which at that time was regarded as a significant expression of American loyalty and even now it stands as one of the best expressions of the kind delivered during the war. The concluding salient paragraph of that address may properly be quoted here:

"We realize now that we are participating in the greatest war in human history, and for a purpose most vital, and that each American is called upon to do his share, to respond with blood and treasure, to bring victory and an honorable peace to all nations and individuals, and give liberty to those now oppressed and prostrate, and we must accomplish and safeguard what we demand, not only abroad, but we must preserve and protect the rights of the people at home that the laborer, the ploughman, the peasant, or whatever he may be, may feel and better know that the well-being of him and his posterity is as sacred as that of the prince or yeoman, for this is the principle of the sacred heritage of our fathers, paid for in blood and sacrifice.

"For nearly three years America withstood the inevitable. She listened in silence to the untiring waves that beat upon her shores bearing from suffering men and women and children across the sea a supplication, until they re-echoed the voices of our own murdered women and children from the unfathomed deep. In response, we see today our young manhood proudly marching away in the great army of freedom to do and to die for the

eternal right that mankind may forever hereafter live in peace under the flag of liberty and democracy. Today as we part my well-wishes are with you and each of you, that you will find none other than peace and accord in your everyday duty of life, and that ere again you assemble in this cause, the dark clouds of war and strife will have forever passed from the world, driven away by the ascending sun of a new era that will shed bright rays of peace and kiss away the bloodstains of war from the hearts of our people.

"We are living in a solemn age. Human blood is flowing; far-flung are the battle lines; the civilized world is at war; every second of every day women are widowed and children are orphaned; mingled with the groans of the dying are the prayers of people all over the earth descending to the throne of a pitying God. What the end will be I do not know, except that I believe that America's battle for democracy will be triumphant, and that from the gloom which now enshrouds us will emerge a nobler civilization, bringing us yet nearer to

"That one far off divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

Mr. Peeples, who is unmarried, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

HORACE GIRARDEAU LELAND, one of the extensive planters of his part of the state, owns and operates 3,400 acres of valuable farm land near McClellanville, and is a native son of South Carolina, having been born in Greenwood County, October 8, 1860. His father, Horace Wells Leland, was born at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, a son of Rev. Aaron W. Leland. The latter was born in Massachusetts and settled in Christ Church parish, South Carolina, in 1808. He was a minister of the Presbyterian Church and for a number of years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston, and also was a professor of the Columbia Theological Seminary. When he died, his remains were interred in the churchyard connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia. The Leland family is an old one in both this country and England, a John Leland of the reign of Henry VIII being a professor of Oxford and antiquary to the King. The mother of Horace G. Leland, before her marriage was Eugenia Rebecca Griffin, a daughter of Col. Richard Griffin of Abbeville County. Horace Wells Leland and his wife had eleven children, of whom Horace G. Leland is the ninth in order of birth.

Growing up at Abbeville, Horace G. Leland attended the schools there and at McClellanville, and deciding upon an agricultural life, bought a plantation in the vicinity of the latter place, to which he has added acreage until he has now a large property and employs a number of people upon it. At different periods he has been interested in the sawmill and turpentine industries, but has rather concentrated upon farming, his interest being deeper in that than any other undertaking. A man of strong per-

sonality, he has been active in public matters, and for four years was police magistrate, and six years ago was elected to the State Assembly as a representative from Charleston County, and is still holding that office. Having been in the Legislature during the period this country was at war and during the months immediately succeeding the armistice when local matters required so much attention, Mr. Leland has rendered a very important service, and is associated with some constructive work.

In 1893 Mr. Leland was united in marriage with Gertrude Skipper, only daughter of Arthur M. Skipper, and they have four children, namely: Arthur M., who is a graduate of Clemson College; H. G., Jr., who is also well educated; Mildred A., who is a student; and Hilda H., who is at home. Mr. Leland is a Knight of Pythias. Through the medium of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Leland finds expression of his religious faith, and he is active in promoting the undertakings of the local body of that denomination, inheriting his inclination for its creed from his father and grandfather. A man of ample means, he has given much of his time and money to his community, and during all of his mature years has striven to reach the best in human nature and to bring it forth for the betterment of mankind.

CLAUDIUS BISSELL JENKINS, president of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company and of the Cameron & Barkley Company, is one of the really eminent business men of South Carolina. To his own stalwart Americanism many ancestors have contributed. These ancestors were among the first settlers of America. Those in direct line have been residents in South Carolina since 1706 and probably before that date. Many branches of the family have remained in the locality of their first settlement to the present day, still finding it good to be there.

Originally the name Jenkins was an adaptation from John, one of the oldest and best names in existence. The appendix "IN" or "ING" applied in the sense of little, develops Jenkins, little son of John, just as Atkins comes from little Arthur or Deering from little deer. Variations in spelling are found in Jenkinson, Jenks and the like. In America for some unknown reason the letter "s" is usually added to the English form Jenkin, while in Wales the name is spelled Jenken.

The ancestors of some of the Jenkins in America came to this country from Wales, but the earliest foundation of the family was in England, where many fine estates and castles are today the homes of prominent men of the name, and where for hundreds of years they have been allied with other ancient and distinguished families. Sir Leonine Jenkins was a noted statesman. A certain Judge Jenkins of Wales was distinguished for loyalty to Charles I. One of the Presbyterian remonstrants against the king was William Jenkins, a brilliant man who lost his freedom for his opinions, and died at last during banishment.

Among the makers of America have been representatives of the different branches of the Jenkins family, and they have welded many links in the vast steel-like network of Americanism. As to the individual motive of those who sought the new world, some were driven by necessity, some by the

spirit of adventure, and some by the sheer love of nature and the newness of things.

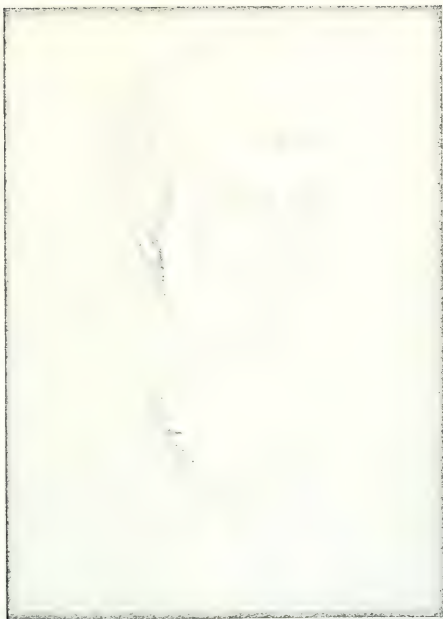
In Virginia Thomas Jenkins and his wife, Joanna, established their home in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The year 1646 found the home of Edward Jenkins already established in Massachusetts. Also in Massachusetts at the same time Joseph Jenkins received public recognition during the struggle of the young nation. Another Joseph settled in South Carolina and a certain David located in Pennsylvania. A son of this David became widely known and left to posterity both wealth and repute in the Windsor Iron Works, which he established and which was probably the foundation of the great iron industry of Pennsylvania. All through the years of American history men of the Jenkins name have been quick to answer the call to arms in defense of the country. They have fought in every contest and their name is found on every roster. John Jenkins of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, John, his son, and David, third from the pioneer, were officers in the Continental Army.

The ancestry of Mr. Claudius Bissell Jenkins is known without break in this country since the year 1706. But previous to that time the line has not been clearly connected. At the date mentioned John Jenkins had residence on Edisto Island. His exact age was not known, but supposedly he was born about 1685. Neither is it known when he settled on the island, though there are records showing that he owned lands there. He was also a landholder in Charleston. John Jenkins was married twice. By his first wife he had four sons, William, John, Joseph and Christopher. Each of these sons lived to maturity, married and left descendants.

The second wife of John Jenkins was Elizabeth Capers, widow of David Adams, to whom he was married in 1727. Through this marriage Claudius B. Jenkins is descended from Richard Capers, the first of his name who settled on the coast of Carolina. The Capers family were quite prominent in the early period of the colonies and have been prominent ever since. Among one of the several descendants was the late beloved Bishop Ellison Capers of the Episcopal Church. John and Elizabeth (Capers) Jenkins had five children, two of them, Richard and Benjamin, leaving descendants. Richard's two sons, Benjamin and Richard, served in the Revolutionary war, and General Micah Jenkins, who was conspicuous in the Confederate service during the Civil war, was in the direct family line. Benjamin, the second son of John and Elizabeth Jenkins, was born about 1735 and died about 1782. He was prosperous and prominent, his possessions including several plantations situated on the islands Edisto and Wadmalaw, the latter being known as "The Rocks." Besides these he owned land in Charleston, on Church Street, and near Broughton's Bastion, now known as the Battery. The property in Charleston had been a gift to him from his mother, Elizabeth Capers. She had it from her father, Richard Capers, and it was known as "Caper's Land." The records of the year 1760 show that Benjamin was justice of the peace, and it is also recorded that from the year 1775 to 1776 he was a member of the First Provincial Congress of South Carolina.



C Russell Jenkins



Lula Thomas Jenkins

Benjamin Jenkins married Mary Grimbail, daughter of Joshua Grimbail. Her great-grandfather was Paul Grimbail, who came to this country in 1681 and was secretary and deputy to one of the Lord Proprietors who governed the Carolina Colonies at that time. Paul Grimbail was quite prominent in the Colonial period, and his name is referred to several times in McGrady's "History of South Carolina." Benjamin and Mary (Grimbail) Jenkins had four children: Sarah Grimbail, Mary, Samuel and Benjamin. Sarah married Archibald Whaley; Mary married John Patterson; Samuel married and had children and died in the year 1822. Benjamin, the remaining child, was a planter and owned extensive estates on Wadmalaw Island and on Stono River. He married Martha Reynolds, and they had four children, William, John T., Sarah Bailey and Benjamin James. He died before 1820 and was survived by his wife, Martha, twenty-two years. Sarah Bailey married William Horace Rivers in 1838. They had two children, of whom in later years a daughter married back into the Jenkins family.

Benjamin James Jenkins was born near the year 1800, doubtless on his father's home plantation in St. Paul's Parish. He married Sarah T. Patterson. Her parents having died when she was young, she and her sister had made their home with their uncle and aunt, Daniel Townsend and Hepzibah (Jenkins) Townsend. Benjamin James and Sarah had children, of whom the seventh was Septimus Hamilton Jenkins. Benjamin James died on James Island about 1847.

Septimus Hamilton Jenkins, son of Benjamin, was married at Edisto Island, South Carolina, to Mrs. Annie Manson Bailey, nee Gautier. Among their children was Claudius Bissell Jenkins, who was born in Summerville, South Carolina, on July 3, 1805.

His mother was descended from Pierre Gautier, a French Huguenot minister, who was born January 10, 1720, at Nismes, France. He was educated for the ministry at Geneva and at Lausanne and was driven from France during the persecution of the Protestants and in October, 1754, went to Jersey and on the 26th of October, 1755, was ordained a priest of the Church of England by Bishop Hoadly of Winchester. In 1758 he married Annie Manson, of Lower Normandy, and about this time he moved from Jersey to Bristol, England, where he lived until his death. One of his children, Peter William, the grandfather of Claudius Bissell Jenkins, was born in 1771, and came to this country during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Such is a brief account of the sturdy ancestry which endowed Claudius Bissell Jenkins with his native characteristics. As a boy he attended school at Rockville on Wadmalaw Island, at an early age worked in a country store, and at nineteen, in 1834, moved to Charleston and took a position with the Cameron & Barkley Company. Since then his progress and success have been marked. It has been said of him by one who knows him well, "As poets are born and not made, so Mr. Jenkins was born a business man."

At the age of twenty-two he was made general manager of the Cameron & Barkley Company, became vice president two years later, and eighteen years ago became president, the office he still holds.

The Cameron & Barkley Company, dealers in machinery, mill supplies, etc., is one of the largest houses of its kind in the South Atlantic states. The firm was established in Charleston immediately after the Civil war in 1865, and as a result of its steady growth branch houses have been established in Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami, Florida.

The General Asbestos and Rubber Company, also located in Charleston, of which Mr. Jenkins is president, is the outgrowth of a small business which about nineteen years ago came under the control of Mr. Jenkins and his associates. It has grown into the largest plant of its kind in North America, and is one of the largest in the world. The headquarters are at Charleston, while branches are maintained in most of the leading cities of the United States. This business, starting with a capitalization of \$10,000, now has an authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000, and its success is entirely due to the wide vision, enterprise and ability of Mr. Jenkins and his associates.

Mr. Jenkins is interested in a number of other enterprises. He is president of the Rose Bank Farm Company; president of the Prospect Farm Company; president of the Carolina-Florida Realty Company. He is a director of the Peoples National Bank of Charleston; director in the Myakka Company, a large timber corporation; director in the Charleston Trust & Guarantee Company; vice president and director of the Simons-Mayrant Company, a contracting and engineering firm; and a director in the Boulevard Realty Company. The Boulevard, a residential section of Charleston, was under consideration by the city officials for three-quarters of a century, but the culmination of the plans and ideas was attained only when Mr. Jenkins applied his energy and pushed the enterprise forward. It is now completed, a splendid addition to the city, Mr. Jenkins' own home being one of the delightful residences located there.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the St. Andrews Society, the St. Cecilia Society, the Huguenot Society, the New England Society, the Carolina Yacht Club, the Charleston Country Club, the South Carolina Historical Society, is a ruling elder in the First (Scott's) Presbyterian Church, and is deeply interested and takes an active part in the Young Men's Christian Association. Other similar institutions and civic affairs claim his attention. He has served on the board of directors of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and for some years was a member of the Charleston Militia with the rank of major on the staff of Gen. Edward Anderson.

Mr. Jenkins regards life as an opportunity to do good, is a generous giver, and no worthy cause has ever met a refusal from him. He is especially liberal in his church, believing sincerely in the good to mankind which religion brings. Aligned with the democratic party, he is not especially active or aggressive in political matters. His friends and associates know him as a representative citizen with temperate views on questions of morals or expediency and as a direct influence in the city's welfare, and for many years his name has been closely linked with the growth and development of Charleston.

June 25, 1880, at Santuc in Union County, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Lula Thomas. She was born

at Santue December 1, 1871, a daughter of Dr. John P. Thomas and his wife, Susan Rivers. She is a descendant of Sarah Bailey Jenkins. Her ancestry is traced to one James Thomas, who with his brother Anderson came to South Carolina before 1760 and settled in Fairfield District. Both brothers married, and their children later moved to Union District, South Carolina. James had large land holdings, especially near Shelton Ferry, South Carolina. He had a Revolutionary record as a member of the South Carolina Militia, as did his brother.

David Anderson Thomas, son of James, was born in 1785, inherited and acquired large estates in Union County, and for his bride he wooed and won Eliza Frances Farr, daughter of Col. William Farr, Revolutionary officer and at one time sheriff of Union County. Ten children were born to this couple. David Anderson Thomas died at the ripe age of eighty-three in 1868.

Dr. John Pulaski Thomas, third son of David Anderson and Eliza (Farr) Thomas, was born in 1818. He was twice married, first to Frances E. Kelly, by whom he had four children, and secondly to Susan Rivers, daughter of William Horace and Sarah Rivers, nee Jenkins. Lula Evelyn Thomas, second daughter of this marriage, became the wife of Claudius Bissell Jenkins on June 25, 1889. Her father died in 1900.

The surname Thomas had its origin in the same Christian name and appeared as a surname in the British Isles after the Norman Conquest. As it has come down through the generations we find it not only hoary with age, but loaded with honors. Its sons have attained fame in civil and military affairs, in the realms of learning and finance, as authors, dramatists and legislators. From the various lines that early settled in this country branches have now spread over the United States, and to their number have been added those who sought freedom's shores at later successive dates. The Welsh families of this name are said to claim the greatest antiquity, and various lines spring anciently from a common origin, tracing back to Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferllys. Many of the Welsh Thomases came to Pennsylvania and the Carolinas in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, some of whose ancestors were doubtless of the princely Welsh lineage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had eight children, all living except the third son, Chilton Hamilton Jenkins, who died April 24, 1896, at the age of eight months.

The first son, Claudius Bissell, Jr., born in January, 1891, attended the Charleston public schools, the McCauley High School at Chattanooga, and after completing his education in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, entered business with the General Asbestos & Rubber Company and is now its second vice president, sales manager and director. He married Miss Jeannie Black Hyde.

John Thomas Jenkins, the second son, born in August, 1892, took the same public school course, and after finishing began work with the Cameron and Barkley Company, of which he is now one of the vice presidents. He is also secretary of the

General Asbestos and Rubber Company. He married Miss Hess Waring Lebby.

Charles Rees Jenkins was born in January, 1897. After a high school course he attended the Porter Military Academy, where he graduated with honors, and was the valedictorian of his class. He also graduated with honors from Davidson College of North Carolina, following which he entered the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, remaining 2½ years, but then decided to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and is now at the Columbia Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina.

Pierre Gautier Jenkins, born in November, 1900, and Rivers Thomas Jenkins, born in October, 1902, are both graduates of Porter Military Academy and are now students at the College of Charleston.

Lula Jenkins was born in November, 1893, and received her education at Ashley Hall, Charleston, and the Hamilton School in the City of Washington.

Lillie Eason Jenkins, born in October, 1898, graduated at Ashley Hall in 1916, from there went to the Agnes Scott College at Decatur, Georgia, and took a finishing course at Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.

MELVIN ST. J. BLITCH. Among the earnest and enterprising men whose depth of character have gained him a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens is Melvin St. J. Blitch, who is widely known as a successful planter and gardener on Johns Island. A man of decided views and laudable ambition, his influence has ever made for the advancement of his kind, and in the vocation to which his energies have been applied he ranks among the successful planters of his community.

Melvin St. J. Blitch, who resides in a comfortable home at No. 12 Calomel Street, Charleston, was born on Yorges Island, South Carolina, on September 9, 1888. He is the son of N. H. Blitch, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Blitch who is the eldest of the children born to his parents, received his elementary education in the public schools, supplementing this by attendance at the college of Mt. St. Mary's at Emmettsburg, Maryland. Immediately upon completing his education Mr. Blitch engaged in farming, making a specialty of potatoes, cabbage and truck commodities, and to say that he has been more than ordinarily successful is but to reiterate a fact widely recognized by those who know him. He is the owner of 350 acres of good land, which he maintains at a high state of cultivation and from which he is reaping rich returns.

In 1909 Mr. Blitch was married to Eulalia D. Devereux, the daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Verone) Devereux. To them have been born four children, namely: E. Doretha, Melvin, Jr., John H. and E. Elizabeth.

Fraternally Mr. Blitch belongs to Lodge No. 242, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Charleston, and to P. N. Leech Council No. 704, Knights of Columbus. His religious membership is with the Catholic Church. Mr. Blitch, by boldly facing the responsibilities of life and by determined and untiring energy, has carved out for himself an honorable



J. S. M. Coll

success and is richly deserving of the high standing which he enjoys among those who know him.

ROBERT GOODWYN RHETT, of Charleston, has vied with many of his conspicuous ancestors in point of broad and efficient citizenship and manifold services to his home city and state.

His earliest American ancestors were Thomas Landgrave Smith, governor of South Carolina in 1693, and his brother George Smith, who were grandsons of Sir George Smith of Exeter. Sir George was also grandfather of George Mouck, Duke of Albemarle. A grandson of George Smith came to the Carolinas and married a second cousin, Sabina Smith, granddaughter of Governor Thomas Smith. In 1744 their son Thomas married Sarah Moore, granddaughter of Col. William Rhett. Of their children Thomas Moore adopted the name of Rhett, which was then about to become extinct. William Rhett, an ancestor of Robert Goodwyn Rhett, was in 1706 speaker of the House of Commons of South Carolina, and was also commissioned a vice admiral of the English Colonial Fleet. In 1777 he commanded the expedition which resulted in the capture of the pirate Bonnet.

Mr. Rhett's grandfather was a planter and took no part in public affairs. Two of his brothers, however, were distinguished, Albert Moore and Robert Barnwell Rhett. Albert Moore Rhett, in the same year that he was admitted to the bar, entered the State Legislature, and quickly took rank among the foremost debaters in that body. In 1843 he moved to Charleston and in October of the same year was stricken with yellow fever and died at the early age of thirty-four. Robert Barnwell Rhett was a lawyer of brilliant abilities, served in Congress for a number of years, and upon the death of John Calhoun succeeded that great South Carolina statesman in the United States Senate. He was the rival of Jefferson Davis for the presidency of the Confederate States.

Albert Moore Rhett, father of Robert Goodwyn Rhett, was born in South Carolina in 1834. His name is associated with the pioneer development and manufacture of fertilizer from the phosphate rock discovered at Charleston in the late '60s.

Robert Goodwyn Rhett was born at Columbia March 25, 1862, son of Albert Moore and Martha Goodwyn Rhett. He grew up in and around Charleston, attended Porter's Military Academy, and also an Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia. In the fall of 1879 he enrolled as a student in the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the Master of Arts degree in 1883, and completed his law course there in 1884. He then entered the law office of Brawley & Barnwell at Charleston, and in 1886 formed a partnership with George M. Trenholm under the firm name of Trenholm & Rhett. In 1893 W. C. Miller and in 1899 R. S. Whaley were admitted to the firm, which was then styled Trenholm, Rhett, Miller & Whaley.

While Mr. Rhett quickly earned a high place in the legal profession, his energies have been more and more directed into business and finance. Following the example of his father he has done much to develop the manufacture of fertilizers, and became instrumental in establishing two large fac-

tories and continued to give his personal direction to the business until it was sold to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. At one time Mr. Rhett was a member of the Board of Directors of not less than twenty-five Charleston companies, including railroads, banks, cotton mills and a number of large mercantile establishments. In 1896 he was elected president of the South Carolina Loan & Trust Company and filled that office until 1900. Since 1899 he has been president of the Peoples National Bank of Charleston.

Mr. Rhett organized the Commercial Club of Charleston and was its first president. He has given his influence to the democratic party in local, state and national campaigns and was a delegate at large to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1904. He served as alderman from 1895 to 1903, and from 1904 to 1912 was mayor of the city. When he became mayor real estate values had touched the lowest ebb since 1883. He originated the boulevard project, and through the confidence felt in him by business men and other organizations the city made tremendous strides of progress.

Mr. Rhett has enjoyed several honors that have served to make him a national character. He was president of the League of American Municipalities in 1905-06, was president of the Chamber of Commerce at Charleston in 1915-16, and from 1916 to 1918 was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is a member of St. Andrews Society, the Hibernians, the Charleston Country, and Carolina Yacht clubs, and while immersed in practical business affairs has cultivated many of the tastes of a cultured gentleman.

November 15, 1888, he married Miss Helen Smith, of Charleston. She died in 1904. On August 8, 1906, he married Miss Blanche Salley, of Salley's, South Carolina.

DUNCAN D. McCOLL, a lawyer of Bennettsville, in practice there for over twenty years, is widely known over the state in public affairs by reason of his long service in the House and Senate, representing Marlboro County.

Senator McColl was born at Bennettsville, March 17, 1877. His grandfather, David McColl, was a native of North Carolina, and the first of the family came from the highlands of Scotland to America about 1790, locating in North Carolina. Duncan Donald McColl, father of the Bennettsville lawyer, was born in Robinson County, North Carolina, and in 1858, settled in Marlboro County, South Carolina, at Bennettsville. He was a lawyer, and after getting well established in practice he entered the Confederate army, and was all through the war. He had the abilities which made him a leader in public and business affairs. He organized the first bank in the county, known as the Bank of Marlboro, and was its president until his death. At the time of his death he also held the office of solicitor for his circuit. He died at the age of sixty-eight. The bank which he established is one of the strongest in this section of the state, has a capital stock of \$60,000, and its president is his son, Hugh L. McColl, while D. D. McColl is a director.

The mother of Duncan D. McColl was Nellie Thomas, daughter of Capt. J. A. W. Thomas, of

Marlboro County. Captain Thomas was distinguished for his eloquence, zeal and energy as a minister. He preached in Marlboro County for nearly half a century. When the war came on he raised a company and was its commander throughout the period of hostilities. Captain Thomas was of Welsh origin, his ancestors coming to this country about 1699, establishing their first home on the eastern shore of Maryland, and later Rev. Robert Thomas came to South Carolina as a pioneer minister of the Baptist faith.

Duncan D. McColl was one of seven children. His sister Pearl is the wife of Rev. Bunyan McLeod, of Charlotte; Alexa, is the wife of H. W. Carroll, of Bennettsville, and Nell is the wife of Ernest H. Pringle, Jr., of Charleston.

D. D. McColl was reared in his native place, having a public school education, graduated from the literary department of the University of South Carolina in 1897 and finished his law course in 1898. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has been achieving recognition as one of the leading lawyers of the state. He served as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature for eight years, from 1902 to 1910, and is now representing Marlboro County in the Senate. He has been a member of every democratic state convention for the past eighteen years, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1904 and a member of the committee that notified Judge Parker of his nomination. He has been chairman of the County Democratic Committee for six years and for an equal time a member of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. McColl is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Baptist Church, the church of his family. November 2, 1899, he married Henrietta Sheppard, third daughter of former Governor Sheppard. They have four children: Helen Wallace, Eleanor Thomas, Frances Maxwell and Duncan D., Jr.

ANDREW J. RILEY. Both as a business man and representative of his ward in the City Council, Andrew J. Riley measures up to high standards of citizenship, and is recognized as one of the eminently worthwhile men of Charleston. He is a native son of Charleston, where he was born April 4, 1854, to which city his father, Patrick Riley, a North of Ireland man had come in young manhood. A weaver by trade, after coming to Charleston Patrick Riley engaged in the manufacture of gas, and was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war between the states, in which he enlisted in support of the Confederacy, but was released, as it was deemed he was more useful to Charleston as a gas manufacturer than in the army. He lived to be sixty-two years of age, and was survived by his widow, Mrs. Ann (Collins) Riley, also born in the North of Ireland, who lived to be seventy-nine years old. They had five sons and four daughters, seven of whom survive and are residents of Charleston, and of them all Andrew J. Riley is the third in order of birth.

Growing up at Charleston, Andrew J. Riley attended both the private and public schools of the city, and then served an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade. In 1887 he and P. L. Guillemin formed a partnership which continued for four years, and

then Mr. Riley severed his connection, and since then has been in business for himself, maintaining a first-class plumbing establishment. During the whole time he has been in business Mr. Riley has been located on King Street, and within a few doors of his present site. In addition to this enterprise, Mr. Riley is president of the Hibernian Mutual Insurance Company and president of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association. For twenty-four years he was a member of his ward in the City Council, and is still connected with municipal matters, a member of the fire board.

In 1898 Mr. Riley was married to Mary E. Oliver, also born at Charleston, a daughter of Henry Oliver, a contractor and a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states. Mr. and Mrs. Riley became the parents of the following children: Margaret Oliver, Andrew Joseph, Jr., Mary Emily, Ann, Henry Oliver, Francis Collins, Lawrence Gilmore, Joseph Patrick, and John Edward, all of whom were born at Charleston, and still survive. Mr. Riley belongs to St. Patrick's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks and the Hibernian Society. A man of broad sympathies and generous impulses, he is very charitable and has long cared for many of the indigent of the city, making it his duty to look after them, especially those of his own ward. During his long connection with civic matters he has gained an insight into the real needs of Charleston, and is always found in the front ranks of the boosters of the city, realizing that in municipal affairs, as in everything else, it is necessary to advertise the advantages in order to attract new enterprises, and maintain the magnificent prestige so long held by Charleston.

EDWIN WALES ROBERTSON was born in Columbia, South Carolina, September 3, 1853, the son of Thomas James and Mary O. (Caldwell) Robertson, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his early education at Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., where he finished in 1880, and from there attended the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Connecticut, where he received the certificate of graduation in 1881. He then entered Yale University and graduated in the Academic Department with the class of 1885. He returned to Columbia and entered the Law Department of South Carolina College, from which he graduated in 1887. He practiced law from 1887 to 1894 in Columbia in partnership with M. Herndon Moore, afterwards Dean of the Law School of the South Carolina University.

In May, 1892, Mr. Robertson and his associates established the Canal Dime Savings Bank of Columbia, of which he was made president and which position he held until January 1, 1898, when that bank was consolidated with the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina and Mr. Robertson became president of the consolidated bank. The same interest acquired control of the Central National Bank of Columbia in 1902, and Mr. Robertson was its president until its absorption, together with the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina, into the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia on July 7, 1903, since which time he has been president of the last named bank.



Emilio Chuteau

In the same year he displayed what at the time was considered much boldness in causing the erection of a new bank building at the intersection of Main and Washington streets of modern steel construction, twelve stories in height, being the only banking and office building of that size in this section of the country between Baltimore, Maryland, and Atlanta, Georgia, and he was in a way the main factor and pioneer of the growth of his native city. He was also interested in the organization of the State Bank and Trust Company during these years, but afterward disposed of the same and it is now represented by the National State Bank of Columbia, which occupies a granite building on Main Street erected by Mr. Robertson in 1893 and is said to have been the first building in Columbia to ever have used plate glass in its windows. He also helped to organize the Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Columbia Real Estate and Trust Company, and the Equitable Real Estate Company.

In January, 1904, Mr. Robertson and his associates acquired controlling interest in the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light and Power Company, which furnished it the City of Columbia street railway and lighting service, and he became its president and treasurer. In 1905 he purchased the Columbia Gas Light Company, and later on in the same year the Columbia Water Power Company, all of which interests were practically consolidated in July, 1911, into what is now known as the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company, of which Mr. Robertson is president and treasurer. At this time Columbia began to show marked progress, and Mr. Robertson, recognizing the need of more electrical power to still further her growth, built in 1912 a hydro-electric plant on Broad River at what is known as Parr Shoals, offering 25,000 horse power electrical power additional for the use of the citizens of Columbia.

In June, 1905, Mr. Robertson was selected by the trustees (Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse and Judge O'Brien) of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to be one of its directors, which position he holds at this time.

In August of the same year the Union Cotton Mills and the Buffalo Cotton Mills at Union, South Carolina, became financially involved and Mr. Robertson, at the request of the creditors, was made president and treasurer of both mills, and afterward of the Union Manufacturing and Power Company and the Union and Glenn Springs Railroad Company. He held this position through the period of the reorganization, when he voluntarily retired to devote his time to his other interests.

In 1913 Mr. Robertson was elected a member of the graduate advisory committee of Yale University, his old Alma Mater.

In the beginning of the World war he took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of our country, and having familiarized himself with the organization and working of the Military Training School at Plattsburg, New York, he diligently took up the question of securing a similar training camp in or near Columbia, which resulted in the location of Camp Jackson, just east of Columbia.

Beginning with the first Liberty Loan campaign, Mr. Robertson accepted the chairmanship of the central Liberty Loan committee of South Carolina and continued his labors in this field and in this capacity through the first four Liberty Loan campaigns, in each of which the state loyally exceeded its quota. In the fifth, or Victory Liberty Loan campaign, he was called to Richmond, Virginia, to take the position of chairman of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, and continued actively at the head of this work until the close of the campaign on May 10, 1919, with the satisfaction of seeing the district under his management go "over the top."

On September 29, 1886, Mr. Robertson married Evelyn Perkins Titcomb, of Kennebunkport, Maine, and they have four children: Evelyn, born in 1889, Helen, born in 1891, Frances, born in 1896, and Thomas James, born in 1897. Evelyn is now Mrs. J. B. S. Lyles of Columbia. Helen is now Mrs. Edward B. Cantey, of Columbia, and Frances is now Mrs. Basil de Hwoschinsky, her husband having been a lieutenant-commander in the old Imperial Russian Navy. Thomas James is a member of the class of 1921, Academic Department, Yale University. At the spring term of his freshman year he volunteered in the aviation branch of the United States Navy, and after a technical course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, was assigned to the Key West, Florida station, and afterward to the naval station at Pensacola, Florida, where he received his commission as ensign and became an instructor. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Yale University.

WASHINGTON CLARK HILLS. The record of the gentleman whose name appears above, a successful farmer of Johns Island, is that of an enterprising gentleman whose life has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity and moral advancement of this locality during the most progressive period in its history, and he has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of his community in any way.

Washington Clark Hills was born on August 3, 1873, on James Island, South Carolina. This locality has been honored for many years by the citizenship of the members of the Hills family, the subject's grandfather, George Washington Hills, who was of English descent, having been one of the first settlers on James Island. The subject's father, also named George Washington Clark, was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and lived to the age of about sixty-five years. He was married three times. His first wife was Martha Clark, also a native of James Island and the daughter of Capt. Ephraim Clark, of English descent, who came to the Islands many years ago and because of his activity and success in building up the Sea Island cotton industry he was popularly known as the "Cotton King." To George W. and Martha Hills were born three children, Flora (Mrs. Beckell), Washington Clark, the immediate subject of this sketch, and G. Watters. For his second wife George W. Hills married Susan Waring Webb, to which union were born five children, three of whom

are still living. After the death of the mother of these children Mr. Hills married Viola Beatty, to which union no children were born.

Washington Clark Hills was reared on James and Johns Islands, the family having removed from the former to the latter island when he was quite young. He received a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years began working on his own account. He was steady, industrious and wisely economical, so that eventually he was enabled to buy a tract of land on Johns Island, to the operation of which he has since devoted himself. He has about seventy-five acres, practically all of which is cultivable, and here Mr. Hills raises all the crops common to this locality. He is progressive and up-to-date in his methods and has made a very comfortable farmstead of the island home.

In 1895 Mr. Hills was married to Isabelle Lofton, the daughter of J. M. Lofton, of McClellanville, South Carolina, and to them have been born three children, Washington Clark, Jr., Isabelle and Julia. Mrs. Hills' paternal grandfather, Lofton was left an orphan at an early age. Eventually he became a planter and married Eliza Ann Morrison, the daughter of Richard Tillia and Elizabeth Ann (Yenning) Morrison, of Charleston and Mount Pleasant respectively. They became the parents of eleven children. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lofton married Eliza Toomer, of Mount Pleasant, who bore him five children. Mrs. Hills is one of nine children born to her parents, two of whom died in infancy, and seven are still living, namely: Abbie Morrison, the wife of W. A. Moose, of Charleston; Gertrude, the wife of Julius Seabrook, of James Island; John Marion, who married Harriet Gadsden Lucas, of McClellanville; Jane Tabor, who became the wife of G. Watters Hills, of Johns Island and brother of the subject; Eugenie Isabelle, who became the wife of W. C. Hills; Mary Whilden, who married G. R. Lunz, of Charleston; and Ethel Moore Lofton, at home.

Mr. Hills is not only busily engaged in the operation of his farm, but is also in the government service, in the tick eradication work, a most important department of the federal aid to farming in the South. He is a well informed and up-to-date business man, and has achieved a well-earned success. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a popular member of the circles in which he moves.

G. WATTERS HILLS. Throughout an active and interesting career duty has ever been the motive of action with G. Watters Hills, a well-known farmer and representative of one of the oldest families on Johns Island. Usefulness to his fellow men has by no means been a secondary consideration with him. Thus strong and forceful in his relations with his fellows, he has gained the good will and commendation of his associates and the general public, retaining his reputation among men of integrity and high character, and never losing the dignity which is the birthright of the true gentleman.

G. Watters Hills was born on James Island, South Carolina, on October 9, 1875, and is a son of George Washington and Martha (Clark) Hills. The father was a native of James Island, and his father, Washington Hills, was one of the first settlers on the

island. Martha Clark Hills was the daughter of Ephraim Clark, one of the prominent early cotton men and the man who originated the world-famous Sea Island cotton industry. To George W. and Martha Hills were born three children, Mrs. Flora Beckell, Washington Clark Hills and G. Watters Hills. For his second wife George W. Hills married Susan Waring Webb, to which union were born five children, three of whom are still living. After the death of the mother of these children Mr. Hills married Viola Beatty, to which union no children were born.

G. Watters Hills received his early training and education on Johns Island, to which the family had removed in his early childhood. He was reared to the life of a planter and farmer, to which he has consistently applied himself during practically all his active years, and his persistence and untiring industry have been amply rewarded in a fair measure of prosperity, so that today Mr. Hills is very comfortably situated. He owns about eighty-five acres of fine cultivable land, all of which is maintained at a high state of cultivation. The farm buildings, which are ample in size, are characterized by convenient arrangement, and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of progressive tendencies and modern methods.

On December 12, 1907, Mr. Hills was married to Jemima Tabor Lofton, of McClellanville, South Carolina, and to them have been born four children, namely: Lila Lofton, Ethel Marion, George Washington and Watten Allen.

For many years Mr. Hills has been numbered among the public-spirited citizens of Johns Island, and has given his support to every movement for the advancement of the best interests of the community. He has rendered effective service as a school trustee and local register. His fraternal membership is with the Knights of Pythias. Because of his many excellent personal qualities Mr. Hills has won a host of warm, personal friends.

ALICE RAVENEL HUGER SMITH, whose work as an artist and author has brought her well deserved recognition, was born at Charleston, a daughter of D. E. Huger Smith and Caroline Ravenel Smith. Her father was born in Charleston, a son of William Mason and Eliza (Huger) Smith, also natives of Charleston, William Mason Smith being a prominent merchant and planter of the city. D. E. Huger Smith is a retired exporter. His wife, now deceased, was the daughter of James Ravenel and Augusta Winthrop. All these represented families long identified with Charleston. D. E. Huger Smith has five children: Eliza Huger, Caroline Ravenel, William Mason, Alice Ravenel Huger and James Ravenel.

Alice, an artist, and Caroline, a musician, have their studio on Chalmers Street. Both were educated at the Misses Sass School. Miss Caroline went to New York to finish her musical education and studied in the Lambert College of Music, and later under Joseffy.

Miss Alice's talents have been developed at home and in the cultured atmosphere of Charleston. She finished her education at the Sass School. She and her father produced the "Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina," Miss Alice making the



Thos. Henry Jones

drawings for that artistic work, published in 1917 by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Her water-colors and wood-block color-prints are well known throughout the country.

JOHN GARY EVANS, who was elected governor of South Carolina in 1894 to succeed Benjamin R. Tillman, who then became United States senator, and served until the beginning of 1897, has laid his native state in deep and lasting debt not only for his services while governor but in many other public capacities. He has been a prominent lawyer for thirty years, and for twenty years has been a resident of Spartanburg.

Governor Evans was born in Cokesbury in Abbeville County October 15, 1863, second son of Gen. Nathan George and Ann Victoria (Gary) Evans. He is a first cousin of Judge Eugene B. Gary of the State Supreme Court of South Carolina, and was named for his uncle John Hilary Gary, who went into the war as captain of the South Carolina College Cadets and lost his life at Battery Wagner. His uncle Gen. M. W. Gary was a Confederate soldier and a leader of the red shirt democracy which secured the triumph of white government in 1876 by the election of Wade Hampton. No family contributed more of its members to the Confederate cause. The father of Governor Evans and eleven uncles were officers in the Southern army.

Gen. Nathan George Evans was appointed a cadet at West Point by John C. Calhoun, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Indian wars in Texas and the West. The state awarded him a handsome sword for valor at the battle of Washita. In the war between the states he was appointed adjutant general by Governor Pickens, and was at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and opened the fight at the first Manassas, where the troops under his leadership contributed materially to the success of the Confederates. He was also awarded a gold medal by the General Assembly of South Carolina for gallantry at the battle of Leesburg, Virginia. During the last year of the war he was promoted to the rank of major general.

John Gary Evans like many other prominent South Carolinians received his early training in the Cokesbury Conference School, and in 1880 entered Union College at Schenectady, New York. He was elected president of his class in his junior year. He had been enabled to go to college largely through the benevolence of his uncle and guardian Gen. M. W. Gary and upon the latter's death he had to leave Union College and finished his law education with his uncle Judge William T. Gary, at Augusta, Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and at once opened an office at Aiken in his native state. He has long been prominent as a lawyer, and is a member of the South Carolina and American Bar associations, and the Union College Alumni Association.

However, South Carolinians know him best for his public career. When in 1888 he was elected to represent Aiken County in the Legislature he was the youngest member in the House. He was re-elected in 1890, and his attitude toward public questions during those two terms is well indicated by the legislation which he worked for and advocated,

including the repeal of the civil rights law, a relic of carpet bag government; the separate school act, allowing school districts to levy extra taxes for school purposes; the county government act, which was designed to meet the growing protest against the contract system of handling convicts by allowing the prisoners to work on the roads and highways; the act opening South Carolina College to the women of the state; a resolution calling for a constitutional convention; a "Jim Crow" law providing separate coaches on railway trains for whites and blacks; and a bill regulating hours of labor in manufacturing and industrial institutions.

In 1892 Mr. Evans was elected a member of the State Senate, again being the youngest member of that body. Perhaps his most persistent interest through all his public and private career has been in behalf of better and broader educational advantages for all the people. He supported Governor Tillman's proposal for the establishment of a free dispensary system as the most feasible plan at that time for controlling the sale of liquor.

He had served out only half his term as senator when he was nominated in 1894 and elected governor. He came into the office at a peculiarly trying time, when the panic was at its height, when cotton prices were at a low ebb, and when there was a great period of political and industrial unrest. He incurred the bitter hostility of the liquor element by his rigorous enforcement of the dispensary law. When the Constitutional Convention of 1895 was called, he carried out the plan to give all factions in the state representation in the convention, and furthermore he defied an injunction from a Federal judge against holding the convention. When that convention assembled in September, 1895, Governor Evans was elected its president by acclamation and he has always taken the liveliest satisfaction in having presided over its deliberations in producing the present fundamental law of the state, abrogating the Convention of 1868, largely a product of the carpet bag regime.

In his politics Governor Evans might be described as a democrat of the old school, hostile to the protective tariff, and at the same time believing that all branches of government should aid and not hinder legitimate business and social progress. In some particulars he was at one time regarded as a radical, though his views are now a settled policy of the Federal Government. He has long been a political and personal friend of William J. Bryan, and was the first delegate from South Carolina to support Mr. Bryan for President. He served as delegate at large to the national convention in 1896, when Bryan was first nominated, was a delegate to the convention of 1900, and was again a delegate at large in the conventions of 1912 and 1916, working faithfully for the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson. In 1914 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and under his leadership the primary rules were changed and the plan of personal registration of voters was devised by him. In 1918 he was made national democratic committeeman from South Carolina.

While Governor Evans did not favor the entry of the United States into the war against Spain, he tendered his services to President McKinley and was

commissioned as major and inspector general upon the staff of General Keifer, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He exercised his authority particularly in safeguarding the health of the soldiers while in this country. On going to Cuba he was transferred to the staff of Major General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, and put in charge of the civil government of the city, and had the distinction of organizing the first municipal court of the island after American ideas. Governor Evans also exerted himself in the matter of counsel and leadership in behalf of many auxiliary war movements during the World war. Among other professional interests he is a director and attorney of the Bank of Commerce of Spartanburg. He is a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, the Delta Phi college fraternity and of a number of clubs. Mrs. Evans has been prominent in woman's movements in South Carolina, and has served as an officer of the Spartanburg Equal Suffrage Club and of the State League for Equal Suffrage.

December 17, 1897, Governor Evans married Emily Mansfield Plume, daughter of Hon. D. S. Plume of Waterbury, Connecticut, a former member of the Connecticut Legislature and a manufacturer and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have one daughter, Emily Victoria, born August 10, 1899.

HENRY B. GRIMBALL. In touching upon the life history of Henry B. Grimbail, of James Island, where for many years he has been numbered among the leading planters and public spirited citizens, the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Henry B. Grimbail has been a life-long resident of James Island, his birth having occurred there on August 28, 1860. He is the son of Thomas H. and Sarah Eaton (Bailey) Grimbail. The father was a native of Johns Island, as was his father, Paul C. Grimbail. The mother was the daughter of Benjamin Bailey, a native of Wadmalaw Island, and an early settler in South Carolina. Thomas and Sarah Grimbail were the parents of three sons Arthur, Mortimer and Henry B., of whom the last-named, the subject of this review, is the only survivor. The latter was reared in Charleston until eighteen years of age, securing a good practical education in the schools of that city. When twenty-one years of age he started farming operations on his own account on James Island, and has continued his agricultural operations to the present time, his first modest attempts were meager indeed as compared with his later operations. He today is the owner of 500 acres of as fine land as can be found in the Carolina Sea Islands. The original plat was 1,600 acres, a grant to the family from their earliest days. At one time there was a peach orchard of 6,000 trees, also a large acreage in cotton and several hundred acres of pasture. Mr. Grimbail gave considerable attention to the raising of cattle,

but in later days he also raises great quantities of vegetables, such as peas and cucumbers.

In February, 1885, Henry B. Grimbail was married to Lula P. Habenicht, the daughter of Louis and Francesca (Fisher) Habenicht. To this union have been born four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Raymond F.; Beulah M., wife of J. T. Robinson, of Charleston; Burmain Austin and Alfred Hunstombe. All of these children received good educations, and are cultured members of their social circles. Raymond is farming for himself on part of the home farm. Burmain A., is a graduate of The Citadel and of the Annapolis Naval Academy, and now holds a commission as first lieutenant. He made a splendid service during the World war and is now stationed at the Great Lakes Training Station. He is regimental commander. Alfred H. is a student.

Mr. Grimbail is a man of impressive personality, broad of mental ken and possesses to a marked degree the characteristics which ever beget objective esteem, confidence and friendship. He is fond of travel, and is not a club member.

WILLIAM H. FRAMPTON, M. D. A prominent young physician and surgeon, an honor graduate of South Carolina Medical College, Doctor Frampton was for one year during the war a naval surgeon, and now busy with a growing practice at Charleston.

He was born at Summerville, South Carolina, December 1, 1892. His father, the late Herbert Granville Frampton, was also a physician, a native of Hampton County, a graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1885, and practiced at Summerville until his death in 1901. This is one of the prominent old families of South Carolina. Doctor Frampton, the elder, was a son of John E. Frampton, one of the signers of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina. He lived at Hermitage. The great-grandfather, John Frampton, was a planter.

The mother of Dr. William H. Frampton was Marie Louise Horbeck. Her father, Dr. William C. Horbeck, was a prominent physician and a Confederate soldier and a grandson of Peter Horbeck, a pioneer builder who erected the old postoffice at Charleston. William H. Frampton was the second in a family of three children. His brother, Joseph Maybank Frampton, died at Fort McPherson while in the service of his country at the age of twenty-seven. The only daughter is Eliza Lucas.

Dr. William H. Frampton was educated in the grammar and high schools of Charleston, graduated from Clemson College in 1913, and from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1917. In the same year he also completed his training in the Naval Medical School at Washington, and was assistant surgeon in the navy until the fall of 1917. During 1912-14 he was assistant in chemistry at the College of Charleston. Doctor Frampton won several prizes while in school, including a gold medal for oratory in the Calhoun Literary Society at Clemson College, also the John L. Dawson cup at the Medical College. Recently he endowed the Porter Military Academy with a perpetual silver cup given annually to that member of the graduating class whose life, bearing and conduct while a student set the best example to his associates. The award is made by election in



Wm. H. Frampton.

the graduating class. The words "Noblesse oblige" are inscribed on the cup.

Doctor Frampton is a member of the American Medical Association and other medical societies, belongs to St. Andrews Society, the South Carolina Society, Kiwanis Club, member of the adjunct faculty Medical College, State of South Carolina, is a member of the American Legion, surgeon for the Southern Railway Company, and is a Mason, Moose and a Woodman of the World.

Doctor Frampton is interested in biographical work, especially medical biography, and has written a book on medical biography of the physicians of Charleston, including local medical history.

LANE MULLALLY, M. D.

Former President

of

Association of Surgeons of Southern Railway Company.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

To borrow an expression from one of the literary giants, "it is chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy" that I address this Convention. Sweet in that not being unremindful of the honor conferred upon me in the privilege of addressing you and for which I am deeply appreciative. Bitter because of the occasion having arisen for me to speak on the subject.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to express to the Convention a word on the subject of Medical Biography. Great is the human interest felt in biography. What are the dramas that people crowd to see but so much acted biography? Man, himself, is, of all things in the world, the most interesting to man. Whatever relates to human life—its experiences, its joys, its sufferings and its achievements,—has attractions for him beyond all else. It would indeed be difficult to over-estimate the influence which the lives of the great and good have exercised upon the elevation of human character. We never feel personally interested in masses of men but we feel and sympathize with the individual actors, whose biographies afford the finest and most real touches, and with all great historical dramas. Though the richest romance lies enclosed in actual human life, and though biography, because it describes beings who have actually felt the joys and sorrows, experiences, difficulties and triumphs of real life, is capable of being made more attractive than the most perfect fiction ever written, it is remarkable that so few men of genius have been attracted to the composition of works of this kind. Great works of fiction abound but great biographies are few in number. Many indeed are the lives worthy of record that have remained unwritten. So the thought that I want to convey to you is in the nature of an appeal to keep this idea in mind so that in the coming years we will take a more decided interest in medical biography and demand that worthy records of the lives of our great colleagues be perpetuated and their great examples become the common heritage of our race. And their great deeds and thoughts will be the most glorious legacies to mankind.

"My thoughts are with the dead; with them
I live in long past years;
Their virtues love, their faults condemn;
Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with a noble mind."

To give you anything like a true conception of the life of Dr. Lane Mullally is indeed a great task, as I feel my immense unfitness for a work of this kind, but as he was so close to me and such a dear friend I feel it my duty to keep bright, as long as I can, his memory in the minds of those who knew him, for the study of his life will feed us with inspiration. It is one thing to know a man and recognize his splendid attributes of mind and character, but it is quite another thing to have the ability to make others see as you yourself have seen.

Of the salient facts of his career let me give you a brief resume. * * * His parentage is interesting. His father was a Presbyterian Minister born in Tipperary, Ireland. His mother was born in Turkey, the daughter of a missionary. * * * Lane Mullally was born in Pendleton, South Carolina, fifty-four years ago. Here he was raised on a plantation as a country lad, and in this beautiful country he spent his happy childhood days. But being the son of a minister, who had calls to various parishes in several states, he remained only a few years in one place. He began his collegiate work at Washington and Lee University, completing his course at the University of South Carolina, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Fulfilling the desire that had been in his mind for many years, he entered the Medical College of South Carolina, where in 1890 he graduated with distinction. He accepted an internship in the Roper Hospital in addition to being a licensed pharmacist. Taking advantage of the opportunity given him he packed the treasury of his mind with vast knowledge, and having now had sufficient experience he accepted the position of city physician, commencing his medical career in Charleston, South Carolina. His Alma Mater appreciating his ability, secured his services as demonstrator of anatomy, which position he held for many years. He was then elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, teaching in these branches with his usual untiring zeal and ability until a few years ago, when the college was re-organized and made a state institution. At this time Doctor Mullally was elected Vice-Dean and Professor of Obstetrics. It was shortly after this that his failing health prevented him from taking an active part in his chosen work. Thus forced to retire, he was again honored by the college by being elected to Emeritus Professor.

For five years he served on the board of commissioners of Roper Hospital, and as chairman his judicious management rendered this period of his service most profitable to the hospital. Though his time, for other pursuits, was limited because of his immense practice, he found time to instill a new interest into fraternal orders by virtue of his admired personality and wit. He was Chancellor Commander of Carolina Lodge Knights of Pythias and Master of Washington Lodge Free Masonry.

To him his appointment as surgeon for the South-

ern Railway Company was always a bright spot in his medical career. And he was justly proud of the honor conferred upon him when at the first convention of the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway System that he attended he was elected president. His heart was in the work and the speaker recalls often the joy and extreme delight which would come to him when he spoke of this work. He was fond of the employees and they in turn admired and respected him. He was a cosmopolitan of the broadest scope, spending many moments with them, even the poorest laborers, but still so ordering his familiarity that it never raised them to a contempt but entertained, at the same time, a respect and love of him. I will mention a few of the other distinctions that he enjoyed. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Southern and Gynecological Association, Fellow of the American Medical Association and President of the Medical Society of South Carolina. His favorite field of medicine was obstetrics, in which Doctor Mullally was a master. He understood its theory and practice. As a lecturer he was an artist, and the students who had the privilege of listening to his wealth of language will never forget him. There were no confining limits to his thought as it wandered freely through space, and from his mind there poured forth a Niagara of lessons to be learned. Several years ago he read a paper on Caesarean Section before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, recommending this radical procedure in puerperal eclampsia. Being, as it was, a radical procedure, the paper brought forth considerable discussion, however, subsequently proving that he was ahead of the times.

Thus we see in the field of medicine Doctor Mullally was a man of great gifts and transcendent force of thought and energy; yet this phase of him was not near so great as that of his personality and genial worth as a friend. He possessed a radiant personality, his magnetism was irresistible, and it was impossible to know him, to come in contact with him, without falling under the inspiration of his thought and purpose. You were drawn to him, and, as it were, became a co-partner with him the moment you crossed into the circle of his personality. The friendship you bore for him differed from that you held for all others. There was in it a subtle quality that made it more than friendship, which elevated it to the pedestal of love. Those that knew him did not like him, they loved him. He was the type of man to whom you would go when the heart is harrowed with sorrow and the mind aflame with doubt. No skeleton in the closet was so ghastly as to make you not willing to uncover it in the fullest confidence. He possessed the ability to smooth away all difficulties but at the same time never burdening you with his own. One rare quality that he possessed was the certainty of his unreserved sympathy, for this "is the golden key that unlocks the hearts of others." He was a spendthrift in sympathy; for the current of his thought flowed ever outward, ever towards others, ever towards places where burdens might be lightened or sorrow assuaged, and where tears of grief might be dried by words and acts of kindness and sympathy. He was the apostle of sunshine and cheerfulness. There was no smallness in

him, never unjust to his enemies and to stoop to bitterness, mischief or malice was foreign to his nature. He was brave, strong and genuine, noble and true. His whole character radiated good fellowship, for he loved his fellow man. He possessed those characteristics and instincts which prompted him to do the gentlemanly thing instantly and under every, and all circumstances. In personal appearance Doctor Mullally was handsome, with a broad forehead and large, clear brown eyes, in which were mirrored the kindness and sympathy of his big soul. Physically he was a large man, but there was a snap and grace about him, at once attractive and indicative of great moral and mental force. The external grace of his character was his manners, which contributed largely in making his surroundings agreeable and pleasant. This external attribute was the plenipotentiary of his inner nature.

"Manners are not idle, but the fruit
Of noble nature and loyal mind."

He possessed an unusually keen sense of humor which will always remain vivid in our memory, and even when it became evident to himself and others that his malady was incurable, there was but one outcome, his sense of humor did not lose its lustre, he continued to brighten the lives of those around him. Being wonderfully self-controlled, he remained considerate of others and in his last illness he bore all his terrible suffering patiently, cheerfully, heroically—with more thought for his loved ones than for himself. There is no greater courage than this.

When death had relieved him of his suffering surrounded by a host of sorrowing friends we laid him away in beautiful Magnolia Cemetery. Over his last resting place no great mausoleum may be erected but in the hearts of his friends he built for himself a monument of love which can vanish only with the last heart beat of the last one of them all.

This paper was read before the Association of Surgeons Southern Railway System, June 2, 1920, Washington, D. C.

JOHN THOMAS STEVENS' sphere of influence has been an extensive one in the business affairs of the little Town of Kershaw, where he has been closely associated with the vital interests of the community for the past twenty-two years.

Mr. Stevens was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, December 1, 1869, a son of James H. W. and Anna Cureton Stevens. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in June, 1913, was married to Miss Edna Sitgreaves, of Laurens, South Carolina. As a boy he attended the public schools in Lancaster, but tiring of books at an early age he went to work. He first worked as a clerk in offices and stores, but at the age of twenty-two went into the lumber business for himself. By hard work and perseverance he made a success of this, and after a few years moved to the Town of Kershaw, where he became connected with the Kershaw Mercantile and Banking Company, of which he soon became president. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Kershaw and was vice president for two years, since when he has been president.

The medium through which Mr. Stevens is best known, not only in his native state but in others, is



JOHN T. STEVENS

that of the cotton seed industry as he has been very closely associated with it for the past fifteen years. He organized and has since been president of the Kershaw Oil Mill of Kershaw, South Carolina, the Lancaster Cotton Oil Company of Lancaster, South Carolina, and the Marion Cotton Oil Company of Marion, South Carolina. During the term of 1913-1914 he was president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association, of which he is an active member.

Mr. Stevens organized and is now serving as president of the Catawba Fertilizer Company of Lancaster, South Carolina, the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Bethune, South Carolina, and the Haille Gold Mining Corporation of Kershaw, South Carolina. He is also president of the Kershaw Telephone Company, and vice president of the Lancaster and Chester Railway.

He has always been active in local affairs, having served as a county commissioner for Lancaster County for the best part of the last ten years. During the late war he was a member of the State Council of Defense. Outside of the business interests of Mr. Stevens he is a successful farmer, owning considerable lands in both Lancaster and Kershaw counties.

COL. JOSEPH NEWTON BROWN, who was colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers in the Confederate Army, is one of the few surviving Confederate officers who commanded South Carolina troops in the great war between the states. Colonel Brown's life and services have meant much to his home city of Anderson, where he has been greatly esteemed not only for his military record, but as a lawyer, business man and banker for half a century.

He was born two miles east of Anderson December 16, 1832, son of Samuel and Helena T. (Vandiver) Brown. His paternal grandfather, John Brown, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of English descent. Samuel Brown was a merchant and planter and gave all his life to his business and private affairs. Helena T. Vandiver was a descendant of Jacob Vander Weer, a Dutch settler of New York in 1650. He was in the Dutch army which captured from the Swedes Fort Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, in 1655. Colonel Brown's maternal great-grandfather, Edward Vandiver, was a Revolutionary soldier, fought in the battle of Eutaw Springs, and had six sons who were Baptist ministers, one of them being Rev. Sanford Vandiver, the father of Helena T. Vandiver.

Joseph Newton Brown when two years old accompanied his parents on their removal to Townville, and he lived there until he established his home at Laurens in 1855. His people were quite well to do, and he grew up free from financial care and pursued the sports and vocations of the healthy country lad. He attended the old field schools, had some experience as clerk in his father's store, and continued his education in the private schools conducted by Wesley Leverett at Anderson and later the Classical School of Wesley Leverett and Manning Belcher at Williamston. On removing to Laurens in 1855 Colonel Brown entered mercantile life and soon afterward took up the study of law

with Col. James H. Irby. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and then became a partner of Colonel Irby under the name Irby & Brown. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Colonel Irby in 1860. Colonel Brown then practiced with R. P. Todd, but early in 1861 both partners left their professional business to join the Confederacy in the service of their state.

January 11, 1861, Colonel Brown joined Company D, the Abbeville company, Gregg's six months' regiment on Sullivan's Island. On March 5th he went to Morris Island and was in a detail in a battery at Light House Inlet during the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. Mr. Brown was elected captain upon the organization of Company E of the Fourteenth Regiment, and commanded the company at Port Royal Ferry January 1, 1862, the first battle in which the regiment was under fire. The Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, comprising Gregg's Brigade, were on the coast until April, 1862, when they were ordered to Virginia. There the First Regiment and Orr's Rifles were added to the brigade, which after General Gregg's death was known as McGowan's Brigade, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Brown commanded his company at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862, and was severely wounded in the left arm. At the second battle of Manassas he was again wounded. February 20, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. He commanded the regiment at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and for his services at the battle of Gettysburg was promoted to colonel, his commission being delayed, however, until September 17, 1863. The record of the Fourteenth Regiment and incidentally that of Colonel Brown is one of brilliant performance in practically every campaign undertaken by General Lee and General Jackson's forces and in every important battle in the Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Brown commanded the brigade at times. By a desperate assault the brigade took the Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania Courthouse. Of the early part of the battle Major-General Wilcox's official report stated: "Among the wounded was its chivalric commander, Brig-Gen. McGowan, and the further command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Joseph N. Brown, 14th S. C. Regiment. * * * The brigade held the position without support or relief till four o'clock next morning,"—"seventeen hours' continuous fighting without rest, food, or water, under terrible flank fires and against fresh relays of Federal troops. The Federals reported: "Trees over a foot and a half in diameter were cut in two by musketry. We not only shot down an army, but also a forest. * * * Probably the most desperate engagement in modern warfare."

Colonel Brown was captured at the fall of Petersburg, and held as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island until July, 1865.

After the war Colonel Brown removed to Anderson and in October, 1865, formed a partnership with J. P. Reed. From 1874 to 1881 he conducted a very large and successful practice alone, there, until 1888, was associated with J. L. Tribble and William S. Brown. Since 1888 he has been practically retired from his profession, taking, however, some important cases until past his eightieth year. In 1872 he

took an active part in organizing the State Savings and Insurance Bank of Anderson, and was also one of the organizers of the National Bank of Anderson in 1873. He was president of the latter institution until it liquidated its affairs in 1892, when it ranked eighth in the United States in the value of stock per share.

Colonel Brown was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1886-87 and drew up the bill for refunding the state debt. He has been a prominent member of the Baptist Church and has served as deacon of the congregation at Anderson for over forty years. In all the state there is no finer example of the true and courageous soldier and the dignified veteran of the great war between the states. Colonel Brown has been successful, whether measured by his accumulations or his services, and has dispensed his good fortune liberally. His name in Anderson has been synonymous with public spirit and generosity. His generosity is especially associated with the Anderson Public Library. This library is housed in one of the most adequate library buildings in the state, and the building in its present form is largely due to the liberality of Colonel Brown, who when Mr. Carnegie refused to increase his allowance to provide for an adequate building, made a gift of \$10,000 to the Library Association, which induced Mr. Carnegie to enlarge his gift, thus making it possible to build a larger and better building. Half of Colonel Brown's gift has been used as an endowment fund.

Colonel Brown married Miss Lizzie Louisa Bruce February 28, 1866. She was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Bruce of Anderson County. Colonel and Mrs. Brown celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1916, and she lived until the following January. Colonel Brown has one daughter, Varina D. Brown.

WALTER PRINGLE. While the name of Pringle has been an honored one in Charleston for nearly two centuries, the proper credit for the notable business achievement of Walter Pringle is only in part due his substantial ancestry, and much more to his industry, ambition and long years of sustained effort.

Walter Pringle is a Charleston wholesale dry goods merchant, head of the firm Pringle Brothers, which in January, 1920, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Mr. Pringle had already earned his right to a place among successful business men when he helped found the house of Pringle Brothers in 1895. He had entered the dry goods jobbing business at Charleston in 1877, then a boy of sixteen, and recently he told some of his friends the story of how he had done a great deal of hard work the first year at a salary of ten dollars a month, while the second year his stipend was sixteen dollars a month, and in the third year increased to twenty-five dollars. Even then he regarded his employment not in the light of the salary but as an opportunity to learn and master a business, and while in the present era initial salaries have been enormously increased Mr. Pringle advises young men that the road to business success and achievement is practically the same as when he began his career.

Mr. Pringle was born in Charleston in 1861, son

of Robert and Clara (Ashmead) Pringle. His mother was a daughter of Rev. William Ashmead, a native of Philadelphia, who for about six months filled the pulpit as minister of the Flumms Presbyterian Church. Ashmead Place or Street was in later years given his name.

Did space permit, several pages might be properly devoted to the history of the Pringle family in Charleston. The family was founded in that city in 1735 by Robert Pringle, an attorney and a native of Scotland. His two sons were Dr. Robert and Julius Pringle. Walter Pringle is a descendant of Dr. Robert Pringle. Julius Pringle became a lawyer and served as attorney general in the cabinet of George Washington. Dr. Robert Pringle married Miss Garden, a daughter of Commissary Garden of the old Episcopal parish of St. Philip's.

One of the famous landmarks of Charleston is the noted Pringle house on King Street. It was built by Miles Brewton, an Englishman, who subsequently lost his life at sea while on a journey to England. The wife of Miles Brewton was a sister of Julius Pringle. This house was built before the Revolution and the Pringles occupied it as their family residence for a long number of years.

Walter Pringle was educated in the Bennett School at Charleston, and left school to go to work in a dry goods jobbing business in 1877. In 1895 he founded Pringle Brothers, wholesale dry goods and notions, and is president of that company, the other executive officers being Ernest H. Pringle, vice president, Walter Pringle, Jr., vice president, George P. Huard, general manager, F. deL. Kirk, treasurer, and George T. Radcliffe, secretary. In twenty-five years this business has had a steady growth until the volume of its trade in 1919 exceeded a million dollars. The firm is represented by eight traveling men covering all the territory of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

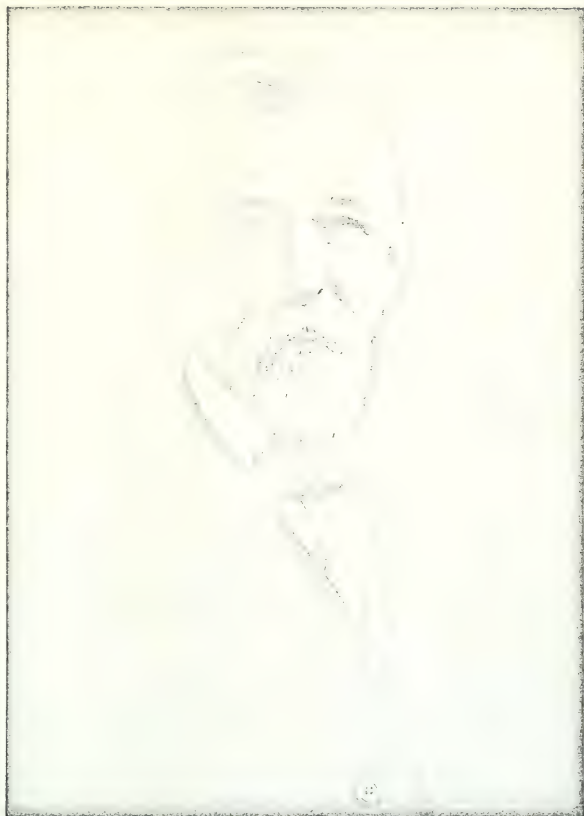
Mr. Pringle is also interested in other lines, being president of the Charleston Drug Manufacturing Company, the Dawhoo Fertilizer Company and vice president of the Combahee Fertilizer Company. He married Miss Agnes Ewing Buist, daughter of Dr. J. Somers Buist, of Charleston. They have an interesting family of eight children, named Agnes Buist, Walter, Jr., Clara Ashmead, Margaret Johnston, Somers, Elizabeth Garden, Minnie and Mary Johnston.

ROBERT THOMPSON JAYNES. For considerably more than a third of a century Robert Thompson Jaynes has been engaged in the practice of law at Walhalla. In that time he has achieved a high standing in the South Carolina bar and has made his profession not a mere occupation but actually his "life work," and through it has rendered the service to his fellows demanded of his talents and abilities.

A native of South Carolina, he was born on a farm near Richland, Oconee County, February 14, 1862, son of Waddy Thompson and Della S. (Rust) Jaynes. The parents were both born in 1833, his father in Oconee County and his mother in Franklin County, daughter of Joseph Rust. The name Jaynes, of English origin, was originally spelled Janes, the "y" being inserted to distinguish it



Walter Tringle



W. H. Spaulding

from James or Jones. Mr. Jaynes' grandparents, William and Catherine (Davis) Jaynes, were both natives of South Carolina.

Waddy T. Jaynes served as a Confederate soldier in General Wade Hampton's Legion, and lived nearly forty years after the war, passing away in 1903. His wife died in 1869. They were Methodists and highly esteemed people in that community.

Robert Thompson Jaynes, one of a family of three sons and one daughter, grew up on a farm and left it at the age of eighteen. His early education was acquired in the country schools, and he took his literary work in Adger College, an institution at Walhalla which prepared many successful men for their careers. He graduated in 1882 and began the study of law in the office of Wells & Orr at Greenville. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 after examination before the Supreme Court. In the fall of the same year he located at Walhalla and in that one community has kept his home and from it has broadened his influence and service as a lawyer all over that district and the state. He was first in practice with the late Col. Robert Anderson Thompson, the last survivor of the signers of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession. Thompson & Jaynes continued in practice until 1895, and for the next ten years Mr. Jaynes was the senior member of the law firm of Jaynes & Shelor. Since 1905 he has handled his practice as an individual.

April 1, 1887, he succeeded the late W. C. Keith as editor of the *Keowee Courier*. He held the editorial chair of this old and substantial journal for nineteen years. He retired after selling his interest to J. A. Steck, its present editor. Mr. Jaynes has always been an active and consistent democrat, but has left political honors to others, preferring to devote his time and talents to the practice of law and journalism. Like his parents, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

December 22, 1886, he married Martha Caroline Steck. She was born in Pennsylvania and was reared in Ohio. Her father, the late Rev. Jacob Steck, D. D., was a Lutheran minister and came to South Carolina from Ohio. For a time he was a teacher in Newberry College, later took charge of the Female College at Walhalla, and eventually resumed the work of the ministry. He died at Walhalla about 1900, and his widow is still living in her ninety-seventh year.

EDWARD HERIOT SPARKMAN, of Charleston, eldest son of Dr. James R. Sparkman and Mary Elizabeth Heriot, was born March 5, 1846, at Birdfield plantation, Prince Fredericks Parish, Pee Dee, Georgetown District. He was educated at his country home, at Charleston, at Abbeville, and at the Hillsboro, North Carolina, Military Academy, leaving his studies in January, 1862, to enter the Confederate service, enlisting as a private and for the war, when about sixteen years of age, in Tucker's squadron of cavalry. At that time his father was surgeon of Gen. W. W. Harllee's Legion, then stationed at Georgetown. He was on duty with his command in the state until 1864, when the squadron was ordered to Virginia and incorporated in the Seventh Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, as Company A. Be-

fore Richmond in the spring of 1864, during the great struggle between the armies of Lee and Grant, he saw active and dangerous service, participating in the battles of Riddle's Shop, Charles City Road, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom and Willis Church. On August 14, 1864, he was captured near Malvern Hill by the Twenty-first Ohio Cavalry, and soon afterward being sent to Point Lookout he was held at that military prison until April, 1865, when he was released on parole. At the close of hostilities he rejoined his family near Manning, South Carolina, where they had taken refuge.

In November, 1866, he made his residence at Charleston and was fortunate in finding employment with the Peoples National Bank. Accepting the lowest clerical position, he entered that institution at the bottom of the ladder, but by close attention and the determination to make himself useful wherever he could, without waiting to be called, he soon became familiar with every detail in the operation of the bank's business. That his interest in support of the bank's welfare was noted and appreciated by his superiors in charge was evidenced by the fact that from time to time as the opportunity offered he was advanced to positions of more importance and greater responsibility. In June, 1880, he was made cashier, and served in that capacity until January, 1904, when he was elected vice president, the position he now holds. The Peoples National Bank, organized in December, 1865, was the first bank in the state to enter the national banking system, and in point of continuous service Mr. Sparkman is probably the oldest banker in South Carolina.

In 1878 he was married to Eliza Augusta Kirk, daughter of Philip C. Kirk and Sarah M. Singleton, and they have four children: Edward H., Jr., Henry Berkeley, Mary Augusta and Carl Otto Witte.

As soon as the United States entered the World war all of his sons responded to their country's call and volunteered their services for military duty.

Edward Heriot Sparkman, Jr., the eldest son, was commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Medical Reserve Corps of the navy some time in September, 1916, and on February 23, 1917, just prior to the entry of the United States into the World war, was assigned to duty in the Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina. He remained there until September 19, 1917, when he was made a lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve Force, and ordered to duty as senior medical officer aboard the U. S. A. Seattle, flagship of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, in command of the cruiser and transport force of the navy. Lieutenant Sparkman served aboard the Seattle until July 10, 1919, making all of the convoy trips except the first, which duty the Seattle performed as ocean escort up to the signing of the armistice in November, 1918. Upon the signing of the armistice the Seattle was assigned to bring back troops from France. In July, 1919, Lieutenant Sparkman was detached from the Seattle and ordered to the U. S. S. Patricia as medical officer. He made only one trip aboard the Patricia and was then ordered home and put on the inactive list. In the early part of 1920 he received notification from the Navy Department of his pro-

motion to provisional grade of lieutenant-commander, dating from September, 1918.

Henry Berkeley Sparkman, second son, served on the Mexican border as a member of Troop A, South Carolina Cavalry, during the time when Pershing led his expedition into Mexico after Villa in 1916-1917. When the United States entered the World war Mr. Sparkman entered the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in July, 1917, and upon the completion of his training in November, 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the National Army and assigned to Company H, Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Eighty-seventh Division, at Camp Pike, Arkansas. In June, 1918, he sailed for France, commanding an infantry replacement company, but was upon his arrival in France detached from his division and assigned to duty as a regulating officer in the service of supply, serving at various stations in France during hostilities. Some time after the armistice he went up to Coblenz, Germany, with the Third Army Corps (Army of Occupation). While there he was made a first lieutenant of ordnance. In June, 1919, he was injured in an accident to a motorcycle side car in which he was riding, with the result that he suffered a fractured pelvis. He returned to the States in August, 1919, and was ordered to General Hospital No. 6 in Atlanta, Georgia, for treatment. He was discharged from the army January 31, 1920.

Carl Otto Witte Sparkman, youngest son, enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force in April, 1917, as a quartermaster, first class, and was assigned to duty aboard the harbor patrol boat *Manito* in May, 1917. He served aboard the *Manito* until October 1, 1917, when he was commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He was ordered to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in October, 1917, for a course of intensive training, which was completed February 1, 1918, when he was discharged from the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and commissioned a temporary ensign in the U. S. Navy and ordered to duty aboard the U. S. S. *Kansas*, a unit of the Fourth Battleship Division, Atlantic fleet. In October, 1918, he was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant, junior grade. In August, 1918, the *Kansas* was detached from the fleet and ordered into the convoy service as ocean escort, returning from her first trip November 8, 1918, three days before the signing of the armistice. Early in December, 1918, Lieutenant Sparkman was detached from the *Kansas* and ordered to the receiving ship, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. He returned home December 17, 1918, his resignation from the service having been accepted effective that date.

HON. ELLISON DU RANT SMITH began his first term as United States senator for South Carolina in 1909, and since the death of Senator Tillman has been senior senator from the Palmetto State. During the past ten years his name has been identified with some of the most constructive and important legislation enacted by Congress in the most vital and critical period in our national history. Senator Smith is deservedly a national figure, has the broad outlook and intellect of a statesman of

first caliber, and South Carolina takes special pride in his record. His associates in the Senate and his people at home have long known him as a hard working man, one who meets every issue as it comes up squarely and without flinching from duty.

He is now the ranking democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture. He was chairman of this important committee when it formulated and secured the passage after the veto of three presidents of the immigration bill containing the literacy test for restricting immigration to America. As a member of this committee Senator Smith introduced and had passed the first bill enacted by the Congress of the United States for the control of cotton and other exchanges through which the great southern staple is sold. During the World war Senator Smith introduced and had passed a law authorizing the Government to erect nitrate plants for extracting nitrogen from the air both for war and agricultural purposes. He was also author of a bill appropriating as a revolving fund \$10,000,000 to purchase nitrogen from Chile and sell to the farmers at cost in order to keep up agricultural production at the highest pitch during the war period. Under the provisions of this bill large quantities of Chilean nitrate was purchased and sold to farmers at cost.

Other epoch making achievements in national administration originated from the Interstate Commerce Committee while Mr. Smith was its chairman. As chairman he had in charge and secured the passage of the war measure placing the railroads in the hands of the Government. Later, while he was still chairman of the committee, there was passed the bill putting the wire systems of the country under the control of the Postmaster General.

Though less well known but probably of greater potential significance in American finance is his authorship of the amendment section 13 to the new banking and currency law that recognizes the difference between natural and artificial production in the issuance of credit paper. Under this act six months paper issued by farmers on their forthcoming crop (natural production) is placed on the same basis commercially as ninety-day and shorter term commercial paper that is based on commercial transactions (artificial production). While every rule of reason would seem to justify length of farm production credit on the same plane with credit in commercial transactions, it is a reform which has been resisted for years and the Smith amendment stands out a new epoch in financial history.

Ellison DuRant Smith was born at Lynchburg, Sumter, now Lee County, South Carolina, August 1, 1864, son of Rev. William H. and Mary Isabella (McLeod) Smith. His father prior to the war secession was a hard working minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, doing a great deal of itinerant and missionary work. By reason of his failing health he later accepted various positions as a local minister in Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg counties, and at Florence.

Senator Smith was a student during the freshman year in the University of South Carolina and then entered Wofford College at Spartanburg, where he was graduated A. B. in 1889. He was prepared for college in Stewart's School in Charleston.



Arthur Lockhart

Senator Smith has always been a farmer and his close associations with farming interests in the South and his leadership therein constituted the experience which has enabled him to do so much constructive work in behalf of general agriculture while in the Senate. In 1901 he organized the Farmers Protective Association. From 1866 to 1900 he was a member of the State Legislature from Sumter County. Senator Smith was one of the leading figures in the noted Boll Weevil Convention at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1905, and was instrumental in converting that convention into a permanent organization of the Southern Cotton Association at New Orleans in the same year. He remained as field agent and general organizer of this association until 1908, and through his work gained national recognition.

Mr. Smith was nominated for United States senator at the primary election in 1908, at that time receiving the largest vote ever given for this office in his state. Toward the close of his first term he was renominated August 25, 1914. His second term expires March 3, 1921.

Senator Smith married Mattie Moorer of St. George, South Carolina, May 26, 1892. His first wife is deceased. In 1906 he married Annie Brunson Farley of Spartanburg. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Anna Brunson, Isabel McLeod, Ellison DuRant, Jr., and Charles Saxon Faxon Smith.

ARTHUR LOCKE KING, now a member of the Charleston bar, was for many years active in the law and public affairs in Georgetown County, and his judgment and activity as a public man have made him well known over the state.

Mr. King was born in 1881 in St. Paul's Parish in that part of Colleton County originally a portion of Charleston County. His family is a very old one, the Kings having come from England and settled in St. Paul's Parish about 1790. Mr. King's great-grandfather, James King, was one of the first (if not the very first) planters to use cotton seed as a fertilizer. The grandfather, Maj. Hawkins King, was an extensive planter in St. Paul's Parish and was a man of education and culture and had such reputation for practical wisdom that most of the people in his locality referred many of their problems and difficulties to him for assistance and advice. He was for many years state senator from Colleton County. Major King was twice married, both of his wives being Misses Wilkinson, kinswomen of Col. William Wilkinson, a prominent public character of the ante-bellum days.

The parents of the Charleston lawyer were Richard T. and Sarah (Clement) King. The former was also born in St. Paul's Parish and was a student in Princeton College when the War between the States began. He left college to enter the Confederate army and served all through the war.

Arthur Locke King had a public school education and served as postmaster at Georgetown for ten years before being admitted to the bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, and practiced his profession in Georgetown for several years, also serving as city attorney. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Georgetown County,

serving in the sessions of 1915-16. He was a member of the judiciary committee of the House, and in both sessions left his impress upon important legislation. He introduced resolutions providing for a biennial session of the General Assembly. This measure did not pass. He was very active in his opposition to the famous insurance rate bill, and gave unqualified support to the various measures proposed for the benefit of the state's eleemosynary institutions, especially the State Hospital for the Insane, which up to that date had fared very poorly at the hands of the state representatives. His record in the Legislature shows that he was a strenuous advocate for the building of good roads. His influence also contributed to the legislation under which the State Board of Correctional Administration was established.

Mr. King removed to Charleston in 1916, and in the spring of 1919 began the practice of law, while at the same time giving considerable effort and thought to work looking toward a more complete agricultural development of Charleston County.

Mr. King married Miss Sue Farrow, of Laurens County, who was a victim to the influenza epidemic in 1919. Her father, Col. James Farrow, was a prominent Confederate officer, and after the war was elected to Congress, though not allowed to take his seat during the reconstruction regime. He was long a prominent figure in Upper South Carolina. He was married in Virginia to Miss Savage, member of the prominent family of that name in Virginia. Colonel Farrow's brother Patillo Farrow was long a prominent character in the public life of South Carolina, and historically is called the father of the State Hospital for the Insane. Many other items of history and achievement might be recited in connection with the Farrow family of Laurens County.

Mr. King has six children: Arthur Locke, Jr., James Farrow, LaBruce Ward, George Savage, Susan Savage and Eliza L.

J. ARCHIBALD MACE. Only those who come into personal contact with J. Archibald Mace, well known and successful attorney of Hampton, scion of one of the worthy old families of the Pee Dee section of the state, can understand how thoroughly nature and training, habits of thought and action, have enabled him to accomplish his life work thus far and made him a fit representative of the profession to which he belongs. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious, progressive American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

J. Archibald Mace is descended from a long line of sterling ancestors, the family having originated in England, whence some time prior to the Revolutionary war they came to America and established themselves in Maryland. Here was born the subject's great-great-grandfather, John Mace, who came to South Carolina during the war for independence, and here the family has remained since that time. From John the line in direct descent was through

Moses, a native of Marion County, South Carolina, who was the father of John M., a farmer of that locality, who was the father of Moses, who also was born and lived there and who also followed agricultural pursuits. The latter married Emma E. Gasque, a native of Marion County and the daughter of A. M. and Mary Gasque, the family name being of French origin, it is supposed. Of the six children born to Moses and Emma Mace the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

J. Archibald Mace received his elementary education in the Marion public schools, graduating from the high school in 1908. He then entered the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Pursuing his studies still further in law, he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. On June 12th of the latter year he was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter he located at Latta, South Carolina, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the World war Mr. Mace entered the military service of the United States and was commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery branch, with which he remained until the close of the conflict, though he did not get orders to go overseas. He then located at Hampton, where he is now living and where he is enjoying his share of the legal practice of the county.

Mr. Mace is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. He has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs wherever he has resided, and has consistently supported all movements for the public welfare. After the armistice was signed and his discharge from the army he was chairman of the Victory Loan Committee in Hampton County and in many ways did effective work for the prosecution of the war. As a lawyer he evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply the one to the other, which have won for him the reputation of a safe and sound counselor. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor; he seeks faithfully for firm ground and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position. His zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, and in all the litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon him or cast a reflection upon his profession.

CHARLES McDONALD GIBSON. Among the citizens of South Carolina who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with large landed and personal property, none has attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success of life, and now has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence and his counsel.

Charles McDonald Gibson, who resides in Charles-

ton, but whose fine plantation is on Yonges Island, was born in Bullock County, Georgia, on December 30, 1860. His father was John E. Gibson, also a native of Bullock County, and his grandfather, also named John E., was a native of England, whence he immigrated to the United States, locating at once in Georgia. He was well educated and was an expert surveyor, so that there was plenty of work for him to do in the new settlement. It is a matter of record that he surveyed what is now Bullock County soon after its title had passed from the Indians to the white men. The subject's father was second lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Secessionville in 1862. His widow, whose maiden name had been Rebecca Williams, was born in Bullock County, Georgia, and now resides near Ellabell, Georgia, in the ninety-first year of her age. She is the daughter of David Williams, a native of Georgia, though of Welsh descent. To the subject's mother was born eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity and ten of whom are still living. This family has a remarkable record for health and longevity, as is evidenced by the fact that the worthy mother has today no less than 250 descendants, among whom are more than thirty great-great-grandchildren.

Charles M. Gibson spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and obtained a limited education in the schools of his native town. Nevertheless, through habits of keen observation and thoughtful reading, Mr. Gibson is today a man of more than ordinary information. His first employment was as a clerk in a store, but on February 1, 1881, he came to South Carolina and obtained employment at Martin's Point on Wadmalaw Island as clerk for Geraty & Towles, with whom he remained about six years. He then began farming on his own account, having bought a small tract of land on Yonges Island. He was successful from the start and added to his holdings from time to time, until at the present time he is the owner of about 600 acres, besides which he controls and operates about 300 additional acres. He has four residences and about twenty tenant houses, and a number of good barns and outhouses. The railroad runs through his land and has established a loading station here, which makes the shipping of produce an easy matter and thus enhances the value of the land. Another valuable and important feature of the place is the presence of fine never-failing artesian wells. Mr. Gibson owns a splendid home on Smith Street, Charleston, counted among the really fine homes of that beautiful city. In addition to his valuable farm property on the island Mr. Gibson is also a one-third owner of 780 acres of fine and fertile land at Sheldon, South Carolina. That place is well improved, having a ginning plant and a store, as well as artesian wells. On this place about 150 acres are devoted to cotton and about the same acreage to potatoes. Mr. Gibson owns an interest in a New York commission house and is vice president of A. E. Meyer & Company, of New York, a well-known commission house, so that he has quick access to avenues for the disposal of his products. Mr. Gibson has been prospered in his business affairs, for which he and his good wife are entitled to all the credit, for they have never had



C. M. Gibson



Saml. G. Stoney

the advantage of outside influence or funds. The man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves such a success as cannot be understood by a man who inherits a large estate to start with. Such a man is a creditable representative of the class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of this country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

On October 21, 1896, Mr. Gibson was married to Jennie Sweegan, the daughter of Mathew Sweegan, and to them were born eight children, of whom one is deceased. The living are: Mary A., a graduate of St. Genevieve College of Asheville, North Carolina, in the academic course; Agnes G., also a graduate of the same college, having taken the regular higher course and finished with the highest honors in her class, she also receiving the silver medal for proficiency in French; Anita E., who graduated from St. Genevieve, academic course; Charles Ellis, who is farming with his father; Frances W., who is a student at St. Genevieve College; and John Lowther and Louise, in public schools. Mr. Gibson takes an active and intelligent interest in local public affairs and gives his support to all worthy movements for the public good.

ROBERT BEE LEBBY. A business founded on a small scale by Robert Bee Lebby at Charleston more than thirty years ago is now the Baily-Lebby Company, machinery and supplies, one of the largest houses of the kind in the southeastern states.

Robert Bee Lebby was born at Charleston, July 16, 1865. He is a son of a once prominent physician, Dr. Robert Lebby, also a native of Charleston, who served as a surgeon in the Confederate army and for many years practiced at Charleston. The Lebby family originated in Wales, and on coming to America first located in Massachusetts, the family name being transplanted to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Robert Bee Lebby was Mary Eliza Bee, a native of Charleston and of Scotch ancestry. The Bee family was also established in this state before the Revolution. Robert Bee Lebby was the sixth in a family of eight children, one of whom died in infancy and another when about six years of age. Five are still living: J. Hinson, a planter on James Island; Mrs. T. B. Ellis, of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina; Julia B., of Mount Pleasant; N. W. Gervais of Chicago.

Robert Bee Lebby spent his boyhood days in Charleston, was educated in the Porter Military Academy and graduated from the College of Charleston in 1884. In 1887 he entered the machinery and supplies business, and is now vice-president and treasurer and one of the active executives of the Baily-Lebby Company. This business does a large wholesale and retail trade over the four states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and has about fifty people in its employ.

In 1889 Mr. Lebby married Hess Waring Mikell, daughter of William E. and Marie (Hopkins) Mikell. Her father was at one time a leader of the Charleston bar. Mrs. Lebby is a direct descendant in one line of the historic character Landgrave

Smith of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Lebby have three daughters, Marie M., Lucile B. and Hess Waring. Marie was a volunteer nurse with Doctor McGuire's unit from Richmond, and was on duty at Base Hospital No. 5 at Toul, France. She returned to this country in March, 1919. The daughter Lucile is the wife of R. C. Siegling of Charleston. Hess was married to H. T. Jenkins of Charleston.

Mr. Lebby is an ex-commandore of the Carolina Yacht Club, an ex-president of the Charleston Club, a member of the Charleston Country Club, and St. Phillips' Episcopal Church.

CAPT. SAMUEL G. STONEY is president of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, the oldest agricultural society on the western hemisphere, having been organized in 1785. This interesting honor is perhaps the most appropriate index to the activities and influences of Captain Stoney during his long and useful life. He represents the old planting class of South Carolina, but his methods have always presented progressive tendencies and have been marked by several enterprises into the newer field of southern agriculture. His chief hobby in recent years has been the growing of beef cattle, though at one time his extensive acres were almost solely devoted to rice and cotton.

Captain Stoney was born at Charleston in 1853, son of Samuel D. and Harriet Porcher (Gaillard) Stoney. The Gaillard and Porcher branches of the maternal ancestry represent two of the most prominent French Huguenot lines in South Carolina genealogy. His mother was a member of the Gaillard family of St. John's Parish in Berkeley County. The Stoneys likewise have many associations with the low country of South Carolina. Several generations of them have been planters, particularly interested in cotton and rice. The ancestral home, where Captain Stoney has his country residence, is the old Landgrave Smith plantation in Berkeley County near Mount Holly. This land has been in the possession of the Stoneys and family connections since long before the Revolutionary war.

Captain Stoney was reared and educated in Charleston. The early training, which he regards as the best preparation for his life work, was received in Professor Joseph T. Caldwell's school. From early manhood, a period of over forty years, Mr. Stoney though a resident of Charleston has exercised his chief business activities as a planter. He is the owner of several plantations, principally in Berkeley County, which for long years produced abundantly of the rice and cotton staples of South Carolina agriculture. He was one of the last to abandon rice planting on a large scale in the face of conditions which made continuous production of rice unprofitable.

Like other practical and far-sighted business men he has been deeply impressed with the necessity, growing out of the World war and the changes it has brought about, of everybody working and trying to develop and improve the agricultural resources of the country, and increasing production of life's necessities to the utmost. His own part in that program is important, not only for the sum total of results, but the influences of his example. On his home place in Berkeley County he has established

the nucleus of a herd of Herefords headed by a pure bred bull, and by interbreeding with the native stock has produced some valuable grades. In other lines, his planting, his timber cutting and lumber manufacturing are all carried on with the idea of giving as much work as possible to laborers, to the end that the soil may be conserved and enriched, and that new avenues of production may be opened for the basic staples of meat and bread.

For a number of years Captain Stoney has been president of the West Point Mill, a rice mill located on the Ashley River in Charleston. In former years this mill did an extensive business in preparing the rice crop of the adjacent plantation for the market. Now, with the decline of rice planting in South Carolina, the winter of 1920 was probably the last season of operation for the mill.

The title by which he is familiarly known among his fellow citizens is due to several years of service as captain of the Charleston Light Dragoons. Captain Stoney has never presented his eligibilities for political office, though he has served on numerous boards of commissions and through them has performed a great deal of hard work in the public welfare without remuneration.

Captain Stoney has an interesting family. He married Miss Louisa Cheves Smythe, daughter of the distinguished Charleston citizen, Mr. Augustine T. Smythe. Their children consist of two sons and two daughters. Both sons distinguished themselves in the World war. They are Lieut. Samuel G. Stoney, Jr. the elder, who was an officer in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery, Eighty-first Division, and Lieut. A. T. Smythe Stoney, the younger, who served with the Fifth Field Artillery, First Division, with the American Army in France, and each shared in the splendid record of their divisions. Before the World war they had been with the Charleston Light Dragoons on the Mexican border. Immediately after America entered the war with Germany they joined the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Both these young soldiers are now students of the Georgia Institute of Technology. The two daughters of Captain Stoney are Harriet Porcher, wife of Albert Simons; and Louisa McCord, wife of Lieut. William S. Popham, of the United States Navy.

Captain Stoney has ever taken an active part in the good works of the community in which he has lived. He has served as vice chairman of the board of commissioners of the Charleston Orphan Home; president of the board of trustees of the Charleston Museum; chairman of the Board of Sanitary and Drainage Commissioners, and during the great war was a member of the local draft board. He is chairman of the board of vestrymen of the old Goose Creek Church, and is also a vestryman in St. Michael's Episcopal Church of Charleston. He is also vice president of both the St. Cecilia and the Huguenot societies.

SMITH L. TURNER, M. D. It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestations in the career of the individual under consideration. Dr. Smith L. Turner has long held

distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above the mediocre in administering to human ills.

Smith L. Turner, who is now numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of Hendersonville, was born at Lakeland, Florida, on August 11, 1880, and is the youngest of the seven children born to Elias and Saphronia (Wilcox) Turner, who were born and reared in Georgia. The subject was reared under the parental roof and secured his elementary education at Tifton, Georgia, after which he took a thorough course in pharmacy at Mercer University. Having determined to devote his life to the practice of the healing art, he then matriculated in the medical college at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter he located for the practice of his profession at Otter Creek, Florida, where he remained until early in 1918, when he came to Hendersonville, and has since been identified with this community. Though not long a resident of this section of the state, Doctor Turner already occupies a conspicuous place among the professional men of the state, his record both as a skilled physician and surgeon and a public-spirited citizen and honorable gentleman being without reproach, for in every walk of life he is recognized by all classes as a high-minded, talented, courteous gentleman of integrity and genuine moral worth. He has acted well his part in life and while primarily interested in his own affairs he is not unmindful of the interests of others, as his efforts to advance the public good and promote the welfare of his fellow men abundantly attest. He is a member of the Colleton County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious membership is with the Baptist Church.

In October, 1911, Doctor Turner was married to Edna McTeer, the daughter of Elias McTeer, former clerk of courts of Colleton County, and to their union has been born a daughter, Etta, who was born on September 13, 1912. The Doctor is a well educated, symmetrically developed man, who keeps abreast of the time in advanced methods in his profession, and his general knowledge is broad and comprehensive. Because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

EDWARD A. EVE. There are many influences at work stirring and revitalizing the agricultural industry of South Carolina. Not all these influences originate among the practical farmers themselves. Bankers, business men and public leaders have thrown themselves heartily into the cause.

One of the business men first to realize the probable reduction in the cotton acreage, and to adapt the commercial machinery of the state to new conditions was Edward A. Eve, who in 1909 was one of the organizers of the Sea Island Cotton Oil Com-



Edward T. Coe

pany of Charleston. The primary purpose of this company was to crush the sea island or black seed of the Sea Island cotton. Mr. Eve early recognized that the peak of cotton production had been reached, and in anticipation of the eastward advance of the boll weevil that the growing of cotton would steadily decline, and that means must be found to supply other raw materials for the great oil mill industry. He and his company therefore were the pioneers in South Carolina and also in the South in perfecting the processes and adapting the machinery of cotton seed oil mills to the production of oil from peanuts. The first peanuts crushed in the plant of the Sea Island Cotton Oil Company were brought from Virginia or North Carolina, and for the past seven or eight years Mr. Eve has lost no opportunity to advocate local growing of peanuts. His company inaugurated a vigorous campaign in that direction early in 1912, and in that year, as a direct result of this campaign, it is said that the peanut crop of Charleston County was twenty times larger than ever before. In the meantime the Sea Island Cotton Oil Company was rapidly perfecting processes for the manufacture of a satisfactory grade of peanut oil and peanut meal. All the regular agencies, including the daily press, agricultural organizations and trade journals, have been utilized in promoting peanut culture, and Mr. Eve has personally prepared much of the literature that has worked such a wonderful change in the agriculture of the low counties of South Carolina. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to instruct the farmers in peanut growing and give them the benefit of the best scientific and practical knowledge on the subject. Much of this publicity work has been done at his individual or the company's expense, and consists of plainly written and easily understood printed and typewritten matter, sent free of charge to the farmers. For the growing season of 1920 Mr. Eve has on his staff an expert peanut man, who made personal visits to the farmers in the low counties.

Mr. Eve, who is general manager of the Sea Island Cotton Oil Company, was born at Beech Island in Aiken County, South Carolina, in 1873. He is a son of William R. and Elizabeth (Hammond) Eve, of Beech Island. His mother is a daughter of Hon. James H. Hammond, who served as governor of South Carolina from 1842 to 1844. He was also a first cousin of Governor Wade Hampton. Governor Hammond was the organizer of the famous Beech Island Agricultural Club in 1844, and by reason of its continuous existence is today probably the oldest agricultural society in the United States. Governor Hammond's beautiful home, "Red Cliff," built on a hill at Beech Island and still occupied by his descendants, can be seen for miles around and is one of the show places of the state.

Edward A. Eve was educated in the Beech Island schools and took special work, chiefly chemistry, in the University of Virginia. His business career began in the cotton seed industry under Mr. Christopher Fitzsimons, of Columbia, now head of the Southern Cotton Seed Oil Company of that city. Mr. Eve came to Charleston in 1909, and the Sea Island Cotton Oil Company was established in

August of the same year. He has been its chief executive and moving spirit ever since.

Mr. Eve was married to Saidee Ancrum, daughter of William A. and Anna (Calhoun) Ancrum, of Camden, South Carolina. They are the parents of six children: Anna Calhoun, Edward A., Sarah Norwood, Christopher Fitzsimons, Mary Pringle and Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Eve's home is at Hampton Terrace.

JAMES WILLIAM ROUSE. The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation of the profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence and through that confidence rises to an important position, he becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the community. The subject of this review has forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling and earned an honorable reputation in his native county as the head of one of the most important branches of public service. Because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

James W. Rouse was born on his father's farm near Brunston, Hampton County, South Carolina, on March 11, 1872, and is the son of James T. and Nancy C. (Snider) Rouse. The latter was the daughter of Jefferson Snider, a native of Hampton County, whose ancestors had come to this country from Germany some time prior to the war of the Revolution. The subject's paternal line also is traced back to German origin, the immigrant ancestor having crossed the Atlantic before the Revolutionary war. James T. Rouse, who was a native of Hampton County, was a farmer by vocation, and was the son of James Rouse, also a native of the same county, where he too followed agricultural pursuits. James T. and Nancy C. Rouse were the parents of four children who grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch being the oldest.

James W. Rouse received his elementary education in the public schools of Brunston, graduating from the high school, and then became a student in The Citadel at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1894. He immediately began his career as a school teacher, a vocation in which he was eminently successful and to which he applied himself without interruption until 1910, when his abilities and experience were substantially recognized in his selection as superintendent of education in Hampton County, which position he still holds. He is a well educated, symmetrically developed man, and, his work as an educator having brought him prominently to the notice of the public, there is a constant demand for his services where a high standard of professional excellence is required. He keeps abreast of the times in advanced educational methods, and his general knowledge is broad and comprehensive.

Mr. Rouse has been wisely economical of his means and has made good investment of his money,

being now the owner of a fine farm of 300 acres, located about ten miles from the county seat of Hampton County, and on this he raises excellent crops. He enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and good will of the entire community.

CLAUDE EPAMINONDAS SAWYER. Men who are always in the fight, and exerting themselves according to their convictions and the fruits of their experience, are fortified to a large measure against the lack of credit and esteem frequently imposed upon men of less worth and value. Claude E. Sawyer, of Aiken, has been through countless legal and political battles and his satisfaction has always been in the contest itself, rather than the credit assigned or withheld.

He was born August 24, 1851, at Sawyer's Mills Postoffice in Lexington District, now Aiken County. He is descended from William Sawyer, a native of Virginia, who left that commonwealth prior to the Revolution and coming to South Carolina settled on Cloud's Creek in Edgefield County, in a portion of old Ninety-sixth District. He married Elizabeth Hancock. Their son Anselm was killed in a battle with the Tories, as told in the annals of Edgefield County. Other sons were named John and George. George married for his first wife Elizabeth Bird (or Byrd) and had a large family, including Henry, who married Elizabeth Warren. After the death of his first wife George married Mary Jones and they had a large progeny.

Henry and Elizabeth (Warren) Sawyer had the following children: George V.; William Early; Pernelia L.; Elizabeth; Thomas M., who was killed at the battle of Gains Mill in the War between the States, and Nancy E., twins; Henrietta; Winfield S.; Madza and Whitefield H.

William Early Sawyer, father of Claude E. Sawyer, was born January 4, 1814, in Edgefield District, near Batesburg, and died at his home at Merritt's Bridge Postoffice in Aiken County, June 18, 1888. He was a man of distinction both intellectually and for his activities. Physically he stood six feet tall, weighed 200 pounds in his early life and 240 when he was stricken with paralysis. While he never attended college, he acquired a good education and possessed a remarkable memory. He was exceptionally good in mathematics and as a surveyor was employed extensively in surveying railroad lines, though his chief business was as a farmer. He was a leader in his community and his counsel and advice were sought by people far and near. He served as a deacon in the Baptist Church, and was known as a man of sound judgment and poise. He was jovial and possessed a fund of numerous stories and jokes with which he frequently amused people when they were out of humor. For several years he served as a trial justice, when the only remuneration of the office was fees, and it was his aim always to persuade people to settle their differences out of court. Before the war between the states he would accept offices only of this kind, such as carried no compensation beyond exemption from jury duty. He taught his son Claude E. surveying, and directed much of his reading, but above all he set his children a good example.

William Early Sawyer married in August, 1841,

Elouisa Winnefred Fox, who was born near what is now Steadman's Postoffice in Lexington District, now county, December 2, 1817 and died near Merritt's Bridge in Aiken County May 26, 1910. She was a daughter of Jesse and Faraby (Ward) Fox and her paternal grandfather, Thomas Fox, was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-six, his granddaughter and her husband remembering him well. Elouisa (Fox) Sawyer was a type of woman who well justified the enthusiasm of her children, who called her the best woman that ever lived. She was profoundly, truly and conscientiously religious and practiced her religion, being a member of the Baptist Church for seventy-eight years. She was quiet, had a soft, sweet voice never raised to a pitch that betrayed excitement or anger, and she never spoke evil of any one. She was industrious to a fault and read her Bible as long as she could see. She and her husband reared two sons, neither of whom drank or used tobacco, though the older son was in the war and in prison, while Claude E. Sawyer was in the Philippines in a great tobacco country where all his comrades smoked. Both brothers were born prohibitionists and were taught from infancy to hate liquor. The children of William Early Sawyer and wife are briefly noted as follows: Solon Socrates, the oldest, died at the age of two years; Ptolemy Searon, born February 4, 1844, was in the Confederate army in Company I of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, and for eight months was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, and did not reach home until August, 1865. In prison he was cruelly treated, starved, allowed only one blanket, given green wood and no axe to cut it with, and suffered a severe case of scurvy, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died suddenly at Johnston, South Carolina, February 10, 1911, leaving eleven children by his wife, Frances Crouch, who had died March 5, 1892. Among their children was Dr. Olin Sawyer, of Georgetown, South Carolina. The second of the family was Amah Tolulah, born February 13, 1846, and May 28, 1864, married to William Boatwright, who was a Confederate soldier and died in 1905. Tolulah died September 5, 1913, leaving three children, Leila Truchelut, of Savannah, Georgia, William Claude and Daniel E. The next in the family was Alma Elouisa, born October 2, 1849, and still living. November 21, 1871, she became the wife of John I. Cullum, also a Confederate soldier, who died in February, 1907. The next of the family is Claude E. Sawyer. Gelina Falls, the youngest, born May 28, 1856, was married January 3, 1883, to Lewis Barnwell Jones and they live in Edgefield and have two children.

Claude Epaminondas Sawyer regards his good father and mother as the chief source of his inspiration and the source of all the good he has exemplified in his life. His early education was directed at home, his mother teaching him to read and his father and older brother taking his education in hand until he was thirteen years of age, when he attended his first school. The country teachers were able to do nothing for him, and he went to school only nineteen months. Later, on October 17, 1874, he graduated from East-



Claude E. Sawyer

man's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He attended summer schools, Chautauquas, and had private tutors. Family circumstances were such that he could not be sent to college. As a youth he acquired the habit of study, which has been persistent with him even to this day. As a boy he studied Ben Pitman's shorthand, became an expert, and served as official stenographer of the Second Judicial Circuit thirteen years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, and was serving as solicitor of the Second Circuit, when he resigned to join the army at the time of the Spanish-American war. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank of his profession; he has defended more than a hundred charged with capital offenses, and not one of his clients has ever received the extreme penalty. Some of the cases were exciting to a degree. His specialty is the law of real property and he has achieved success in that difficult branch of the law. Mr. Sawyer's legal services have also been employed in promoting and handling the legal details of a number of business enterprises, the most important being the Florida Fruit Lands Company, which sold 180,000 acres of land in installments to 12,000 purchasers under an agreement that the purchasers should elect three trustees in whom would be vested the ownership of the property and each contractor as he fulfilled his obligation would receive individual deeds from the trustees. Mr. Sawyer was elected such trustee, prepared the form of deeds and helped to make out nearly 12,000 deeds to the value of \$3,000,000 worth of land. This was a business requiring much of his time for several years. One other case deserves mention, as it is said to be the first case on record in which a leper received consideration in a court. This case is reported in the 83 South Carolina Supreme Courts Reports at page 372, and 23 L. R. A. (N. S.), page 1188. Miss Mary V. Kirk, an aged lady of refinement and profound learning who had spent all the years of her younger life as a missionary, contracted leprosy. Her physicians, including Doctor Hutchison, a distinguished specialist of London, advised her that it was not contagious, but to keep the fact of her affliction a secret. She mingled with the people of Aiken for twenty years, and at last the fact leaked out and the people became frantic and the board of health, very much excited, attempted to confine her in a loathsome pest house situated outside of the city limits, where only some negroes had been quarantined with small pox, and Mr. Sawyer, assisted only by Mr. G. W. Croft, a very young attorney just admitted to the bar, enjoined the board. The case was strenuously fought but he won out in the Supreme Court and saved his client, who was also blind.

Mr. Sawyer served in the local militia and was also an aide to Governor Wade Hampton. Though a young man at the time, he took part in the exciting campaign to restore white government during the '70s, and was elected in 1876 a member of the Legislature, at the time Wade Hampton was elected governor. He was again chosen in 1880. For a time he served as a director of the State Penitentiary. In 1888 he was chosen presidential elector and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. For many

years past Mr. Sawyer has served as trustee of the State College at Orangeburg and has held many minor offices. Politically he is a democrat with strong prohibition leanings, and has always believed in honesty regardless of party. He has taken a stand against universal suffrage, and in view of recent conditions is opposed to immigration from foreign countries except from England, France, Holland and Belgium. Mr. Sawyer has held every office in his Masonic lodge from steward, except secretary and treasurer, has been district deputy, up to grand master of the state from December, 1894, to December, 1896. He is also a Knight of Pythias. A Unitarian in religious belief, he belongs to no church, since the nearest organization of Unitarians is at Charleston. Mr. Sawyer has never married. That has not been from a high regard of the marriage tie and an exalted opinion of woman, but rather due to ill health.

As noted above, Mr. Sawyer took an active part in the campaign of 1876, helping rouse the people of his part of Aiken County to their proper duties. He was nominated for the Legislature and elected, and in the famous legislative assembly that followed he voted against evacuating the State House and camped in the hall of the House four days and nights without sleep or any food except what could be smuggled in. He stood by and supported Governor Hampton throughout his administration. Everything done in the "Wallace House" had to be decided in the caucus of both houses, and he was appointed one of the secretaries and never missed a caucus. He called the roll hundreds of times, and worked until long after midnight, and then would be in his seat next morning at the beginning of the day's duties. All that time he was a sufferer from chronic appendicitis and frequently had to be lifted from his chair. In later years he was for several terms county chairman of the democratic party of Aiken and presided over county judicial and congressional conventions. He was thoroughly opposed to Tillman, and when the Tillman faction became dominant he was deposed from authority. Mr. Sawyer was a member of the national convention that met in St. Louis in 1904, where he voted for Parker, but has always been opposed to Bryanism, but being a democrat, he always supported the nominees. In all his political dealings he has been straightforward and outspoken, and this alone has stood in the way of political advancement corresponding with his abilities. As early as 1880, while he was a member of the Legislature, he proposed that the constitution should be amended to require every voter to possess the qualification of being able to read and write, with an additional property qualification, and allowing two or three years for the electorate to adjust themselves to such conditions. These were the very provisions carried out by the Tillman constitutional convention of 1895.

When the captain of the National Guard company had failed, Mr. Sawyer took it upon himself to raise a company in 1898, and succeeded, by deserving the confidence and esteem of his men, in making his company second to none in the regiment. But politics played a part and the regiment was ordered home and mustered out on the 10th day of

November, 1898. Only five of Captain Sawyer's men signed the petition, or "round robin," gotten up by the disaffected for discharge, while all the others present drew up another petition without Captain Sawyer's knowledge and sent it to the secretary of war praying that the company be transferred and kept in the service. Captain Sawyer has always regarded that as the best and highest compliment ever paid him. The company of which he was captain was Company L of the First South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Col. Joseph Alston, who died in the service.

In 1890 he was appointed by President McKinley one of two captains from South Carolina and was assigned to the Thirty-Eighth Infantry, commanded by Col. George S. Anderson. Under the plan of organization of that army all the field officers above captain, and some of the captains, were regulars, and all but one in this regiment were West Pointers, so that the conditions were in all respects those of the regular establishment, and the army was very efficient, so far as the officers and men could make it so, but Congress was derelict in its duty and the soldiers in the Philippines suffered hardships seldom exceeded. Captain Sawyer was in the Philippine insurrection from 1899 to June 30, 1901, during which time he was in many engagements and was recommended by his commanding officers for brevet for his meritorious services. He acted as major, commanded a number of expeditions; and was in command of a fort for two months and commanded a post and large military district for four months, served as provost judge and in his district he organized civil government, established schools and taught the Filipinos the meaning of liberty. Though he turned over his command of the post and left his headquarters, at midnight a large concourse of natives came to see him off, expressed every degree of affection and grief at his departure. Through his experience and intimate contact with the Filipinos Captain Sawyer wrote a letter to Senator McLaurin to oppose the giving up of the Philippines, since the islands and the people needed a long period of education and training before they were ready for self-government. This letter got into public hands and was published, and Roosevelt in his Baltimore speech in 1900 used it as an argument of particular value as coming from a democrat. Then some of the people of South Carolina abused Captain Sawyer and declared he was a republican, and caused his defeat for state senator in 1902.

At the time of the World war Captain Sawyer was too old for service, but gave nearly all his time to local work without a cent of remuneration. His law partner, Herbert E. Gyles, was made food administrator and at the time of the second draft became naturalization examiner. The firm's stenographer was taken, and in the endeavor to handle the business of the firm and other duties Captain Sawyer was under a strain from which today he is suffering almost physical incapacity. In April, 1917, he organized a patriotic league in Aiken. Many of the qualified leaders of the community were not allowing their voice to be heard on one side or the other, but Captain Sawyer appointed a committee to interview every man and explain

that only two kinds of people could exist in such a national crisis, and each side must show his true colors. Through Captain Sawyer was held the great patriotic parade of May 1, 1917, and after that rousing demonstration men who hitherto had been quiet assumed the conventional leadership and, as is the way with popular opinion, much of the credit for local war work goes to them. Such are some of the more notable facts in the lifetime of a man who will receive greater honor and esteem in after years than in his own immediate generation.

EUGENE MURRELL PEEPLES. One of the worthy native sons of Hampton County, South Carolina, is Eugene M. Peebles, the popular and efficient clerk of courts of Hampton County, who is easily the peer of any of his fellows in the qualities that constitute correct manhood and good citizenship. He is what he is from natural endowment and self-culture, having attained his present standing solely through the impelling force of his own strong nature. He possesses not only those powers that render men efficient in the material affairs of the community, but also the gentler traits that mark genial and helpful social intercourse. In his daily affairs he manifests a generous regard for his fellows, and he therefore commands the good will of the people of his community, where he has spent his entire life.

Eugene Murrell Peebles was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, on October 10, 1871, and is the son of A. McB. and Carrie Julia (Murrell) Peebles. The father, who was also a native of Hampton County, was a man of much local prominence and served as treasurer of the old Beaufort District. He followed the mercantile business and was the first settler at Varnville. He erected the railroad depot at that place and was appointed the first railroad agent there. In 1883 he retired from active business on account of the failure of his eyesight. During the Civil war he was an officer in the Confederate army and was severely wounded at the battle of Pocotaligo. His father, W. W. Peebles, was a farmer all his life and lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was born in Cedar Grove, Hampton County, and was of English descent. The subject's mother was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and the daughter of Walter Murrell, who was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was killed in the service. The subject is the eldest of the nine children born to his parents.

Eugene M. Peebles is indebted to the common schools for his educational training, though he has all through his life been a close reader, a deep thinker and keen observer of men and events, so that today he is considered a well informed man on general topics. At the age of sixteen years he was appointed station agent at Varnville, also acting as express agent and operator. He held this position for eight years, when he was transferred to Hampton in 1894, and assigned to similar duties. After nine years faithful service in that position Mr. Peebles was appointed postmaster of Hampton, filling the position for seven years to the entire satisfaction of the postoffice department and the patrons of the office. During this period he was also engaged



Edward Rutledge, Jr.

in the mercantile business, in which he demonstrated business abilities of high order. In 1911 Mr. Peeples sold his business interests and resigned the post-mastership in order to make the race, for the office of clerk of courts at Hampton County. The election in 1912 was in his favor by a very decided majority, he receiving 1,190 votes out of a total vote of 1,595, which was certainly a very marked and gratifying testimonial to his popularity and the confidence of the people in him. At the end of his first term of four years, he was re-elected, his opponent being a former clerk, whom he beat by a majority of over 200. Mr. Peeples has discharged the responsible duties of his official position in so satisfactory a manner that no words of criticism have been heard, even in the heat of a political campaign.

Mr. Peeples has for many years taken a very active interest in Sunday school work, and has done some very effective work in stimulating and maintaining popular interest in the cause. He has been president of the Baptist Sunday School convention for the past eleven years, and of the Hampton County Interdenominational Sunday School Association, which he organized seven years ago. For the past four years Hampton County has retained the "Gold Star Banner," in this work, being the first county in the state to reach the "gold star" standard in Sunday school work. In connection with this work Mr. Peeples has done a great deal of speaking all over the county and he also "stumped" the county in the interest of the prohibition movement. He served as chairman of the local war board and was chairman of the district Red Cross drive during the days of the World war activities, in which Hampton County made such a splendid record, going way "over the top." He was also chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association drive, which was equally successful. However, as a result of his long-continued activities along these lines, with little or no rest, his health broke down and he was compelled to go to the mountains for a while to recuperate.

Mr. Peeples is the only licensed embalmer in this section of the country and does a general undertaking business, covering a wide radius of the surrounding territory, his place of business being at Hampton. He is a member of the board of trustees of Coker College at Hartsville.

Mr. Peeples was married to Emma Johns, who was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, the daughter of Jasper I. and Rebecca E. (Folk) Johns. To their union have been born three children, Aline, nineteen years old, Eugene M., seventeen years old, and Earl E., eleven years old.

Mr. Peeples is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and has held offices in the two first named organizations. He has been successful in business, faithful as a public official, respected in social life and as a neighbor he has discharged his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent citizen of a state where the essential qualities of manhood have ever been duly recognized and prized at their true value. His chief characteristics seem to be keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, and because of these attributes and his genial disposition he has

long enjoyed the confidence and good will of all who know him.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, M. D. As a criterion of professional ability and sure success Dr. Edward Rutledge of Charleston proves easily on a plane of fellowship with the leading physicians of South Carolina. He has done much to justify his own worthy ambitions to be a source of usefulness to humanity, and has been an honored member of the medical fraternity of Charleston for over twenty years.

He was born at Charleston in June, 1870. His father, Benjamin Huger Rutledge, was a native of Statesville, South Carolina, and spent his active career as a lawyer at Charleston, where he died at the age of sixty-three. He was of Irish descent. Doctor Rutledge's mother was a member of the Middleton family of Charleston and died at the age of seventy-three. Doctor Rutledge is the youngest of four living children. He was educated at Petersburg, Virginia, graduated in 1891 from the Virginia Military Institute, and his M. D. degree from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1896. The following year he spent in California, and then for a year enjoyed the advantages of work and clinical attendance in New York hospitals. He returned to Charleston in 1899, and since that time has been one of the hardest working local physicians and surgeons. He is a member of the South Carolina and American Medical Associations.

In 1906 he married Miss Lillie Huger Wells, of Charleston. Their three daughters are Anna Wells, Ella Middleton and Eliza Huger.

DR. J. ALEXANDER MELDAU, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of McClellanville, and a man high in his profession, was born in Sumter, South Carolina, November 12, 1858, a son of A. J. and Rebecca L. (Myers) Meldau, natives of Germany and Sumter, respectively. Doctor Meldau was the second in a family of nine children born to his parents.

Growing up in Sumter, Doctor Meldau attended its schools, and then in 1889 began the study of medicine at Reidsville, North Carolina, and at the same time earned his living as a telegrapher. In 1890 he matriculated at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and after his graduation was engaged in practice for one year at Corona, Alabama, from whence he moved to Rockhill, South Carolina, and was there engaged in practice for six years, and was surgeon for the Three C's Railroad. At the expiration of that period he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, but was not accepted. He accepted the appointment as surgeon for the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad, with headquarters at McCormick, South Carolina. After serving six years as such, he removed to Newberry, South Carolina, leaving there in 1917 for McClellanville. Believing in the efficacy of professional organizations, he is a member of the South Carolina Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During the great war he volunteered for service in the medical department. But having nearly reached the age limit was not accepted, but was later accepted

for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service of which organization he is still a member. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and also belongs to the Red Men, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Pocahontas. During the years he has been in practice Doctor McLellan has proved himself a man worthy of the highest consideration from the several communities in which he has resided, and his professional success is well deserved, as it is the logical results of careful training and natural ability. Now at the age of sixty-two he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having made friends of the entire population of McClellanville and the surrounding country. His religious conviction is with the Missionary Baptists, but there being no church of this denomination at McClellanville he still retains his church connection at the First Church of Newberry.

LELAND MOORE, president of the Leland Moore Paint and Oil Company, one of the biggest industries of its kind in the South, has been in this line of business, beginning as an employe, for over thirty-nine years.

He was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, January 8, 1863, and is a member of a prominent family of the state. His father was J. O. A. Moore, a native of South Carolina, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of the state. His grandfather was Rev. George W. Moore, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a native of Charleston, who died about 1865. Mr. Moore's mother was Eliza Hibbin Leland, also a native of South Carolina and daughter of James Hibbin Leland, who was a son of Rev. A. W. Leland. Rev. A. W. Leland was a minister of the Presbyterian Church and at one time pastor of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church at Charleston when it was built. He also served as president of the Presbyterian Seminary at Columbia.

Leland Moore was third in a family of seven children. He lived in Marion County until he was six years of age, when his parents came to Charleston and he finished his education in the local public schools. He spent one year at sea and followed various other occupations until 1881, when he entered the paint and oil business of William E. Holmes as an employe, and in 1886 he was admitted to partnership.

In 1902 he severed his connection with this firm and organized the Leland Moore Paint and Oil Company, of which he is president and treasurer. Under capable and able management the business has steadily increased until today the firm is widely known both as manufacturers of paint, as well as wholesale distributors of paints, oils and kindred products.

In 1914 Mr. Moore was elected democratic county chairman, and in that capacity he did much to reform and improve election methods in the city and state and eliminate some of the evil influences from local politics. Among the most important of these reforms was the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and for this he is deserving of much credit, since its use in the state today is the direct result of earnest and continued effort on his part. He made a thorough and careful study of this

system and practically unaided and alone made the early fight for its adoption. Getting copies of the ballot law, as adopted and used in Massachusetts, New York and other states, he took the best from each and formulating a measure containing such modifications and additions as were required to best meet the conditions prevalent in South Carolina, he went before the Legislature and sought the enactment of the necessary legislation to make the measure effective. He was finally granted permission to put the system into operation in Charleston County. There the great benefits of this secret form of ballot were quickly demonstrated, with the result that it was adopted by the Legislature as the only official system for use in the state primary elections, and thus it may truthfully be said that Mr. Moore is the father of this great reform in South Carolina. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the war with Germany he was district fuel director for Charleston, and was chairman of the Registration Board in 1917. He is one of the prominent laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being chairman of the Board of Stewards of Trinity Church and a director for the South Carolina Conference in the Centenary Missionary campaign. He is vice chairman of the Board of Public Works of Charleston and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Is a director of the Charleston Museum, and a director of the Commercial National Bank. He is a member of the South Carolina Society and in the Masonic order is a member of Orange Lodge No. 14.

In 1885 he married Miss Lillian Alston Weber, daughter of Rev. S. A. Weber. Her father is the oldest minister of the South Carolina Conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They had two daughters, Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Dorothy Alston.

JOHN RICHARD PARKER has expended his forceful business enterprise not only on his plantation and mines, but as a constructive force in the general upbuilding of this section of Aiken County. He is an especial friend of a modern public school system and has been the leader and instrument in giving this county two of its fine and most modern schools.

Mr. Parker, who has a prominent part in the kaolin mining industry of South Carolina, was born at Richmond, Virginia, son of L. J. and Elizabeth (Odom) Parker. His mother was twice married. Her first husband was Colonel Lee, a brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After his death she became the wife of L. J. Parker. The latter was a Virginian and served in the Confederate army with Lee in Northern Virginia. In 1882 he established his home at Charleston, South Carolina, and died in March, 1910.

John Richard Parker spent some of his early years in Charleston. As a very young man he became a locomotive engineer, and for about five years piloted an engine on the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad between Charleston and Augusta. During that time his home was at Edgefield.

Mr. Parker has been a resident of Aiken County since about 1886. His home is one mile south of



Leland Moore



Wm. J. Gordon

Langley, on the National Highway. While he owns and gives much attention to the management of a fine farm there, his principal business is kaolin mining, an industry in which he has been active for a quarter of a century. His kaolin beds are on the Southern Railway about two miles from Warrentonville and Graniteville. The industry is conducted as the J. R. Parker Kaolin Works. This plant produces about 150 tons of kaolin per week. Most of it is shipped to paper manufacturers in the North. Kaolin, it might be explained, is one of the essentials in the manufacture of wood pulp paper, and the demand for the material was never greater than at present on account of the mounting high cost of news print paper. Kaolin is also used in the aluminum industry, in the manufacture of tile and is an ingredient in the manufacture of other commodities. The South Carolina kaolin has a distinct superiority on account of the fact it requires no refining. It is shipped ready for use direct from the chalk beds to the factory.

For fully twenty years Mr. Parker has given his influence, time and means to the promotion of a worthy and adequate school system at Langley and vicinity. He is president of the board of trustees of Langley School District No. 29. Langley now has one of the finest school buildings in the county, largely as a result of Mr. Parker's effective leadership. His district also includes the Bath community, and in the fall of 1919 he realized a distinct satisfaction when his efforts resulted in the voting of appropriate taxation to provide for a new school building to cost about \$30,000. This school will be particularly available to the people in the vicinity of Aiken Mills. Mr. Parker was treasurer of the Aiken County Red Cross organization and was a personal worker in other patriotic causes.

He married Miss Emma Foss, of Hepsibah, Georgia. She was born in the West Indies of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have eight children: Their son, John R., Jr., entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and went overseas as a member of the Fourth Division. He was in all the fighting at the front from July to November, 1918, and while in France was promoted to the rank of captain.

WILLIAM J. CONDON. The self-made man has every right to be proud of what he has accomplished and his rising above conditions and placing himself in better environments than those he had at the beginning of his career. No man rises in this manner without hard and constant work, but his rewards are abundant, and his honors many, and he deserves them all. William J. Condon, president of the large wholesale and retail bakery which bears his name, is one of the prosperous business men of Charleston who owes all he now possesses to his industry, foresight and ability to grasp opportunities as they were presented to him.

William J. Condon is a twin brother of James F. Condon, one of the leading merchants of the city, and these boys were born at Charleston on August 28, 1857. Their father, William Condon, having come to the United States from his native Tipperary, Ireland, left New York City, where he landed, after a short stay, and came to South

Carolina, and here was married to Fannie Scannell, then visiting her brother, both of them also being natives of Ireland, although they hailed from Cork. William Condon settled down to work at his trade of merchant tailoring, and after the birth of his twin sons planned a long and useful life to be spent in affording them advantages denied him, but conditions arose which made his plans void and took him from his family in 1867, when he was only forty-nine years of age, as the result of the service he gave the section of his adopted country as a private in the Confederate army. The good mother, left widowed, did the best she could for her sons, and lived to see them both prosperous, as she was eighty-two years of age when she passed away in 1894.

As mere lads the brothers attended the public schools of Charleston, but when eleven years of age started out, bravely determined to fight their battles, as had their father the ones of the "Lost Cause," bravely and without complaint. William J. Condon worked at different jobs assisting brick masons and other laborers, and finally in 1870 commenced to learn the trade of a baker. This was a fortunate move, for in this line of work he found congenial labor and a field for operations of his own. After giving O. G. Margenhoff a faithful service, during that period learning the details of the business, William J. Condon started in 1885 a very small bakery of his own, his sole capital being \$500. In spite of the fact of such small beginnings, so skillful had he become and so impressed was he of the necessity for giving his customers first class articles that it was not long before he had more than he could handle in his small quarters and had to enlarge. Finally, in 1911, his business had assumed such proportions that he decided to incorporate it, taking into it at that time his two elder sons, the other two coming into the company later on. About seventy-five persons are employed in the bakery, and in addition to the extensive wholesale trade a retail department is maintained and is patronized by careful buyers who appreciate the privilege of obtaining dependable goods at prices as low as is consistent with their quality. Mr. Condon is vice president of the Citizens Bank, and president of the Master Bakers' Association. Like his brother he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of America, Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Fraternal Aid Union and is the vice president of the Aladin Motor & Tire Company and a director of the Francis Marion Hotel, also of the Camden Coke Company of which he is president and treasurer and is president of the Quaker Realty & Investment Company.

In 1880 William J. Condon was married to Eleanor F. Mooney, born at Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Condon have seven children, as follows: William J., Henry G., James P., Frank E., all of whom are in business with him; Marie, who is the wife of T. E. Powers, of Savannah, Georgia; Ruth, who is the wife of Francis E. Conway, of Charleston; and Ethel, who is at home.

ROBERT FOSTER MORRIS for years has been one of the most substantial citizens of the old community of Willington, formerly in Abbeville County and now in McCormick County.

The old home place of the Morris family is five miles from the town of Willington, and was included in that territory taken to form the County of McCormick in 1916. Robert Foster Morris was born there in 1800, a son of James H. and Elizabeth (McCaslan) Morris. He is of English ancestry through his father, while his mother was of Scotch descent. James H. Morris was a soldier in Hampton's Legion, and was killed in the battle of Tre-villian Station in Virginia in 1864.

Robert Foster Morris was a small child when his father lost his life, and he grew up on the old homestead. One of the famous schools of his day was the old Clear Spring Academy, not far from his home. He finished his education there. He has always been a farmer, but for the past twenty years he has also engaged in the mercantile business at Willington, his farm adjoining that town. Since 1906 he has also served as mayor of Willington. Mr. Morris is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Masonic Order. During recent years Mr. Morris has acquired valuable and extensive interests in the great oil fields of Texas. The principal center of his investments is Clarendon on the edge of the Texas Panhandle.

Mr. Morris married Mary Elizabeth Cowan. They are the parents of eight children, seven daughters and one son. The only son is Lieut. James J. Morris, who entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Sevier and Camp Gordon, was on duty throughout the war, and since being mustered out has been in business with his father.

ALFRED O. HALSEY, president of the Halsey Lumber Company of Charleston, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city, belongs to one of the pioneer families of this country, representatives of the Halsey family having come to the American Colonies in 1640, locating at Southampton, Long Island, New York, their original home being England. There the family remained until Elisha L. Halsey, born on Long Island in 1800, left for the South and came to South Carolina. His son, Edwin L. Halsey, was born at Charleston, was reared in the city and during the war between the states served gallantly as a captain in the Confederate army. Upon his return to civil life he embarked in a lumber business, and conducted it until his death, October 12, 1903. He was married to Maria T. Olney, a daughter of George W. Olney. The Olney family also originated in England, from whence representatives of it came to America, locating at Providence, Rhode Island, and later in South Carolina. George W. Olney died at Charleston. His father, Capt. Stephen Olney, commanded a company of troops during the American Revolution. Edwin L. Halsey and his wife had eleven children born to them, of whom Alfred O. Halsey is the second in order of birth.

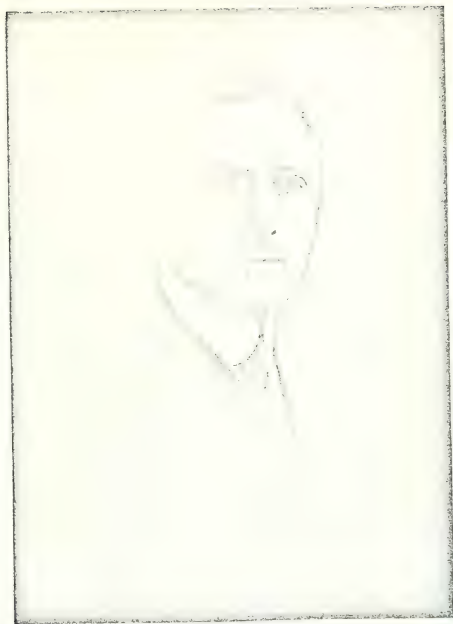
Growing up at Charleston, Alfred O. Halsey first attended its grammar and high schools, and then the University of Georgia, from which he

was graduated in 1893. Upon his return to Charleston, Mr. Halsey went into business with his father, and after the latter's death the business was re-organized in 1904 as the Halsey Lumber Company, with his son Alfred O. Halsey as president, and he is still at the head of the concern. This is the oldest lumber company of Charleston, and also one of the most reliable, and the same honorable standards raised by the father are maintained under the leadership of the son.

On November 26, 1903, Alfred O. Halsey was married to Lucile Bonnoitt, of Darlington, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey have one daughter and two sons, namely: Lucile, Alfred O., Jr., and Marion B. Mr. Halsey belongs to the New England Society and the South Carolina Society, being active in both organizations. Grace Episcopal Church holds his membership and receives his benefactions. He is a man possessed of sound qualities, is genuine, broad and public spirited, and his influence upon his community has always had a constructive trend.

JOHN MARSHALL. To the true American the possession of ancestors who bore a part in the founding and development of this government is the highest possible honor. A man who can trace his descent from men whose names are enrolled on the pages of his country's history has a heritage no money can buy or political prestige supply. It has been said that the southerner thinks more of his forebears than those of the more northern states, but no one could be insensible to the honor of belonging to the family which has as an immediate ancestor the illustrious Chief Justice John Marshall, whose name is accorded equal rank with that of Washington and Jefferson. One of the descendants of this distinguished American bears his name and is a resident of Charleston, John Marshall, his great-grandson.

John Marshall, of Charleston, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, January 10, 1865, and he also has the honor of tracing back to another important factor in the history of the United States as a great-grandfather, Robert Morris. Carefully educated, John Marshall first turned his attention toward scholastic work, being professor of French and German at Wofford College from 1886 to 1890, but the confinement of the schoolroom irked him and he sought broader fields of expression in the journalistic arena, forming connections with the News and Courier of Charleston, first as reportorial writer, then as city editor. His facile pen and fearless expression of the policies of his paper caused him to be given charge of the editorial page, and later he was made acting managing editor, he continuing with this newspaper from 1892 until 1906. Once more he sought a change in occupation and established himself in business as a stock and bond broker. His wide acquaintance and thorough knowledge of affairs, combined with excellent judgment and a reputation for sterling honesty in every respect, brought him a large patronage of those who seek sound and reliable investments with a concern in which they can place implicit trust. During his life at Charleston Mr. Marshall has become one of the well known men in politics, and not only has he



A. O. Halsey



Richard J. Morris,

been one of the determining factors in municipal affairs, but also in state matters.

John Marshall was married to Mildred R. Thomson, a daughter of Col. J. S. R. Thomson, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Marshall is a man of vision, courage and initiative. He has always been able to look into the future with an educated man's keenness, and when he realizes that his business did not measure up to his ambitions, did not hesitate to change it. Early in life he learned to work for knowledge and to hold on to what he learned, and has always been thoroughly prepared to take advantage of the opportune moment. Always admirable in whatever he undertook, he has exerted an influence that has been effective and dignified, and his connection with any movement secured for it serious consideration.

RICHARD J. MORRIS. Although now retired from active business life, Richard J. Morris for a long period was one of the factors in the commercial life of Charleston, and has always taken a prominent part in its civic life, for the past sixteen years representing his ward in the City Council. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, June 24, 1840, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Hogan) Morris, both of whom were born in the same county as their son. When he was seven years of age the family came to the United States, and after a stop in New York City, where they landed, they came south to Charleston, where the father engaged in handling grain, and continued in it until his death, both he and his wife passing away at Charleston. Their children were as follows: Thomas, John, Richard J., James, Patrick, Michael, Johanna and Catherine, all but Catherine having been born in Ireland, and now all deceased with the exception of Richard J.

Richard J. Morris was reared at Charleston, and attended its public schools. With the outbreak of the trouble between the North and South he enlisted in the Confederate army, and rose to be corporal and then sergeant. Coming back to Charleston after the close of hostilities, he went into business for himself, although his sole capital was an English shilling. A tin roofer by trade, he opened a tinware store and also handled plumbing, and was very successful, continuing in this line of business from 1865 until he retired on January 1, 1911. During this period he was at his present address, No. 130 King Street. The old home which stood on the site, an old colonial residence, was destroyed by the earthquake in 1886, and the present house was built two years later.

On April 5, 1866, Mr. Morris was married to Bridget A. Fallon, a native of Ireland. They have no children. Both are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. Staunch in his support of the democratic party, he has been its successful nominee to the City Council several times, and is influential in its ranks. Following the close of the war Charleston experienced a good deal of trouble during the reconstruction period with the newly freed colored people, and it was deemed necessary to have some kind of an organization to protect the whites. Mr. Morris joined the

Washington Artillery Rifle Club, and saw much service, especially during the campaign of 1876, at one time the men being called out to quell a disturbance which could not be settled without the use of cannon. With the inauguration of Governor Hampton a more settled state of affairs was brought about, so that there was no further necessity for drastic action by the citizens. From the time Mr. Morris returned from war to the present day he has been one of the constructive workers for the good of Charleston, and has secured many improvements for his ward and the city, and supported and secured the passage of numerous ordinances which provide for the protection of the people and the advancement of the community. He possesses a genial personality which wins for him many warm, personal friends, and he is a man who has been working during all of his mature years for the oppressed and down-trodden, and is recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the city.

JOHN D. CAPPELMANN. A Charleston lawyer, John D. Cappelmann has been in practice for about forty years. He has never been without clients, and the numerous individuals and interests that have employed his services have long proven him as one of the safe counsellors. He is a man of great industry and sound ability on all problems of law and general business.

The Cappelmann family had a conspicuous part in the early history of the very interesting community of Walhalla, South Carolina, where John D. Cappelmann was born July 24, 1857, son of Eimer and Dorothea Cappelmann. Eimer Cappelmann was a member of the Colonization Society organized in Charleston which founded Walhalla in 1850. The late Gen. John A. Wagener, it will be remembered, was the first president and chief organizer of this society. Cappelmann's Mill, which was established by Mr. Eimer Cappelmann in 1850, was a well known and popular institution of Walhalla. It was located on Martins Creek, a mile and a half north of the town. This mill was patronized for the grinding of wheat and rye from the mountainous sections of Upper Georgia, South Carolina and Northwestern North Carolina.

The first schools attended by John D. Cappelmann were the private schools of G. H. D. Cramer of Charleston and of C. H. Spears, well known educators of Old Pickens District. When Newberry College was relocated at Walhalla in 1869 he entered the freshman class. At that period of his boyhood his health was rather delicate, and on the advice of the family physician, Dr. James Sloan, a well known surgeon of the Confederate Army, he was taken from school and for more than five years he worked in his father's mill and on the farm, and as strength permitted pursued private studies. In 1878 Mr. Cappelmann took up the study of law in the office of Keith & Verner at Walhalla. He has been a resident of Charleston since 1879, having continued his studies in that city and was admitted to the bar in December, 1883, successfully passing a rigid examination conducted by Cols. J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville;

Edward McCrady, of Charleston, and E. Keith Dargan, of Darlington.

For twenty years Mr. Cappelmann was in partnership in the practice of law at Charleston with the Hon. James Simons, distinguished by his long service as speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, as a soldier in the Confederate Army and former president of the Charleston News and Courier. Since the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Cappelmann has practiced law individually.

He has never been active in politics on his own behalf, though in 1885, by a flattering vote, he was elected representative in the Legislature from Charleston County and served four years. His services have been much in demand on the stump as speaker in various political campaigns, and particularly in behalf of R. G. Rhett and T. T. Hyde as candidates for mayor of the city of Charleston. Mr. Cappelmann was one of the efficient men of the city administration as a member of the City Council with T. T. Hyde as mayor. He was government appeal agent of the Local Board No. 2 during the war.

October 26, 1882, he married in Walhalla Miss Julia A. Pieper. Of this marriage four sons and one daughter survive. The eldest, John D., Jr., was a chief yeoman in the navy for the World war, and after the war resumed his place in the office of the well known carriage and automobile supply house of C. D. Franke & Company in Charleston. The second son, F. William, an attorney of Columbia, South Carolina, went for overseas service in Field Artillery as a first lieutenant. The third son, E. Henry, who saw real service overseas during the war as captain of the Machine Gun Company, was admitted to the bar after his return and is now in partnership with his father in the present firm of Cappelmann & Cappelmann at Charleston. The fourth son, Scherer, eighteen years of age, is still attending school. The only daughter, Gertrude, is a pianist and teacher of marked ability, whose successful work reflects her undoubted capability and her deep devotion to her profession.

EDWARD MITCHELL WHALEY has spent practically all his life at Charleston, and is member of one of the old and prominent families long identified with Edisto Island, where he was born December 18, 1867. His father, E. Mitchell Whaley, and his grandfather, William Whaley, were both natives of the same locality. His grandfather was a lawyer and politician, and one of the leading men in his time in the state. His father was a captain in Company F of the Second South Carolina Regiment in the war between the states, and afterward followed planting. His mother was Caroline Mitchell, a daughter of John E. Moore Mitchell.

Edward Mitchell Whaley was the oldest son in his parents' family. He was educated at Charleston and Edisto Island. He is one of the magistrates of the City of Charleston, and is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH S. PALMER, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Doctor Palmer has a practice at Allendale

which would completely tax the energies of a less able man. It is the marvel of his friends how he finds time to attend also the many other engagements of a business, civic and social character.

Doctor Palmer comes of a noted family of professional men. He was born at Cartersville in Florence County, South Carolina, on October 6, 1850. A kinsman of the family was the late Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, distinguished as one of the ablest Presbyterian ministers the South has ever had. The grandfather was Orron Palmer, who was a captain in the Confederate Army. His parents were Dr. George Goldston and Mary (Bean) Palmer. An uncle is the noted Judge Bascom Palmer, of Lakes City, Florida. One brother of Doctor Palmer, George G. Palmer of Cartersville, South Carolina, who died recently, was a highly esteemed planter and stock man and was the first breeder of high class stock to introduce the Duroc hog into South Carolina. Doctor Palmer has four living brothers: Capt. O. A. Palmer, of the Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, at McAllen, Texas; another brother, Bascom W. Palmer, has just been graduated from McAllen College and will return to make his home at Allendale; B. M. Palmer is a graduate of Charleston College, and the youngest brother is Lockwood Palmer. Doctor Palmer has one sister, Mrs. Rebecca (Palmer) Moore, of Timmonsville, South Carolina. The mother of Doctor Palmer is still living. His father, Dr. G. G. Palmer, was born at Liberty, North Carolina, was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and for many years practiced his profession at Cartersville. Two of his older brothers were killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Joseph S. Palmer was given every advantage of the best schools of the time and the cultured atmosphere of his early home. He attended and graduated from the Cartersville High School, the Welsh Neck High School, and the Presbyterian High School at Florence, spent two years in the University of South Carolina, attended the Shockley Business College at Asheville, North Carolina, and graduated with the class of 1914 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Doctor Palmer also had several months of practical training and experience in the Roper Hospital and in the St. Francis Xavier Hospital in Charleston. During his college course he won three medals for his oratorical ability. In Charleston he is a member of the Thalia, Cotillion, St. Cecelia and the South Carolina Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Masonic Order and the Elks.

Doctor Palmer located at Allendale in March, 1915. Through his skill as a physician and surgeon and his unremitting energy and activity he has found a practice that at times has exceeded his abilities to handle. But besides his professional work he has interested himself in the affairs of this rich and growing little city, now the county seat of Allendale County. He has some valuable business investments, including city property and plantations. Doctor Palmer is medical examiner for a number of insurance companies.

The credit belongs to Doctor Palmer for obtaining the charter and organizing the First Allendale



E. Mitchell & Co. Caly.



J. A. Hyland, C. S. Sp.

County Medical Society, and from its organization he has served as its secretary and treasurer. He is also president of the Eighth District Medical Association, comprising five counties, and is a member of the South Carolina State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. During the war he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps. Doctor Palmer is an elder in the Allendale Presbyterian Church and a teacher of the Bible class of its Sunday School.

Doctor Palmer married Miss Olivia Rebecca Strange, who was born and reared in Allendale. They have three children: Mary Olivia, Joseph Samuel, Jr., and George Edward.

With all his attainments Doctor Palmer is very modest and loath to stand in the limelight, but his friends, and their name is legion, predict a brilliant future for him and regard him as a wonderful resource and influence for the Allendale community.

WILLIAM CAPERS ELROD. One of the early families to settle in Anderson County, the Elrods have been numerously represented especially in Brushy Creek Township for several generations. One of the fine old farms long in the possession of the family is now occupied by William Capers Elrod and his widowed sister Mrs. W. W. Wilson, widow of the late Doctor Wilson.

William Capers Elrod was born in Anderson County December 17, 1863, and has spent his life as a farmer and has never married. His parents were Richard Toliver and Susanna Maria (Elrod) Elrod, both natives of Anderson County. The father was born June 30, 1824. The grandparents were Adam and Sarah Owen (Moore) Elrod. Adam Elrod was born December 1, 1798, and died July 4, 1859, while his wife was born August 17, 1804, and died August 11, 1871. Richard Toliver Elrod served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the latter part of the war and with that exception spent his life as a farmer. He was a member of the Masonic Order and with his wife was active in the Methodist Church. He died October 7, 1900. His wife was born January 2, 1822, and died February 2, 1905. Her parents were Elias and Mary Howard (Douthit) Elrod. Elias was a second cousin of Adam Elrod in the paternal ancestry of William Capers Elrod. Elias was a son of Abraham and Margerie (Stanton) Elrod, the former a native of Virginia.

The four sons and one daughter of Richard Toliver Elrod and wife were: Lafayette G., Elias Nathaniel, Adam Butler, William Caspers and Mary, widow of Dr. W. W. Wilson.

JAMES EDWARD ALLGOOD, M. D. A prominent young physician of Anderson County Doctor Allgood has chosen a prosperous country community in which to practice his profession, and while increasingly busy in looking after his patients he finds time to superintend valuable farm interests.

Doctor Allgood was born in Pickens County February 27, 1880, a son of Edward F. and Elizabeth Patience (Rodgers) Allgood. His parents were born in Pickens County and are now living on a farm in Anderson County. Edward F. Allgood was born November 13, 1850, a son of Alexander Allgood, a native of Pickens County, and grandson of

Barnet Allgood, a native of Virginia and of Irish ancestry and an early settler in South Carolina.

In 1882 Doctor Allgood's parents moved to Anderson County where he grew up on a farm. As one of a numerous household, twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, he received only the comforts of a good home and the advantages of the local schools and had to acquire his professional education largely by his own efforts. He attended the high school at Easley and in 1902 graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, Georgia. In the same year he located for practice at his residence near the Walker McElmoyle School in the northern part of Anderson County. Everyone in that community respects his skill and ability as a physician and he plays an exceedingly useful part in the neighborhood. He is a member of the Pickens County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association. He owns a good farm and country home. Doctor Allgood is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and is a deacon in the Baptist Church.

In 1911 he married Miss Ruth Thompson of Spartanburg County. They are the parents of four children.

REV. JAMES A. HYLAND, C. S. SP. Father Hyland was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church in September, 1917. He is a member of the Holy Ghost Order, a missionary order of priests with its mother house in Paris. This order has the direction of colleges, universities, parishes and missions in nearly every country in the world. Its headquarters for the United States is Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with a junior house of studies in Cornwells near Philadelphia and a senior scholasticate in Ferndale, Connecticut. Among its various missionary and educational works the evangelization of the colored race in Africa and America occupy a large place.

Within the last ten years the order has taken charge of thirteen parishes and many educational works for the advancement of the standard of Christianity among the colored race in the states. "Since the greater part of the negroes are as yet outside the fold of Christ, it is a matter of necessity," says the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, "to seek workmen inflamed with zeal for souls who will be sent into this part of the Lord's harvest." Knowing the zeal of the Holy Ghost missionaries and their experience in pioneer work, Bishop Russell, shortly after his consecration, enlisted their aid in his diocese.

There are 700,000 negroes in South Carolina. Fifty-three years ago a church was established for their use in Charleston by Bishop Lynch. According to their own story it never developed, possibly on account of lack of co-operation on the part of the colored themselves, unfair treatment on the part of the whites, or the divided allegiance between white and colored on the part of those placed in charge. That one of these causes, or all of them, were at work is evident.

Charleston has a population of 110,000, one-half of which is colored. When Father Hyland took up the work he could not find more than 300 colored

Catholics in the city. He began at once to organize societies of men and women, gave lectures not only in the church, but anywhere that he could find a hall, conducted several missions for the instruction of non-Catholics, established the schools on a better system, doubled the number of pupils, and at the first confirmation Bishop Russell confirmed fifty-three adult converts.

In visiting the homes of the colored Father Hyland found there another cause of stagnation. The majority of the homes were unsanitary and overcrowded, making the practice of the commandments more difficult. He constantly taught them at every opportunity that sanitation is the handmaid to spiritual progress.

Without this material civilization it is useless to preach on the dignity of Christian marriage and the sanctity of the Christian fireside. History records that not a single nation on earth has been reclaimed to civilization except through the agency of the ancient and Catholic Church, and that church always began by surrounding the home with every moral and material safeguard, making it a sacred place. To supplement the work of the missionaries the bishop brought to their aid a religious order of colored sisters, "The Oblate Sisters of Providence." These women, on account of their training, self-sacrifice and piety, are models for their own race to follow. They teach 500 children in the schools. Their educational methods are traditionally Catholic. Religion, and the training of conscience, go hand in hand with every lesson in history, mathematics, language or domestic science, till it becomes second nature with the children, throbbing with every throb of their hearts, thinking with every thought of their minds. Only such teaching deserves the name of education.

With the advent of the colored sisterhood a native clergy is inevitable. A college is already opened in Greenville, Mississippi, where the best colored boys in the country will be trained for the priesthood, to work exclusively among the people of their own race.

Providence has sent the colored race to us, as every other race was sent. They speak our language, are docile to authority, ambitious to become good citizens, and where they receive fair play live in peace and harmony with their fellow men. No social barrier showed influence over spiritual interdependence. God forbid that on the day of accounting they should witness against us.

Every human being born to a higher civilization should lend a hand to the human being born with the handicap of centuries of slavery. The words of Cardinal Gibbons in his late pastoral letter dated September 26, 1919, should be taken to heart by all Americans.

"It is mainly through education that we shall improve the condition of the negro. Both justice and charity requires that they be given the fair opportunity of which they have so long been deprived. In the eyes of the church, as in the sight of God, all men have been redeemed at the same price. We therefore invoke the divine benediction on those who are laboring in the interest of the negro; and we deprecate most earnestly all attempts at stirring up racial hatred, which so often expresses itself in

deeds of violence unworthy of a civilized nation." It is a cause of congratulation to learn that Father Hyland has received the kindly assistance of the people of Charleston, regardless of creed or class, in carrying out his plans for the uplift of the colored race. And, though devoted entirely to this noble work, Father Hyland found time, in his leisure moments, to use his gift as writer and orator, to secure for the country of his birth, Ireland, recognition by the country of his adoption, the United States.

DANIEL L. SINKLER is a well known Charleston business man and is an alderman of the present city government. The municipal administration that went into office at the election of November, 1919, is confronted with the largest and most important program of constructive work that has devolved upon the local city government for many years. It was his special qualifications for rendering service in the solution of these problems that convinced the great majority of the citizens of Charleston that Daniel L. Sinkler should be elected. Mr. Sinkler for twenty years was city assessor, and during that experience acquired an expert and detailed knowledge of municipal conditions, especially all problems affecting and proceeding from taxation.

Mr. Sinkler was born near the old Revolutionary battleground, Eutaw Springs in Orangeburg County, in 1855, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Simons) Sinkler, the former also born in Eutaw Springs, while the latter was a daughter of Dr. T. Y. Simons of a prominent Charleston family. The Sinklers were sturdy Scots who came to South Carolina early in the eighteenth century and first located at Charleston.

Daniel L. Sinkler in 1872, at the age of seven, came with his parents to Charleston and was reared and educated in that city, attending the public schools and Porter's Military Academy. As a young man he had considerable experience in merchandising and he also became interested in politics. For two years he served as chief clerk in the office of the city assessor, and in 1898 was elected city assessor, being the youngest man ever chosen to an executive position in the city government of Charleston. The office of city assessor is not an easy one to fill, and it is a splendid testimonial to the tact, good judgment, fairness and ability of Mr. Sinkler that time after time he was re-elected until he had completed twenty years of continuous service. When he surrendered the cares and responsibilities of this office he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and still carries on a successful enterprise in that line.

From 1904 to 1910 Mr. Sinkler was county chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. He was chosen an alderman at large in November, 1919, from the first ward, and on taking his place in the aldermanic body in January, 1920, was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and also chosen mayor pro tem. He was generally known by the title of Major Sinkler, having held that rank in the National Guard of South Carolina under Gen. Wilie Jones. Mr. Sinkler and family are members of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Nellie H. Hall, who was born



Sincerely yours
Wm. L. Smith



Julian K. Brandt

at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Their four children are Nellie H., Marguerite, Elizabeth and Daniel L., Jr.

LIEUT.-COL. WYNBHAM MEREDITH MANNING is another of the soldier sons of former Governor Manning, a sketch of whose career will be found on other pages.

Concerning Lieutenant-Colonel Manning's individual record, he was born at Belle Field plantation, the home of his father in Sumter County, in 1890. He received a military training long before the World war was anticipated. He spent four years in West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1913. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and was with the Thirtieth and Twenty-Sixth Regiments of Infantry until June 30, 1914. At that date he resigned and the following two years taught school at Pinopolis in Berkeley County. He was commissioned captain of the Charleston Light Dragoons with the State National Guard in 1916, and went to the Mexican border in command of Troop A of the South Carolina Cavalry. He was mustered out of this service in February, 1917.

On his return he became commandant of Porter Military Academy in Charleston. A few months later, with the outbreak of the war against Germany, he resigned from the school and from the National Guard and was commissioned captain in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps of the Regular Army. He was on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, and on August 29, 1917, was assigned to the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Artillery, Eighty-first Division. He was a captain in that regiment until promoted to major on December 31, 1917. He was then adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade until October 31, 1918, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Field Artillery of the same brigade.

On August 5, 1918, Colonel Manning had sailed with his command from New York, reaching Liverpool August 12th, thence proceeding to Southampton, LeHavre and thence to Camp du Davallion, a field artillery camp in the extreme eastern part of France on the Swiss frontier. His brigade had received orders to entrain for the fighting front November 11. After the armistice he returned home and received his honorable discharge in February, 1919.

Colonel Manning since the spring of 1919 has been engaged in the real estate business and later in the cotton business at Columbia. He married Miss Laura Anne Stevens, of Berkeley County. His three children are Richard Irvine, Elizabeth Allen and Charles Stevens Manning.

JULIAN V. BRANDT. Within the past few years the demand for homes has increased very materially, and this desire on the part of families to return to the custom of their forebears is one which ought to be encouraged. The very fundamental principle of patriotism is the love of family and home. It is only natural that one whose interests are centered in some certain community is going to exert himself to improve the conditions

of that locality; will take an interest in legislation affecting it; and will be willing to defend it with his money, and, if need be, his life. The tendency for some time has been to leave the separate residence and live in congested districts with the idea that better housing conditions can be secured at a lower cost in money and effort. With the increase in the cost of labor and fuel, rents have risen to such an extent that the heads of families have begun to realize that it is poor economy to pay out each year money which if properly applied will secure for them a valuable piece of real estate, as well as a roof to cover them. The intelligent real estate men all over the country are making commendable efforts to educate their patrons and awaken in them a desire to own their homes and create a homestead to which their children when grown and in homes of their own can look back with loving remembrance, and return for family reunions. One of these men of Charleston is Julian V. Brandt, one of the most alert, energetic and enthusiastic real estate men in the city.

Julian V. Brandt was born at Charleston in 1898, a son of Julian V. Brandt, also a native of Charleston, who for years was engaged in handling building materials. His father, grandfather of Julian V. Brandt, whose name heads this review, was named Henry F. Brandt, and he was born at Bordeaux, France, from whence he came direct to Charleston. Julian V. Brandt, Sr., was married to Rosalie C. Soudeyroux, also born in Bordeaux, France, from whence she was brought to Charleston by her parents. They had one son, Julian V., and two daughters, Rosalie and Ernestine.

After attending the private and public schools of Charleston Julian V. Brandt, Jr., went to New York City and attended school there for two years. When still a lad he began working for Austin Nichols & Company, wholesale grocers and importers, first in the shipping department, but evinced such ability that he was made assistant buyer, and then sent on the road to represent the firm. Although he was eminently successful as a traveling salesman, Mr. Brandt had too strong a love for his native city to be contented away from it, and so in 1914 returned to it. Having a broad vision, he realized that there would soon be many opportunities for the intelligent real estate operator, and entered that line of business, first as an employee of one of the old established houses, and in 1916 starting out for himself. In addition to his individual operations Mr. Brandt is connected with H. R. Buist and George L. Buist and is interested in Richland Village, Incorporated, a suburban development, and he also writes insurance, representing a number of the standard companies. His sound judgment and knowledge of values, and his willingness to give to his patrons the benefit of these qualities, have brought to him many who are seeking not only to acquire homes, but to protect them from destruction by fire.

In 1916 Mr. Brandt was united in marriage with Rose Burdell Miller, of Charleston, a most charming lady, and they have one son, Julian V. Mr. Brandt belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and various local clubs. He and Mrs. Brandt have gathered about them a delightful social

circle, and are held in high esteem by their associates. The success which has attended Mr. Brandt is but the natural and logical result of his mode of operation. Whatever he undertakes he carries through with vim and thoroughness, and never sacrifices ultimate results for momentary profits. Those once dealing with him do not fail to call upon him again, for they know that from him they will always receive a fair deal and full value for their investment. Such a reputation is the best stock in trade a man can possess, and judging by his standing in his calling and community Mr. Brandt is rich indeed in goods no panic can wipe out, or fluctuation of the market affect.

RICHARD HAYNE KING. While his duties during and subsequent to the war have kept him busy at Atlanta, Mr. King is a South Carolinian by birth and thoroughly loyal to his home state. His home address is still Rutledge and South Bay Streets in Charleston. Mr. King has had a distinguished career in the Young Men's Christian Association and is now executive secretary of the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Atlanta.

He was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, a son of John Julius and Mary A. (Ligon) King. Both these families have long been identified with Lower South Carolina. John J. King was a planter in Colleton County.

Richard Hayne King spent his boyhood on a plantation in the coast county, graduated from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Columbia with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895, and for about two years after leaving college was in railroad work with the Plant System. Mr. King is a member of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater. It is twenty-two years since he identified himself with the Young Men's Christian Association, becoming secretary of the Charleston organization on January 3, 1898. In August of the same year he went to Waco, Texas, as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. He remained in Texas four years, and on August 15, 1902, returned to Charleston to become general secretary. That was his post of duty continuously until the spring of 1917.

At Charleston Mr. King was not only identified with one of its most helpful institutions, but showed himself a citizen of wide and varied activities, giving his energy and fine capabilities to every movement, religious, civic and commercial. He was an active member and one of the board of directors of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction from its inception.

One among many expressions of appreciation of his work is found in the following editorial in the Columbia State: "Fifteen years R. Hayne King has been the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Charleston, where he has exerted a steadily growing influence for Christianity and good morals, an influence which could not be confined to the field of a single community, and was helpful to many communities of the state. A man of fine perceptions and strong common sense, he is the broad-gauged 'good citizen' that every officer of the Young Men's Christian Association ought to be, and his

resignation of his office and removal to Atlanta, where he will be in charge of the southeastern department of the Young Men's Christian Association, mean that that city and the whole state of South Carolina is losing a capital fellow and one that will be missed more than would be many another from whom more is heard."

Soon after the beginning of the war with Germany Mr. King was released by the Young Men's Christian Association Board of Charleston for special service in the national financial campaign of the American Red Cross. On June 30, 1917, he became associated with the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters at Atlanta, moving his offices to that city at that time. His service at first was as director of all the financial campaigns with the title associate executive secretary of the War Work Council, Southeastern Department. Later he became executive secretary, taking charge of all Young Men's Christian Association war work. All the campaigns in his territory were directed by him, including the United War Work campaigns, and he also had charge of the collections. These responsibilities have continued and he also has charge of the inter-racial program of the War Work Council in the southeastern district, also the Educational Service program of the National War Work Council for the entire South. The different branches of war service of which he has had financial charge from the Atlanta headquarters included the following organizations: Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, American Library Association, Jewish Relief Board, War Camp Community Service, all being grouped under the general name of United War Work, Inc.

These activities are now being gradually discontinued, but Mr. King already has a big program ahead of him in his new post as secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Southern Region, with headquarters also at Atlanta. The official duties of this office he entered upon in 1920.

While at Charleston Mr. King served as a member and chairman of the Playground Commission for a number of years. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston, is a past master of Orange Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of that city, is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is past chancellor of Cowan Lodge No. 77, Knights of Pythias, at Waco, Texas.

Mr. King married Miss Louise Robinson of Charleston, a descendant of the Robinsons of Connecticut and of the Adger family of Charleston. Their three children are Louise Robinson, Mary Adger and Richard Hayne, Jr.

JOSEPH A. STORFER is one of the largest property owners, foremost business men, and a source of much of the influence that has been most beneficial in the upbuilding and progress of Charleston in recent years. With all his present substantial resources Mr. Storfer began life with nothing, and has made his career by his own industry and good management.

Mr. Storfer, who among other associations in the



J. A. STORFER

City of Charleston is identified as president of the City Bank & Trust Company, was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 1, 1869. His father, J. A. Storfer, Sr., was born in Austria and married Anna Mary Pfeiffer, a native of Bavaria, Germany. They came to America in 1867, having a son six weeks old when they reached this country. They located in Chicago, and J. A. Storfer, Sr., died November 13, 1919. He had been three times married. J. A. Storfer, Jr., is the second of four sons by the first wife, Sebastian J., Joseph A., Henry and George M., of Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Storfer spent his boyhood and early youth in Chicago. When eleven years of age he started to work as a means of self-support, and he acquired his education only in the intervals of other employment. He learned the trade of paper hanging and decorating. That was the business, pursued so many years, which gave him the foundation of his fortune. On coming to Charleston he opened the Heriot & Storfer paper business. He sold this in 1901, then established the J. A. Storfer & Brother, wall paper and decorators. This business has continued ever since, though in 1918 there was a shut down because of shortage of labor. In 1911 Mr. Storfer organized the C. B. Prentiss Company, dealers in carpets, rugs and other household goods. He is president of this and is also organizer and president of the Leiten Realty Corporation, is a director of the Windsor Realty Company, a director of the Charleston Trust & Guarantee Company, president of the Building and Loan Association, and was one of the organizers and is president of the City Bank & Trust Company. He owns the Timrod Inn, formerly the Commercial Club, is owner of the Silver 5 and 10 Cent Store Building, and has much other business property and has been one of the men most progressive in developing local real estate improvement. Mr. Storfer was one of the first advocates for the new hotel to be called the Francis Marion Hotel. He secured the property for the site and turned it over to the company at cost. He is one of the directors of the company. His faith in Charleston as a commercial city has been well justified, and he has given the community full recompense for the prosperity he has enjoyed by personally stimulating business and promoting development along every line. Mr. Storfer enlisted as a private in the Heavy Artillery of South Carolina in the Spanish-American war and served until November, 1898, when he was honorably discharged by Secretary of War Alger.

In 1898 Mr. Storfer married Mary A. Noland, a native of Charleston. Mr. Storfer is a past master of Washington Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Charleston Club, St. Andrews Society, Hibernian Society, and for a number of years has been active in politics. He was an alderman when J. Adger Smyth was mayor. He has never missed casting a vote since he reached his majority. Mr. Storfer is one of the self-made men of Charleston. He has had full faith in the city, and his faith has been proven by the wonderful growth and success of the city.

GEORGE S. HOLMES. It is sometimes found that efforts die away and enterprise is engulfed in inertia when the individual gains his desired goal, while, on the other hand, the chances for success continually encourage the exercise of perseverance and energy. In almost every case those who have reached the highest positions in public confidence and esteem, and who are accounted among the most influential in business and professional lines are those whose lives have been devoted without cessation to deep study and close application. It is probable that the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to prominence and position in the United States than any other road, and it is not unusual to find among the leading citizens of a community a legal practitioner. To respond to the call of the law, to devote every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every highway of knowledge and to finally enter upon this chosen career and to find its rewards worth while—such has been the happy experience of George S. Holmes, one of the leading lawyers practicing before the Charleston bar. Mr. Holmes has gained honor and position in his profession through the application of honesty, energy, perseverance, conscientiousness and self-reliance, and has kept abreast of his calling in its constant advancement.

George S. Holmes was born at Charleston on November 30, 1849, a son of Arthur F. Holmes. The founder of the Holmes family in Charleston was Francis Holmes, who on February 15, 1693, was united in marriage with Rebecca Warfe by Cotton Mather. One of their sons was Isaac Holmes, born at Charleston, and one of his sons, named Isaac and also a native of Charleston, had a son, John Bee, grandfather of George S. Holmes. John Bee Holmes was born at Charleston and became one of the leading attorneys of the city, although he had the misfortune to lose his father, Isaac Holmes, when he was a child. One of the children of John Bee Holmes was Arthur Fisher Holmes, father of George S. Holmes, and he, too, was born at Charleston. During the trouble with the Indians in this section he served in an effective campaign against them, leaving the army with the rank of major. Arthur F. Holmes was married to Amelia Smith, a daughter of George Smith, a native of London, England, who came to the United States in young manhood and located at Baltimore, Maryland, where his daughter, Amelia, was born. Of the thirteen children born to his parents George S. Holmes is the eleventh in order of birth. Seven of these children reached maturity and four are now living.

George S. Holmes was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1870 and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has specialized on real estate law, and is an authority on property titles, never going into court, but being consulted as a last resort. He is a very heavy stockholder in the North Charleston Real Estate Company, and owns considerable property in the county. The analytical mind of the lawyer has solved many problems in realty transactions the laity could not fathom, and protected the purchaser against defects in title which would, if allowed to stand, invalidate the transaction. A man of public spirit, he has always given an intelligent

and effective support to those movements looking toward a further development of the city and an improvement of its facilities and public utilities, and is recognized as one of the really worth-while citizens of this region. Mr. Holmes is a man of much reading, an authority on literary matters and of critical taste in prose and verse. He is a daily reader of French and Latin, has studied Greek and even Hebrew. He is a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, and an ardent friend of the Charleston Library, serving on the book committee. His hobby is local history. While a refugee in Athens, Georgia, Mr. Holmes, a lad of fifteen, served in a Home Guard for two weeks until the Confederate troops arrived.

JAMES MARSH SEIGNIOUS is one of the most distinguished citizens and successful business men of Charleston, whose record in this city is one of honorable effort and profitable results. His name has been connected with some of the most important cotton, banking, industrial and commercial transactions of the city and state, as well as with public enterprises of vast moment. In all these relations he has shown signal capabilities and a high sense of the responsibilities thrust upon him.

He comes of an old and illustrious family. His paternal grandfather was born in Alsace, France, and during the revolution in 1789 and the reign of King Louis XIV with other Huguenots fled first to the Island of Martinique, Hayti, and later took passage aboard an American ship to Charleston, where he lived, married and died. Both he and his wife were interred in Trinity Church cemetery at Charleston. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Seignious was John Thomas Wightman, Sr., a son of Maj. William Wightman, whose father was William Wightman, Esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, County of Middlesex (near London) England, and served as Consul at Tunis, Algeria, under the British Crown about the year 1735. The maternal grandmother, Eliza Stoll (mother of Martha Hester Wightman Seignious) was born in Charleston January 25, 1800, and died August 13, 1834. She was a daughter of Elizabeth (Douglas) Stoll of English and Scotch parentage, whose father, Justinus Stoll, was very prominent in the time of the American Revolution and owned a large part of the South Battery of Charleston in his lifetime, a relic of which is Stoll's Alley, which bears his name at the present time.

James Marsh Seignious was born at Charleston November 4, 1847, a son of Francis P. and Martha Hester (Wightman) Seignious, being fourth among their eight children. Both parents were born, reared and died in Charleston and are interred in the Trinity Church cemetery. Mr. J. M. Seignious was reared in Charleston, attended its schools, being graduated from the high school course with high honors in 1864 and delivering the class anniversary address. Like all youths of his generation he was determined to enter the army and had been with difficulty kept in school as long as he was. As was natural, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and responded to the call of his country and was at his post of duty until the close of the war between the states, when he just as courage-

ously faced the future and took a position in the office of the Charleston Daily News, that offered him but slight remuneration. The brilliant mind of the lad soon impressed his associates, and he had discharged the duties of assistant bookkeeper, then cashier, and finally general office manager, all before reaching his majority. In 1868 he accepted the position of tutor in what is now Porter's Military Academy, and held it for a year. Too ambitious to remain in the school room, he reentered the business world as a member of the bookkeeping department of the First National Bank of Charleston, remaining there until 1870, when he formed a co-partnership with J. B. E. Sloan as a cotton factor. This partnership was dissolved in 1881. Afterward Mr. Seignious continued the business under his own name, successfully extending his operations until he was ranked among the leading cotton factors and commission merchants of South Carolina. In recent years he retired from the active business in that line, after having passed through all the financial panics in his business period successfully and with unimpaired credit.

Mr. Seignious has other interests and is now a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, is chairman of the examining committee of the bank, a position he has held for over twenty-eight years; is a director of the Bank of Orangeburg, South Carolina, which bank he was a leader in organizing in 1887, and has ever since been a director. He was unanimously elected president for sixteen consecutive years of the Charleston Cotton Exchange, declining reelection in 1916. In evidence of their personal esteem and appreciation of the able and valuable service he had rendered and the excellent financial condition in which he had put the exchange while he was president, the members presented him with a handsome silver loving cup and a life membership in the exchange, he being the only president who ever received such testimonials.

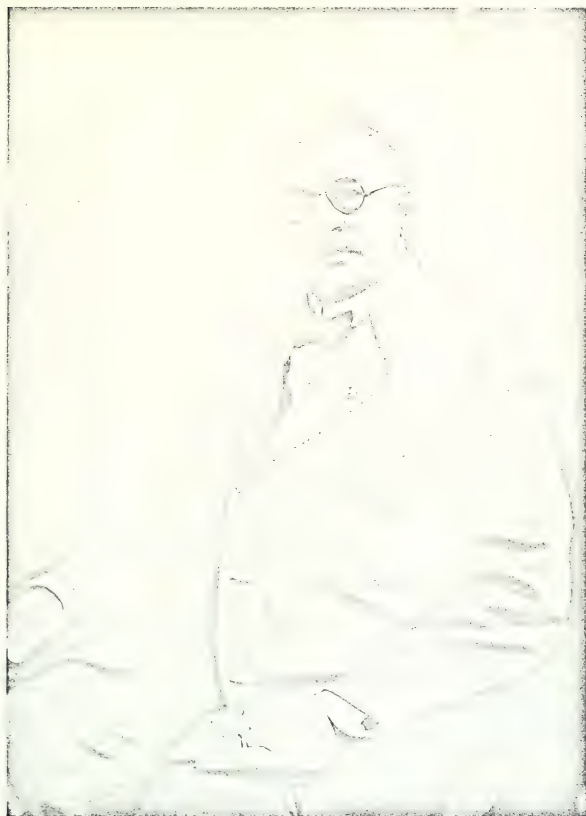
Mr. Seignious served as a member of the Dock Commission and the Harbor Commissioners of Charleston. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston. He is the royal Danish vice consul for South Carolina, to which consulship he was appointed in 1902 by the foreign ministry of Denmark, an appointment confirmed both by the King of Denmark and the President of the United States.

During the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition of 1901-2 Mr. Seignious rendered the exposition and the people of Charleston signal services as manager of the ways and means department, and to him is due much of the credit of the success of that undertaking, which promoted friendly relations and brought to the attention of the country the advantages of the expansion of trade territory.

On many other public occasions Mr. Seignious has represented the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina, notably in the industrial convention of the cities and states of the Union held at Philadelphia; the Grain and Trade Congress held at Mobile, Alabama; and the meeting of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives at Washington in the matter of the selection



Yours very truly
James M. Deignin



Julius H. Johnson

of a South Atlantic city for the United States treasury. He was made spokesman of the delegation on each of these occasions, and for the able presentation of the claims of his city and state and his forceful and impressive manner of speech he won high praise.

For a number of years Mr. Seignious had been exceedingly active in the commercial affairs and prominent in the leading societies of Charleston. He is a member of the South Carolina and St. Andrews societies of Charleston. A very loyal democrat, he has been active in the councils of his party and was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Charleston County during the years of the most bitter political contests in the state. He has presided over the county democratic convention and represented the county in many of the democratic state conventions. Though frequently solicited in recent years to become a candidate for the mayoralty of Charleston, he has always declined.

Mr. Seignious married first Christiana H. Pelzer, a daughter of Francis J. Pelzer, of Charleston. They were married November 19, 1868, and their companionship of over twenty years was terminated by her death August 10, 1889. Of the nine children four are living and married: Eva Antoinette, wife of V. B. Murray; Mattie, wife of Joseph L. Barry; Elizabeth, widow of F. C. Bryant; and James M. In 1891 Mr. Seignious married Esther Barnwell Heyward, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel B. Heyward, of Beaufort, South Carolina.

A man of personal charm, culture, and wide intellectual interests, Mr. Seignious has made himself felt in social circles, while his high ideals with regard to business obligations, and the tact with which he has handled numbers of difficult problems presented to him for solution, have advanced him in the confidence of his associates. With the exception of a few months he has spent his life at Charleston, and in this city has found his inspiration and given to it the full force of his abilities, time and financial help. He has always had the good of his community close at heart, and has been willing to sacrifice personal advancement for the general welfare.

WILLIAM WILKINSON CLEMENT graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy and immediately on leaving that famous school he entered the mercantile business and in 1896 accepted a position with the Read Phosphate Company at Charleston and for over twenty years has been superintendent of the plant.

Mr. Clement was born at Adams Run, South Carolina, forty miles from Charleston, November 6, 1871. The Clement family came to South Carolina about 1680. His great-grandfather and his grandfather, Morton Wilkinson Clement, were also natives of the Adams Run community. His father, James W. Legare Clement, was born in the same locality in 1842 and in 1873 moved to a plantation on Wadmalaw Island, and the last six years of his life he spent in Charleston. The mother of William W. Clement was Sarah Wyatt Lebby, who was born in 1843 at Charleston, daughter of Dr. Robert

Lebby, one of the prominent physicians of his day. William W. Clement was the third in a family of nine children. Sarah Wyatt, the oldest, is deceased; Robert Lebby now lives on the old homestead on Wadmalaw Island; Anna Motte Legare and Francis Wilkinson died in early childhood; James Wilkinson Legare died while a lieutenant in the United States Navy; John F. Townsend lives at Columbia; Francis Walpole is a resident of Charleston, and Keziah V. (Ruby) is unmarried.

William Wilkinson Clement attended country schools and graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy, now known as "The Citadel," the Military College of South Carolina, in 1894. Two years later he accepted a position with the Read Phosphate Company and in 1898 was promoted to superintendent of its extensive plant. Mr. Clement was elected an alderman of Charleston November 4, 1915. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Lebby, had for some time held the same position representing the same ward. Mr. Clement is a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

In 1910 he married Marceline Murray Jenkins, a daughter of Maj. John Jenkins, a Confederate veteran.

JULIUS H. JAHNZ is vice president and general manager of the C. D. Franke & Company, one of the largest carriage and automobile accessory concerns in the South.

Mr. Jahnz practically grew up in this industry. He was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, November 30, 1865, and was educated in German schools. At the age of fourteen he came to Charleston, and went to work for Mr. C. D. Franke. He put in all the hours of the day and at night by private instruction completed his education and gained a better knowledge of the English language. In 1892 the death of C. D. Franke, the founder of the business, resulted in a change, when by the will of Mr. Franke the business was sold on favorable terms to Emil and Julius H. Jahnz. The name, however, has been continued as C. D. Franke & Company. In 1895 Julius H. Jahnz became general manager and in the past twenty-five years has seen the business grow to be the second largest of its kind in the United States. In the spring of 1912 the firm, which up to that time had been jobbers in heavy hardware and carriage material, began handling automobile accessories. About that time they also erected their large warehouse, and have extended the industry until it now uses several extensive buildings with floor space of 125,000 square feet and private railway tracks, and is the largest automobile supply and accessory house in the South.

Mr. Jahnz was for a number of years vice president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. He is vice president of the Atlantic Savings Bank, vice president of the Atlantic National Bank, and a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Charleston.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, served as president of the Friendly Society, and for eight years as president of the Arion Society, of which he has recently been made an honorary member.

FRED WILLIAM SCHEPER. The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is now without honor save in his own country, there is a particular interest attached to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of Beaufort County, where his entire life has been passed, and has so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of the vicinity, being a worthy scion of one of the sterling families of this section of the state.

Fred W. Scheper, well known merchant and public spirited citizen at Port Royal, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 15th day of February, 1872, and is the son of, Fred William and Rebecca Scheper. The father, who was a native of Germany, came to the United States in young manhood, long prior to the Civil war, his first permanent location being at Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained for a time, and then moved to Beaufort, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was seventy years of age. Prior to the Civil war he became a naturalized American citizen, and when the great struggle between the states came on he enlisted and served in the armies of the Confederacy. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of six children, of which number the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth. The father was an industrious and energetic man, keenly alive to his opportunities in those early days, and attained to a place of considerable prominence in the business world. He was successful as a merchant and also became interested in banking, having organized the Peoples Bank at Beaufort, of which he served as president up to the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Beaufort and attended the public schools there, later going to school in Charleston, and completing his studies in Judson College in Hendersonville, North Carolina. Immediately thereafter he became associated with his father in business, continuing until coming to Port Royal and engaging in business here. He operates a general merchandise business, in which he carried a large and well selected stock of goods and, because of his business ability and his courteous treatment of his patrons, he enjoys a large and satisfactory trade. He has also retained his family interests in the Peoples Bank of Beaufort, of which he is a director, and has other business interests.

Mr. Scheper was married to Beatrice Johns, of Macon, Georgia, and they have one son, F. W., who is now assistant cashier of the People's Bank at Beaufort. During the World war F. W. was a member of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Scheper has taken a deep interest in the welfare of Port Royal and has rendered effective and appreciated service as mayor of the town and as clerk and treasurer at different times. He was appointed by Governor Manning to act as a delegate in the Atlantic Deeper Waterway Association, which met at Savannah November 12, 1915. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free Masons and has served as worshipful master of the Blue Lodge.

He has taken all the degrees of the York Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of impressive personality, broad in his mental grasp of things and possesses the characteristics which ever beget esteem, confidence and friendship. His integrity has been of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon any portion of his career as an active business man and sterling citizen.

HON. JOSEPH FROMBERG, who twice represented Charleston in the General Assembly, is one of the younger members of the bar of that city, and his career has been one of real achievement and distinction.

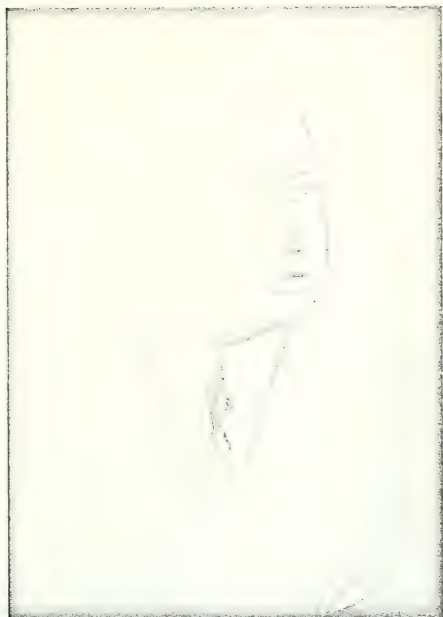
Mr. Fromberg was born at Augusta, Georgia, May 27, 1890, and at the age of four years his father took the family to Sumter, South Carolina. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Sumter, also attended school for a time at Augusta, and had private instructors for his higher branches. In 1906, when he was sixteen years of age, the family moved to Charleston and in 1908 he entered the law college of the University of South Carolina, graduating in the summer of 1910 with the LL. B. degree. By a special act of the South Carolina Legislature dated February, 1910, he was admitted to practice at the bar of South Carolina in June, 1910. He was then only twenty years of age. After his admission to the bar he opened a law office in Charleston, and his work has brought him a steadily increasing patronage and recognition. He has handled many cases of interest and importance both in the State and Federal courts.

He has always been prominent in local politics. He was enrolled as one of the speakers in the Charleston mayoralty campaign in 1911. The following year he participated in the state and county political campaign, and in 1912 was appointed a lieutenant colonel on the governor's staff. In that year he was also appointed a commissioner of elections for Charleston County. In 1914, four years after leaving college, Mr. Fromberg was elected in the first primary a member of the House of Representatives from Charleston County. His reelection in 1916 was accorded an even larger vote. He served as chairman of the Committee of Railroads in the House of Representatives, was appointed to serve as a member of the Committee on Military and the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. Fromberg is prominent in fraternal orders. In January, 1916, he was elected president of the local lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He is affiliated with Friendship Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Carolina Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the D. O. K. K.

HARRISON RANDOLPH, LL. D. Through twenty odd years of his great influence upon the lives of men and women of Charleston and the State of South Carolina, the College of Charleston has been successfully guided in its destinies by Dr. Harrison Randolph as president.

Doctor Randolph, whose name is widely known in



Jos. Fromberg



Edgar A. Brown

educational circles in the South, was born at New Orleans December 8, 1871, son of John Field and Virginia Winder Dashiell (Bayard) Randolph. His father was a physician and surgeon and at one time held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army. Harrison Randolph spent his boyhood days in Charlottesville, Virginia. Besides private schools he studied in Pantops Academy in Charlottesville and graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree Doctor of Laws in 1892. He specialized in mathematics and his succeeding work has been chiefly in that field. He has received the Doctor of Laws degree from Washington and Lee University and from South Carolina College, the former in 1899 and the latter in 1905. From 1890 to 1895 he was instructor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, and from 1895 to 1897 was professor of mathematics in the University of Arkansas. Since 1897 he has been engaged in his responsible and congenial duties as president of the College of Charleston. Doctor Randolph is very fond of music and many of his most pleasant hours have been spent with the piano and organ and he has always been a leader in musical events at Charleston. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Beta Kappa, the Huguenot Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Episcopal Church and in politics is a democrat. On June 27, 1911, he married Louise Wagener.

EDGAR ALLAN BROWN. Life is still young at thirty-two, and personal estimates are considered normally from the promise of fulfillment rather than on the basis of perfected achievement. But in the case of Edgar A. Brown, of Barnwell, it is different. He has already achieved. His brilliant qualifications and talents have already brought him to the fore as one of the strong lawyers and public men of South Carolina.

This young South Carolina lawyer, who has come to rank with the matured minds of his profession, was born near Shiloh Springs in Aiken County, July 11, 1888, son of Augustus Abraham and Elizabeth (Howard) Brown. His grandfather, Needham Brown, who gave his life in the cause of the Confederacy, was a sturdy North Carolinian, whose father before him, Ezra Brown, was an early English settler in Eastern North Carolina, near Goldsboro. Ezra Brown was a Revolutionary soldier and was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Needham Brown and his family came to South Carolina long before the war between the states and settled in the Dutch Fork section of Lexington County, near Columbia. After the destruction of Columbia and the devastation of adjoining territory by Sherman's army, the Brown family, Augustus A. being at that time a boy, moved to Aiken County, near Shiloh Springs. Elizabeth Howard was the daughter of William and Letha Lott Howard, of Augusta, Georgia, William Howard being a business man in Augusta before the war between the states, and who likewise gave his life in the cause of the South.

Edgar A. Brown was educated in the common or grade schools of Aiken County, and at Graniteville Academy. As a boy he was fired with an ambition to become a lawyer, and characteristically bent every

thought and energy to that end. First becoming a stenographer, a means by which he could work his way into the law (having no means to go to college), he soon obtained a place as stenographer in the office of Col. D. S. Henderson at Aiken, and there began the study of his chosen profession. Before he was twenty-one and could be admitted to the bar, however, after competitive examination, he was appointed by Judge Robert Aldrich as official court stenographer of the Second Judicial Circuit, a position which he held for several years with great credit to himself. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar and moved to Barnwell, and while continuing his official work as court stenographer, immediately began to practice law. In January, 1915, he formed a partnership with James Julien Bush under the firm name of Brown & Bush. The success of this young firm has been almost phenomenal. Although the firm is only five or six years old, it is one of the strong law firms of Lower South Carolina. They are engaged on one side or the other of practically all important cases tried in Barnwell County, and their practice is not limited to Barnwell County, but to other counties in many instances in other states. The firm does a tremendous general practice, and are also interested in banking, real estate, farming, etc.

Mr. Brown is regarded as an able trial lawyer. He is serious and sincere in his presentation of his side of an issue, whether in court or in public debate, and one is at once impressed with his clarity of ideas. He is a student of state and national political affairs; is democratic county chairman, president of his Democratic Club, a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and while he has always been interested in politics has never been induced to enter the political arena until 1920, when he was elected a member of the Legislature from his county. A man of conviction, he has that quality which serves to distinguish him from so many men in politics at the present time, the courage of expressing them. Mr. Brown is deeply interested in reconstruction affairs following the World war, holding that the South, with its labor and negro problems, has as much to fear from reconstruction now as following the war between the states. Not long ago, speaking at a reunion of Confederate veterans at Camp George W. Morrell, referring to the negro and reconstruction in South Carolina, he said: "If the negro has political ambitions in this white man's country, he had best keep them under his shirt; if he does not, let him beware that he is not consumed in the flames of his political ambitions."

In his studious pursuits Mr. Brown's hobby is Jeff Davis. In one of his public addresses on the life of Davis, he is quoted as saying: "I believe as firmly as I believe anything that if there is anything today which reflects upon the Government of this great country it is the treatment accorded Jeff Davis by the Federal authorities after his capture. Supposing that he were a rebel, and that he had led a rebellion, it was the great rebellion—called so by those who opposed us, and one that taxed the energies of the nation for four long years. He represented many millions of people, and instead of treating him with dignity and decency, the Federal Gov-

ernment loaded him with chains, thereby brutalizing his frail body and spirit, and insulting the great cause which he represented."

Mr. Brown is a lieutenant-colonel on Governor Cooper's staff. He is a Mason, Shriner, Elk, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. Because of physical disabilities he could not get into the World war, but he rendered conspicuous service at home by organizing the first Red Cross Chapter in his county, leading in each Liberty and Victory loan drive, and delivered many war lectures for the benefit of Red Cross and bond drives in the state.

Mr. Brown married in 1913 Annie Love Sitgreaves, eldest daughter of Edwin McBurney and Centellia (Martin) Sitgreaves. On both sides she is descended from families who since the early settlement of the colonies have rendered conspicuous service to the Government. She is lineally descended from Judge John Sitgreaves, a distinguished lawyer and soldier during the Revolutionary period, who in 1790 was appointed by George Washington as United States district judge, his commission, signed by the first President, still being in the family. Mrs. Brown is a direct descendant of Gen. Allen Jones of Revolutionary fame. General Jones' name was adopted by Commodore Paul Jones, whom General Jones had befriended and cared for at his historic home, Mount Gallant, near Upper Roanoke Falls. This phase of Mrs. Brown's ancestry is fully detailed in "Life and Letters of John Paul Jones," by Mrs. Reginald McKeven. Other direct ancestors in her family include Benjamin Martin, one of the early settlers of Virginia; Barnabus Horton, who settled on Long Island in 1640; Andrew Moore, whose descendants were prominent in the early settlement of Pennsylvania during colonial times. In the paternal line her great-grandfather was Col. Andrew Love, who was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain and was otherwise distinguished as a Revolutionary soldier, winning promotion for his bravery at King's Mountain. His father came from York, Pennsylvania, and his place of settlement in South Carolina he named in honor of his former town, York.

EARLE SLOAN graduated from the University of Virginia in 1882 and for thirty years has been one of South Carolina's leading authorities in the science of geology. He is a mining engineer and geologist and his associations have brought him in contact with many mining corporations not only in his native state but all over the South and parts of the West.

Mr. Sloan, who resides at Charleston, was born on the Cherry Hill plantation near Old Pendleton, South Carolina, October 18, 1858, a son of Col. John Baylis Earle Sloan and Mary Seaborn Sloan and a grandson of Benjamin F. Sloan and of George Seaborn. Both his grandfathers were planters and Grandfather Sloan founded and owned the first successfully operated cotton mill of the state. His father was a planter and cotton factor and colonel of the Fourth Regiment of South Carolina in the Confederate army. Mr. Sloan is heir to a notable ancestry. His great-grandfather, Captain David Sloan, founder of the family in America, was a soldier with the Continental forces in the Revolution. A great-grandfather, John Baylis Earle, the grand-

son of Samuel Earle (III), a member of the House of Burgess in Virginia, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and one of the earliest members of Congress from South Carolina. A great-great-grandfather, Col. Samuel Taylor, commanded South Carolina troops in the American Revolution.

Earle Sloan did not confine himself to a conventional education. His chief interest and enthusiasm were centered in the lessons he could learn direct from nature in the fields, and in his professional life he has been chiefly a "field worker." He attended country schools, the Classical School of Professor Sachtleben, the Carolina Military Institute, and was in the University of Virginia from 1877 to 1882, following which he did post-graduate work in chemistry and geology. Since then his work as mining engineer, geologist and chemist has taken him to many of the mining districts of the West. Some of his services were employed in consultation, field investigation and development in the great mining districts of Alabama, more particularly around Birmingham. At one time he was assistant United States geologist, and on May 1, 1901, was appointed state geologist for South Carolina. As assistant United States geologist he made the investigation of the Charleston earthquake of 1886, reporting on its causes and effect. He has contributed many scientific papers and official reports on the geologic formations and resources of South Carolina.

October 11, 1894, he married Miss Alice Reeves Witte, daughter of Charles O. and Charlotte (Reeves) Witte. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have four children.

Mr. Sloan is a member of the following organizations: Phi Beta Kappa Society, president of the South Carolina branch of the University of Virginia Alumni Association since its organization, honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Virginia, life member of the Association of American Geologists, American Museum of Natural History, American Institute of Mining Engineers, honorary curator of geology of the Charleston Museum, Charleston Club, Carolina Yacht Club, Tri-State Hunting and Fishing Club and Sigma Chi Fraternity.

RICHARD HARVIN WICHMAN. Whether the elements of success in this life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible clearly to determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures, that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the measure of causation in an approximate way. But in studying the life history of Richard H. Wichman, well known business man of Walterboro, and one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the southern part of the state, we find many qualities in his make-up that always gain definite success in any career if properly directed. The splendid success which has come to Mr. Wichman is directly traceable to the salient points in his character, and today, because of his high personal character and the



R. H. Wichman.

splendid success which he has won, he has earned and enjoys the unbounded confidence of the entire community with which he is identified.

Richard Harvin Wichman was born at Walterboro, South Carolina, on February 27, 1861, and is the son of Albert and Margaret Amanda (Bradford) Wichman. Albert Wichman was born in Hanover, Germany, where he was reared to the age of seventeen years, when he came to the United States, his entire cash capital at that time being \$50 in gold. He first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, but subsequently went to New Orleans, Louisiana, thence to Charleston, South Carolina, and finally to Walterboro, where he made his permanent home. For a period of about sixty years, covering the years before and after the Civil war, he conducted a successful mercantile business here. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during that war, and he lived to the age of nearly eighty years. He married Margaret Amanda Bradford, who was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, who came over in the historic Mayflower and was for many years governor of Plymouth colony. She lived to be eighty-five years old. She was the mother of one child, the immediate subject of this review.

Richard H. Wichman received a good education, attending the schools of Charleston, South Carolina, Bellevue, Virginia, and Adger College at Walhalla, South Carolina. Upon taking up the active affairs of life on his own account he was first engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, in which he met with good success, but he later became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Walterboro. He also established the Walterboro Cotton Oil Company and the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Walterboro, both of which enterprises have contributed in a very definite way to the material prosperity of the community. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the ownership of that business, which under his management has grown to be the largest establishment of the kind in Colleton County. Mr. Wichman has also established in recent years the largest and most successful automobile sales agency in the eastern and southern part of South Carolina, as is evidenced in the statement that in 1918 this company sold as many as 520 machines in this section alone.

In 1883 Mr. Wichman was married to Sarah G. Solomons, the daughter of Elliott G. Solomons, of Hampton County, South Carolina, and to them have been born ten children, of whom five survive, namely: Albert H., Frampton P., Gladys A. (wife of I. M. Fishborn, of Walterboro), Mayble and Elizabeth.

A plain, unassuming gentleman, caring nothing for the plaudits of men, Mr. Wichman has quietly gone on his way, accomplishing definite results and often laboring with disregard for his own welfare if thereby he might attain the object sought. He is a consistent supporter of every worthy movement that promises to benefit the community, and today he is secure in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of the people with whom his entire life has been passed.

HARVEY SIMONS WELCH, who for many years was senior partner, is now manager of the firm, Welch

& Eason, wholesale and retail grocery merchants at Charleston. The prosperity of this firm is chiefly due to the enterprising methods of its members, though historically the business is one of the oldest of its kind in Charleston, being in a sense a continuation of a grocery business established soon after the close of the war between the states by Mr. Welch's father, the late William Hawkins Welch, long distinguished as a public-spirited Charlestonian and successful business man.

William Hawkins Welch, who died about five years ago, was born in 1845 at Philadelphia, then the temporary home of his father, Samuel B. Welch, a native of Charleston. Three years later the family returned to Charleston, where William H. was reared and educated. He was only sixteen when in January, 1861, he entered the military service of the state as orderly sergeant of the Charleston Zouave Cadets. With that command he was on duty at Morris Island when the Star of the West was fired upon and driven back, and also on Sullivan's Island when Fort Sumter was bombarded. Subsequently he was employed in guarding prisoners from the battlefield of First Manassas, at Charleston and at Castle Pinckney, and after the prisoners were removed assisted in mounting guns at the latter fortress. Upon the disbandment of the Zouaves early in 1862 William H. Welch enlisted in the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, serving with that command on the coast and participating in the Battle of Potomac. When the troop was divided into Companies A and G, Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, he became second sergeant of Company G, and later acted as orderly sergeant. He was with his regiment in Virginia as Second Cold Harbor, Bottom Ridge, Riddle's Shop, Tliguman's Gate, Samania Church, Fussell's Mill, Gatewood Farm, Newmarket Heights and in other fights around Richmond. October 7, 1864, he was captured, and as a prisoner was kept under fire seven days at Dutch Gap Canal and later at Point Lookout, Maryland. There he endured the hardships of scanty rations, suffering from the cold by sleeping on the ground without blankets, and insulting treatment from the negro guards. In March, 1865, he was paroled, and returned to South Carolina in time to participate in the two minor skirmishes before the close of the war.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Welch engaged in the grocery business at Charleston, and a number of years later he was founder of the business which is now Welch & Eason. He was also interested in other business affairs, was a director in the Enterprise Bank, and especially deserving of memory was his part as founder and president of the Young Men's Business League, an organization which gave Charleston its real start as an industrial and commercial center and entitled it to take advantage of the great opportunities presented since the death of William H. Welch.

Harvey Simons Welch is a son of William Hawkins and Amarantha (Browning) Welch, and was born at Charleston August 22, 1871. He was reared and educated in his native city and practically grew up in his father's business.

Mr. Welch married Miss Pauline Julia Bergmann, of Charleston. Her father was the late Prof. C. H. Bergmann, whose memory is a grateful one with

hundreds of Charleston men. Professor Bergmann was for a number of years principal of the old German Academy, one of the finest schools of Charleston. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Welch are Harvey S., Jr., Julia B., Pauline, Edith, Wilhelmina and Charles Henry. The son, Harvey, is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, and is now active in business in Charleston.

MADISON PEYTON HOWELL. The southern courts of South Carolina have long been distinguished for the high order of their benches and bars. Perhaps no other section of the state can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. While the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been splendid, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys. In Madison P. Howell are found united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which have commended him to the consideration of intelligent men.

Madison Peyton Howell was born in Walterboro, Colleton County, South Carolina, on March 28, 1884, and is the eldest of the ten children born to Madison P. and Harriet Francis (Foreman) Howell. The father was a native of St. George, Dorchester County, whence he came to Walterboro in 1872. He was a lawyer by vocation, in which profession he was an acknowledged leader, and remained actively in the practice until his death, which occurred in 1907. He was active in local public affairs and served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee for Colleton County from 1876 up to the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his son, the subject of this sketch. The father was also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his community and particularly during the days of the reconstruction period his services to the public welfare were invaluable. His father, and grandfather of the subject, was J. S. A. Howell, also a native of St. George and a farmer by vocation, as was his father before him. The family originally came from Wales, some of the members of the family settling in Georgia and others in South Carolina. Mrs. Harriet Howell, the subject's mother, was a native of Beach Island, Aiken County, South Carolina, and the daughter of Dr. Isaac and Jane (Rountree) Foreman.

Madison P. Howell received his elementary education in the common schools of his home community. He completed his studies in the South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina), graduating there in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterward he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He has been engaged continuously since that time in the practice of the law and has earned a wide

reputation because of his success. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative business and has been successful beyond the average of his calling.

On December 21, 1909, Mr. Howell was married to Martha Williams Gage, daughter of Judge George W. Gage, of Chester, South Carolina, and to them have been born four children, namely: Madison Peyton, Harriet Foreman, Margaret Hemphill and Martha Gage.

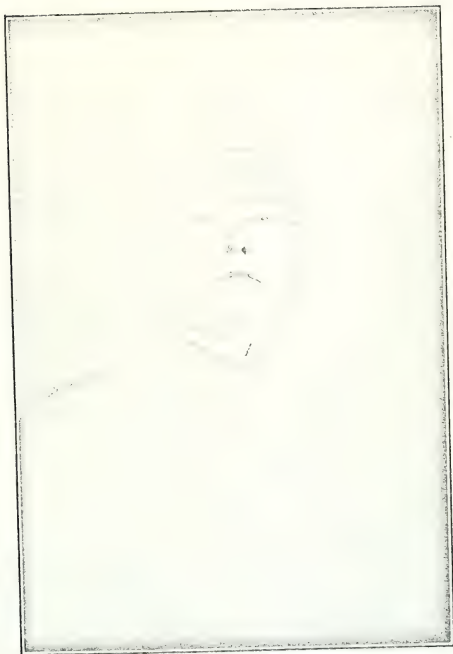
Fraternally Mr. Howell is an appreciative member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His life has been one of usefulness and honor, and his life-long residence in this community has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated, and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his professional ability.

JAMES R. CANTWELL. Practically coincident with the improved industrial and commercial era of Charleston, beginning after the great war, was the inauguration of a thoroughly progressive city administration, committed to the best interests and ideals of this new era. When John P. Grace became mayor of Charleston in January, 1920, one of his first acts in forming his cabinet was to appoint James R. Cantwell chief of police. In announcing that appointment he said that he had given the matter of appointment his most serious study and was convinced that Mr. Cantwell was the proper man to assume the heavy responsibilities of the office, not only with a view to the problems that lay ahead, but also on the score of Mr. Cantwell's previous efficiency in the same position.

Probably no one name has been more prominently associated with the history of the police department of Charleston than that of Cantwell. The present police chief is a son of the late Edward P. Cantwell, who for thirty-eight years was a member of the police department and several years of that time chief. Edward P. Cantwell compiled and wrote the History of the Police Department of Charleston from its origin in about 1791. This history was published in pamphlet form, and is one of the valuable documents of city history.

James R. Cantwell was born in Charleston November 15, 1876, being a son of Edward P. and Mary (Howard) Cantwell. As a boy he attended parochial schools, but acquired most of his education by active experience and contact with the world. For a time he was employed as messenger for a telegraph company. He also worked in the printing house of Walker, Evans & Cogswell, and later learned the machinist's trade. That for several years was his regular occupation. He was one of the prime movers for the local lodge of the Machinist Union Lodge No. 183 and was one of its charter members.

When John P. Grace was mayor of Charleston from 1912 to 1916 Mr. Cantwell was his chief of police, and after an interim of four years he was again called to the office, one of great responsibility, when the problems and difficulties of policing a



JAMES R. CANTWELL

port city like Charleston was considered. He has always consistently taken a prominent part in the labor movements and has held various offices. He was the first man to originate the idea and promulgate the plans for a labor temple, which is now being carried forward to completion.

Mr. Cartwell was a volunteer in the United States Navy during the war with Spain and served in Cuban waters on the supply ship *Celtic*. He is a popular citizen of Charleston, and is known as a man of much executive ability, and of great personal courage and prompt in decision and action. He married Miss Mary A. Sheridan, of Charleston. Their five children are Edward J., James R., Jr., John J., Thomas J. and Marie Theresa.

PATRICK CARTER came to Charleston, South Carolina, a boy, in 1880, and accepted and adapted himself to the circumstances of a youth who must make his own way in the world. A persistent cheerfulness, readiness to work and serve, with an ability in business widening in each year's experience, have brought him a high place in local business and also as a substantial factor in his city community.

Mr. Carter, who is a member of Molony & Carter Company, dealers in hay, grain, manufacturers of molasses feeds fertilizer and fertilizer materials, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, May 12, 1863. His parents, Francis and Ann (Moran) Carter, both died in Ireland. Patrick Carter at the age of sixteen came alone to America, landing in New York, and soon afterwards came to Charleston, where he had several uncles, and secured employment from Hart & Company, in which firm his uncle Patrick Moran was a member. His uncle then withdrawing in 1882 to establish a hardware business of his own at Meeting and Hayne streets. Patrick Carter continued with him, assuming increasing responsibilities four and a half years. A fellow employe with the Moran store, its bookkeeper, was H. A. Molony and eventually the two young men put their capital and experience together and as a partnership of Molony & Carter entered the hay and grain business in May, 1886, which is one of the oldest firms of its kind in the state, and its reputation is based on the integrity and high character of both the original partners. For about twenty years they continued as a partnership, and some twelve years ago incorporated as the Molony-Carter Company, of which Mr. Molony is president, Patrick Carter vice president and treasurer and John C. Molony secretary. For many years they have handled a tremendous volume of hay, grain, feed, fertilizer and fertilizer material, and they ship and distribute feeds and fertilizer to farmers and livestock men all over South Carolina and in Georgia and North Carolina.

In 1890, at Charleston, Mr. Carter married Miss Ella Casey. One child was born to that union, Ella, wife of Doctor McGuire, of Charleston. In 1900 Mr. Carter married Mary E. Reynolds, a native of Connecticut. To their marriage were born seven children: Francis P., a student in Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.; Gerald M., Mary V., James A., William J., John Ferrell and Patricia Ann. All are living except John Ferrell. Mr. Carter is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians,

the Knights of Columbus, Trustee of the Charleston Museum, secretary St. George Land & Lumber Company, and secretary of the Stokes Lumber Company, and with Mr. H. A. Molony is heavily interested in highly developed farming lands in Charleston County, and has a summer home in Hendersonville, North Carolina. Mr. Carter has always lived a consistent Christian, being an active member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. In politics he has been interested in the welfare of the democratic party, and has never held or sought public office.

J. WESLEY CRUM, JR. Though a member of the bar only a few years, J. Wesley Crum, Jr., has achieved a reputation in his profession and is one of the men of Bamberg County most often looked to for leadership in that community.

Members of the Crum family have long figured in the Legislature as representatives of the old Barnwell District. J. Wesley Crum, Jr., was born at Denmark, in Bamberg County, January 1, 1889. His paternal ancestors are supposed originally to have come from Switzerland about 1736. Ancestors of Mr. Crum on both sides took part in the War of the Revolution. The family settled in Orangeburg County in the years 1735, 1736 and 1737, there being record of three different parties in as many different years coming into that section of the state containing members of the Crum family. Orangeburg County record show the marriage of Henry J. Crummy (one of the original spellings of the name) in 1752. He was the ancestor of the Barnwell branch of the family. The presentment of the grand jury to the Court of General Sessions of Orangeburg County on May 20, 1776, approving a constitution independent of the rule of Great Britain contains the signature of Henry Crum.

The great-grandfather of the Bamberg lawyer was Lewis Crum, who was born in 1814 and died in 1896, and was a local minister of the Methodist Church. The grandfather was John Wesley Crum, Sr., who was born in Orangeburg County and is still living at the age of eighty-two years. He was all through the war as a Confederate soldier, a member of Butler's cavalry, his colonel being Col. John Donovan. He finished his education in The Citadel at Charleston and married Miss Rebecca Hartzog, a daughter of Henry Hartzog, of Bamberg, in Barnwell County. One of his daughters is the wife of I. W. Bowman, a circuit judge of Orangeburg County.

Henry Hayne Crum, father of J. Wesley, Jr., was born in Bamberg County in 1864 and died in 1904. He represented for ten years Barnwell County and Bamberg County in the Legislature, and at one time was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The place he vacated in the Legislature was taken by his father, John W., Sr., who served two years. The legislative record of the family also includes J. Wesley Crum, Jr., who was elected to the Legislature in 1914 and served through the session of 1918. He was a member of the important ways and means committee.

Henry Hayne Crum had only a common school education, but was a man of force and great ability. He followed farming, but was especially influential in raising the livestock standards in his section of

the state. He had more to do with putting registered stock, especially Berkshire and Poland China hogs in the county than any other man. He devoted 600 acres to stock raising and diversified farming. He was an intimate, personal friend of the late Senator Tillman and was a staunch figure in the early Tillman movement and in that faction of the democratic party. Henry Hayne Crum at the age of eighteen married Henrietta Elizabeth Milhous, a native of Barnwell County, now Bamberg County, and daughter of Charles H. and Sarah (Hane) Milhous.

J. Wesley Crum, Jr., was educated in local schools and graduated from Wofford College with the degree of A. B. in 1908. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1910, at the age of twenty-one, and began practice at Denmark, but in 1918 moved to Bamberg. He served as mayor of Denmark from 1913 to 1915, and still has important interests in that town, including the Bank of Denmark and the Citizens Exchange Bank of Denmark, of both which institutions he is attorney.

Mr. Crum takes a great interest in the Methodist Church and has been one of its stewards for the past six or seven years, and is a substitute teacher in the Sunday school. He is a past master of Denmark Lodge No. 246, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and at the 1919 session of the Grand Lodge he was appointed grand steward. In 1913 Mr. Crum married Priscilla Hart, daughter of Samuel N. Hart of Hampton County. To their marriage were born two children, Henry Hayne and Caroline Hart.

MISS MARY V. McBEE is founder and principal of Ashley Hall at 172 Rutledge Street, Charleston. It is a high class girls' boarding and finishing school and many young matrons in the city and state take pride in referring to it as the source of their education and early advantages. The school occupies a beautiful site surrounded by a wooded grove, and in its equipment and appointments is a perfect model of boarding and day school. Miss McBee is an educator to the manner born and brings to her present work a rare equipment of personal character and early training in the best American schools and universities.

She is a member of an old and prominent family of Lincolnton, North Carolina, a daughter of Silas and Mary Estelle (Sutton) McBee. Her mother was a native of Jackson, Mississippi. Miss Mary McBee was the second of the children. Her sister, Miss Emma Estelle, is the assistant principal of Ashley Hall. Her brother, Silas, Jr., was a major in the American Expeditionary Forces in France and now ranks as lieutenant colonel in the Reserve Force.

Miss Mary McBee was educated in the Fairmount School at Monteagle, Tennessee, attended Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, and finally Columbia University at New York City. She established her school at Charleston in 1909, and now presides over the work of a faculty of sixteen teachers. The school has a complete curriculum of studies both academic and college, with departments of elocution, music and art. Nearly 150 pupils are enrolled every year.

MAJ. CHARLES E. LITTLEJOHN spent more than two years in the American army during the World war, and as his record shows rendered a service highly efficient and frequently commended in the zone of war activities both before and after the armistice. Major Littlejohn is a graduate of South Carolina's noted agricultural school, Clemson College, and this together with his training and experience overseas is a splendid qualification for his present forceful activities as county demonstration agent under the Federal Government in Charleston County.

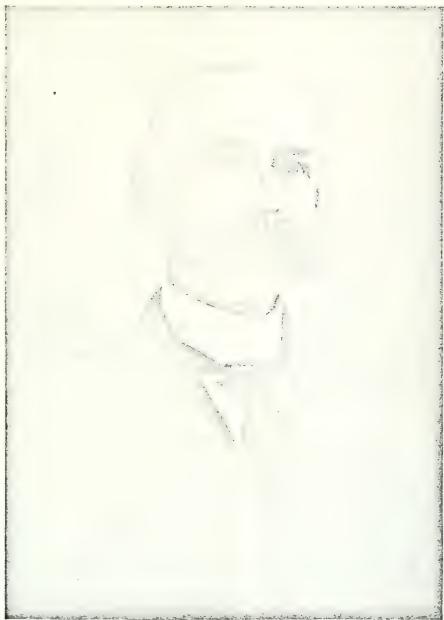
Major Littlejohn was born at Jonesville, Union County, South Carolina, in 1895, son of Samuel and Katharine (McGowan) Littlejohn. The Littlejohn family is one of the oldest in Upper Carolina, where they have lived since prior to the Revolutionary war. Some of them were soldiers on the American side in the struggle for independence. The ancestral home of the Littlejohns is in the old Pacolet River section not far from Jonesville. Samuel Littlejohn is a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jonesville. Katharine McGowan, mother of Major Littlejohn, is a near relative of the late Gen. Samuel McGowan, commander of the famous McGowan's Brigade in the war between the states.

Major Littlejohn after completing his education in the local schools of Jonesville entered Clemson College in 1912, and graduated with the class of 1916, making a special study of the various practical sciences and technical problems bearing upon advanced agriculture. He had been out of college less than a year when America entered the war with Germany. In June, 1917, he enlisted in the Coast Artillery and in August, 1917, was transferred to the Second Officers Training Camp at Chickamauga. He was commissioned captain and assigned to the Sixth Ammunition Train. Early in July, 1918, he arrived in France, where he was assigned to duty with the Fifty-fourth Infantry, Sixth Division. For nearly two months he was in the quiet sector in the Vosges Mountains, and was then detached from his former command and placed with the Seventy-eighth Division on active front line duty in the Argonne Forest. While with the Fifty-fourth Infantry he was promoted to major, commanding a battalion. The particular service for which he fitted himself was to command an ammunition train. He developed exceptional skill and efficiency in motor engineering and internal combustion. Major Littlejohn was at Verdun the day after the armistice was signed, but was not released from the army until August, 1919, more than two years after he had enlisted.

On returning Major Littlejohn became agricultural agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway with headquarters at Charleston. Then, in December, 1919, he accepted his present place as demonstration agent for Charleston County under the Federal Government. He regards this position as a splendid opportunity for a great and vital work along the lines of his previous training and his particular abilities. As a result of the threatened boll-weevil, South Carolina agriculture is undergoing a complete reorganization, especially along the line of diversified crops, and Major Littlejohn is concentrating his attention upon inducing the farmers



O.C. Avery, Jr.



J. Elmore Martin

of Charleston County to go in for more and better livestock and using some of their land for the forage crops to which the locality is especially adapted.

Major Littlejohn married on Thanksgiving Day, 1917, Miss Marion Brown, of Spartanburg, and they have one son, Charles E., Jr.

FRANKLIN PIERCE SEABROOK. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community than any meteoric public career, cannot, from its very nature, figure in the public annals, though each locality's history should contain the names of those individuals who contribute to the success of the material affairs of a community and to its public stability; men who lead wholesome and exemplary lives which might be profitably studied by the oncoming generation. In such a class must consistently appear the name of Franklin P. Seabrook, one of the leading planters of James Island, a man who leads a plain, industrious life, endeavoring to deal honestly with his fellow men and contribute somewhat to the general public good in an unobtrusive manner.

Franklin Pierce Seabrook was born on the place where he now lives on December 23, 1855. The Seabrook family has long been identified with this section of the South, the first immigrant members of the family having come from England and settled in South Carolina in 1680. The subject's father, William Benjamin Seabrook, was born and reared on Edisto Island. After his marriage he settled on James Island, where he followed planting during the remainder of his life. He was twice married, first to a Miss McLeod, to which union were born two sons, both of whom were soldiers in the Confederate Army during the war between the states and one of whom was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg. The second marriage of the subject's father, which was to E. Mary Royall, resulted in the birth of three sons and three daughters, namely: Martha Love, Cornelia R. and Josiah McLeod, all of whom are deceased; Franklin P., Jane Oswald and George Rivers. The mother of these children was born on James Island and was the daughter of Croskeys Royall, who is supposed to be of Scottish descent. The subject's paternal grandfather, Joseph Baynard Seabrook, was born, reared and died on Edisto Island.

Franklin P. Seabrook had only limited educational advantages, owing to the disorganized condition of the schools at the close of the Civil war, but availed himself of such privileges as were obtained in a private school. When eighteen years old he began working on the plantation, and in 1874 he took charge of his father's estate in the interest of his widowed mother. This arrangement was continued for five years, at the end of which time he received his portion of the real estate. He then began farming on his own account, and in 1886 he added by purchase his mother's interest in the farm. He is now the owner of 250 acres of land, the place being known as Secessionville and being of some historic

importance from the fact that on June 16, 1862, one of the battles of the Civil war was fought there. Mr. Seabrook makes a specialty of the raising of Sea Island cotton and employs an average of forty hands on his farm. In connection with his farm he also conducts a small store. He is up-to-date and progressive in his ideas and has been thereby enabled to achieve notable results in his farm operations.

On February 16, 1880, Mr. Seabrook was married to Lydia Seabrook, the daughter of Joseph B. Seabrook, and they have two children, Franklin Pierce, Jr., and Josephine Baynard. Mr. Seabrook is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer for over thirty years. He is also president of the Agricultural Society of James Island. At one time he was active in the State Militia, being a member of the Sea Island Battalion, in which he held a captain's commission. This commission was issued by Governor Hugh Thompson and Adj. Gen. A. M. Manigault on May 19, 1885, and was for the captaincy of the Haskell Mounted Riflemen of the Sea Island Battalion of the State Militia. He was captain at the time the State Militia became the National Guard under the Dick law. The Edisto Island Company and the Haskell Mounted Riflemen, neither having enough men to comply with this law, were merged into one cavalry troop and Capt. M. M. Seabrook, of Edisto Island being the senior captain; was made captain of this new troop and F. P. Seabrook, of James Island was made first lieutenant, which commission he held until this troop was put on the retired list. Mr. Seabrook has been identified with practically every phase of the island's history since he attained his majority and been conspicuous in his support of every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming in manner, he has won and retains a host of loyal friends.

REV. MICHAEL J. REDDIN has been pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Charleston since 1914. This is one of the largest and most prosperous congregations of the Catholic denominations in the state. Its membership is 1600, and the parish maintains a number of institutions, including the parochial school attended by 175 children. The assistant to Father Reddin is Rev. Daniel O'Brien.

St. Patrick's Church was built by Father Montague Quigley. The parish has been served by many well known priests, including Father Wright, Father Kelly, Father McElroy, Father Mahoney, Father Murphy and Father Kennedy.

CAPT. J. ELMORE MARTIN. A continuous public service covering twenty-eight years since January, 1892, though largely devoted to and within the City and County of Charleston, has given Captain Martin a very wide acquaintance and he is probably one of the best known men in the state today. For many years he has been sheriff of Charleston County. That office he has handled with utmost impartiality and vigor so as to steadily retain the support and favor of the best citizens. The conduct of his office and his active co-operation rendered the army and navy officials during the war has been

again and again favorably commented upon by those in authority.

His career has been in keeping with the traditions of some of the fine old families of South Carolina. Captain Martin was born at Allendale, in Barnwell County May 30, 1859, a son of Capt. John Vincent Martin and Mrs. Mary Harriet (Bostick) Martin. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Robert Bostick of old Beaufort, now Hampton County. His grandfather was Judge William D. Martin, whose remains are interred in St. Michael's churchyard in Charleston. Capt. John Vincent Martin was a brother of Gen. William E. Martin, a prominent Confederate officer who lived in Charleston. Capt. John Vincent Martin was also very active in the war of secession and raised a company of men in Barnwell County said to have been the first company raised in South Carolina. Concerning his military service an old friend, W. R. Darlington of Allendale, writes: "He was the most enthusiastic and patriotic captain of the First South Carolina Regiment. I have heard it said that he agitated and raised the first company in Hagood's First South Carolina Regiment of Infantry. He took his company on the night of April 11, 1861, to Charleston and on the 12th was mustered in at Morris Island, where he had the pleasure of hearing the first cannon fired at Fort Sumter. When General Hagood conceived the idea of raising a regiment Capt. John V. Martin being a kinsman and recognized by General Hagood as a man of iron, I feel certain that he was the first to take the initiative in raising a company for that regiment. When this regiment failed to reorganize at Orangeburg and was disbanded, Captain Martin went from there to Virginia, where he had the opportunity of enduring the hardships of the first battle of Manassas." On the lawn of his home in Charleston, Sheriff Martin has two old style shells which were fired at the troops under Capt. J. V. Martin during one of the engagements of the war.

J. Elmore Martin has been a resident of Charleston since 1881, and since the first ten years in the city has been interested in public affairs. In 1891 he was elected to represent the Eighth Ward as an alderman. During the Ficken administration he was appointed chief of police. Subsequently he served under the metropolitan police system and contributed much to its standard of efficiency. In the fall of 1897 Governor Ellerbe appointed him sheriff to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Hugh Ferguson. He was elected and re-elected to that post five successive times, and in 1920 was a candidate for re-election without opposition. At his first election his majority was a little more than a hundred and in each successive term his majority steadily increased until it reached within a fraction of 2,000 majority in 1916.

Sheriff Martin is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons, being a Shriner, also with the Odd Fellows, Elks and several other societies. He was at one time a member of the Board of Visitors of Clemson College. He is active in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Radcliffeborg, Charleston, having been a member of the vestry for many years and still serving in that capacity.

Captain Martin has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Daisy Vincent, of Charleston, who

died leaving one son, J. Elmore Martin, Jr., now active in his business career at Charleston and living at home.

J. Elmore Martin later married Martha Haward, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Heyward Haward and Mrs. Annie (Webb) Haward. Mrs. Martin is highly connected socially and possesses the talents and accomplishments that make her one of the leaders in Charleston society. Her parents were distant cousins and each had the same great-grandfather, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is eligible by any one of six different lines to this order and also to the Colonial Dames. Captain Martin has five living children: J. Elmore Martin, Jr.; Annie Webb Martin, wife of William P. Tillinghast, Esq., a prominent attorney of Charleston, South Carolina; Daisy Vincent Martin, wife of Commander P. B. Hammes of the United States Navy; Nattie Haward Martin, wife of Capt. R. A. Fairless; and John Vincent Martin, a student in Clemson College.

HARRY F. BARKERDING. Though not yet forty years of age Harry F. Barkerding of Charleston might properly claim a business career of a quarter of a century. He went to work when most boys of his age were in school. His experience has been almost entirely associated with the shipping and transportation business centering in Charleston Harbor. Out of that experience he has achieved recognition as an authority on many subjects connected with the Charleston water front, and it was his special equipment of experience and knowledge in that field that led to his appointment as chairman of the Charleston Dock and Warehouse Commission, one of the city officials most actively responsible for planning and carrying out the present great program for establishment of municipal terminals and other facilities at Charleston.

Mr. Barkerding, who is a prominent merchandise broker of Charleston, was born in this city in 1883. His father, Henry F. Barkerding, was a native of Germany, but was only a child when the family settled in Charleston in 1851. Though he went to work on the wharves of Charleston at the age of twelve, Harry F. Barkerding acquired a satisfactory education in private schools and in the Bennett School at Charleston. He worked eight years for the Consumers Coal Company and for several years was with Mr. John T. Leonard. Since then he has been in business for himself as a merchandise broker, and has a very important clientele in that line.

Mr. Barkerding was chosen an alderman from the Sixth Ward in November, 1919, and soon after taking his place in the body in January, 1920, was made chairman of the Charleston Dock and Warehouse Commission. The work to be performed by this commission, of which Mr. Barkerding is chairman, is regarded as the first essential in the broad civic and commercial program to the carrying out of which the present municipal administration and the business men of Charleston are committed.

Mr. Barkerding is exalted ruler of the Charleston Lodge of Elks, a member of Jasper Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Walhalla Lodge of Masons and a mem-



W. F. Bunkerding



H. C. Henselney

ber of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. He married Miss Charlotte McGarey, of Charleston, and their family of three children are Harry F., Jr., Theodore Francis and Robert Russell.

JAMES FRANCIS RAFFERTY. While his early death must always be regarded as a calamity considered personally or from the standpoint of his native city, it is comforting to know that the brief and intensive participation given by James Francis Rafferty to industrial affairs coincided with the great revival of industry and commerce in Charleston, and was a practical contribution to that era.

The late Mr. Rafferty came to manhood possessed of a naturally sound judgment and shrewd perception. The family of which he was a representative has for many years been honored in Charleston through its identification with large business enterprises.

The late Mr. Rafferty, who died suddenly at Brooklyn July 8, 1920, was vice president and manager of the Charleston Iron Works. He was born in Charleston June 14, 1896, son of John Francis and Margaret E. (Carney) Rafferty also natives of Charleston. His mother was a daughter of John Carney. In the paternal line he was descended from sterling old Irish stock. His grandfather came to the United States and eventually acquired a home in Charleston, where he spent the remainder of his years.

James F. Rafferty acquired a good practical education in the public schools of Charleston, graduated from high school and learned the trade of machinist under the direction of his father, who for years was president and treasurer of the Charleston Iron Works. These works were established in 1844, and today are the largest and most important as well as the oldest concern of its kind in the state. The industry employs some fifty men, and performs everything in a general line of machine work, blacksmithing, repair and construction work. Through the years this firm has handled many large contracts and enjoyed an enviable reputation because of the quality of its work.

The late John F. Rafferty held the office of president and treasurer of the company until his death on October 17, 1918. He was then succeeded by his son James Francis Rafferty as directing head of the concern, and he showed all the abilities to deserve these responsibilities during the less than two years that remained of his life. James F. Rafferty is survived by a brother, John Rafferty, who was assistant secretary of the Iron Works.

James Francis Rafferty was active in the Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and was a young business man of large acquaintance and widely esteemed for the personal qualities of his character.

HARVEY G. SENSENEY. Several well merited distinctions mark out Mr. Senseney as one of the leading citizens of Charleston. He is a veteran in the operating service of the Southern Railway, having for nearly thirty years been a locomotive engineer with that company. He is also prominent in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has successfully combined his business with a pub-

lic spirited participation in public affairs and is a former member of the Legislature and a present city alderman.

Mr. Senseney, who has spent most of his life at Charleston, was born at Lexington, Virginia, in 1867, son of James M. and Sarah (Caskey) Senseney, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Senseney family for several generations have lived in Virginia. Harvey G. Senseney was seventeen years of age when in 1884 he became a resident of Charleston. His service with what is now the Southern Railway has been practically continuous since that date. He started with this company as a brakeman on the old South Carolina Railroad, and from that was promoted to train conductor. His preference, however, was for the mechanical end of railroading, and after a period of service as a locomotive fireman he was made an engineer in 1891. He enjoyed one of the highest ranks among the Southern system's locomotive engineers, and for a number of years has had charge of the finest passenger train operated by the Southern in South Carolina, the Carolina Special between Charleston and Columbia.

He has one of the oldest cards of membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and for twenty years past has been honored with the post of chief engineer of the Charleston Division of that order.

His reputation as a railway man, his good business ability and conservative attitude on all public questions is the basis for the various honors conferred upon him in politics by his fellow citizens. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Charleston County in 1912, and served through the sessions of 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. At present he represents Ward 12 on the Board of City Aldermen, and also represents the labor organizations of the city as member of the Board of Directors of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Senseney married Miss Sallie Holsenback, of Charleston. Their five children are James, Harvey G., Jr., Nettie, Mildred and Josephine.

W. A. EDWARDS. An architect is best known by his works. While his professional headquarters since 1908 have been in the City of Atlanta, W. A. Edwards gained his early distinctions as an architect in his native State of South Carolina, and many prominent buildings in this state testify to his skill and talent.

Mr. Edwards was born at Darlington, South Carolina, December 8, 1866, a son of Capt. Augustus F. and Elizabeth S. (Hart) Edwards. Capt. Augustus F. Edwards, who served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army throughout the war between the states, was born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and was a graduate of South Carolina College. The mother of Captain Edwards was a sister of the Hon. Simpson Bobo, whose reputation is due to a name permanently linked with some of the highest standards set by the South Carolina bar. Mr. Bobo practiced many years at Spartanburg. Elizabeth S. Hart was a daughter of Thomas Hart, for whom the Town of Hartsville, South Carolina, was named.

Captain Edwards prior to the war was a success-

ful lawyer at Darlington, but about 1870 abandoned his practice and moved to a plantation which he owned at Palmetto in Darlington County. It was in this plantation that W. A. Edwards spent his youth. He finished his education in the University of South Carolina, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree with the class of 1889. He was a member of the first class in mechanical engineering established and maintained in the university. This department of instruction was later transferred to Clemson College. He began his career as an architect at Roanoke, Virginia, in 1893 in association with Mr. Charles C. Wilson, also a South Carolinian. In 1896 they returned to their native state and opened offices at Columbia under the firm name of Wilson & Edwards. Mr. Edwards retired from this firm in 1902 and formed another partnership with Mr. Frank C. Walter. They were in practice at Columbia under the firm name of Edwards & Walter until 1908, when their offices were moved to Atlanta. This partnership was dissolved in 1910, and Mr. Edwards then practiced under his own name until 1915, when Mr. William J. Sayward of Vermont became associated with him, since which time his practice has been in the firm name of Edwards & Sayward, with offices in Atlanta, Georgia.

It is appropriate to make some special reference to the professional work done by Mr. Edwards in his native state. Among the large number of buildings designed and erected by him either alone or in association with his partners should be noted: The Union National Bank Building (now the Liberty National Bank Building), of Columbia; "Heathwood," the residence of Mr. M. C. Heath; residence of Mr. John J. Cain, now owned by J. Pope Matthews; the McMaster and Taylor school buildings; the Law Building of the State University, all in Columbia; the training school, dining hall, two dormitories and all the recent buildings at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina; County Court Houses of Darlington, Sumter, Kershaw, Lee, Abbeville, Dillon, Calhoun, Jasper and York in South Carolina; the Agricultural Building at Clemson College, South Carolina; and the graded school buildings at Manning, Hartsville and Laurens in South Carolina. His firm is employed as architects for the remodeling and reconverting of the State Deaf and Blind School at Cedar Spring, South Carolina. Mr. Edwards was the professional adviser of state superintendent of education, Mr. O. B. Martin, and many of his ideas have been expressed in the rural school buildings of South Carolina.

Mr. Edwards and associates have laid out and built in their entirety all of the "institutions of higher learning" in Florida, including the "University of Florida," at Gainesville, the "Florida State College for Women" at Tallahassee, the "Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind" at St. Augustine, having served as architect for these institutions for fifteen years. They are also architects for the "South Georgia State Normal College" at Valdosta, Georgia, having laid out the scheme of this institution and built all of its buildings. His firm are architects for the Southeastern Fair Association of Atlanta, and all the buildings of that institution are the fruit of Mr. Edwards' professional firm.

Mr. Edwards is a member of the American In-

stitute of Architects, and also of the Association of Technical Societies of Atlanta. He married Miss India Pearl Brown, of Wellford, South Carolina. Their three children are W. A., Jr., Araminta and Harrison Griffith.

JOHN KNOX SNELLING. The people of Barnwell County are too familiar with the career of Judge John K. Snelling for the biographer to call special attention to his record other than give the salient facts in the same, for here he has spent practically his entire life and has gained a prominent place in the esteem of the people and is universally respected, fair dealing being his watchword in all his transactions. He is the representative of one of our old families, the several members of which took an active part in the improvement and upbuilding of the section in which they lived. Because of his splendid personal qualities, his business success and his public spirit, he enjoys to a notable degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

The present probate judge of Barnwell County was born at Snelling Station, five miles west of Barnwell, on October 7, 1859, and is the son of Jeremiah and Helen Mary (Johnston) Snelling. The father, who also was born and reared in the same locality, enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of twenty years as a private, became a sergeant, and had a fine military record for courage and efficiency. On his return home at the close of the struggle he resumed his work on the farm, in which he was much more than ordinarily successful, so that in the course of time he became the most intensive farmer and planter in the county. As a result of his intensive methods at one time he raised twenty-seven bales of cotton on nine acres and 134 bushels and fifty-four pounds of corn on one acre of land. He won the first prize on cotton at the Augusta, Georgia, Exposition and was the fourth man in the United States as a winner of farm prizes. He owned at one time over 2,000 acres of land in Barnwell County. He lived to be seventy years of age. His father, William Wesley Snelling, settled about seven miles west from Barnwell in about 1815, their family being among the first to locate in that section of the state. Judge Snelling's mother was the daughter of Rev. John Knox Johnston, of Chester, South Carolina, where he was the pastor of the Baptist Church. Jeremiah and Helen Snelling became the parents of three children: John K., William W. and J. J. of Florida, all of whom grew to maturity and are living at this time, John K. being the oldest. Jeremiah Snelling married for his second wife Hannah Frances Duncan, November 4, 1876. By this marriage there is one son, Paul Bartholomew, of Aiken County, South Carolina. Mrs. Hannah Snelling is deceased.

John K. Snelling received his elementary education in the common schools, completing his studies in the Seven Pines Academy, where he was graduated in 1886. He then accepted employment as bookkeeper for E. T. Moore, with whom he remained for two years. He then engaged in farming, which has commanded his attention during the greater part of the time since. In 1898 Mr. Snelling entered politics and was elected to the office of judge of probate of Barnwell County, in which he is still serving, his



John C. Snelting

long retention in this responsible position being a marked testimonial to his efficiency and faithfulness to the duties of the office. He had served as postmaster of Snelling from 1880 to 1898, so that he has thus completed the unusual record of having held public official position in his community for forty consecutive years. During a portion of this period he also held a commission as notary public. He has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare in any way and has been especially active in Sunday school work, being secretary of the Barnwell-Bamberg Baptist Sunday School Convention for about six years. He is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the New Sentinel Publishing Company at Barnwell, publishers of the Barnwell Sentinel, and general manager of the Barnwell Insurance Agency. In many ways he has contributed to the development and upbuilding of the community and enjoys an enviable reputation as a public spirited and enterprising citizen.

In 1885 Judge Snelling married Indiana Green, the daughter of George W. Green of Rosemary Township, Barnwell County. They are the parents of four sons: George Norman, James Loyal, John Albert Sidney, and Thomas Erwin who at the present time is a student in the University of South Carolina.

The predominant characteristics of Judge Snelling, and upon which his success in life has been determined, are his strong individuality, intense loyalty to his friends and his obligations, and his splendid determination, industry and faithfulness.

J. ELLISON ADGER, one of the substantial men of Charleston, is managing the large plantation of G. W. Williams on Yonges Island. He was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, August 2, 1866, a son of Joseph Ellison and Susan Cox (Johnson) Adger, both natives of South Carolina, and grandson of James Adger, who was born in Ireland, but came to the United States and located in South Carolina in young manhood. Joseph E. Adger and his wife had thirteen children, of whom J. Ellison Adger is the tenth in order of birth.

J. Ellison Adger was reared and educated at Charleston, his parents having moved there when he was a child, and he was given the advantage of a year's attendance at the University of Virginia. From the time of his leaving the university, he was engaged at Charleston, Pelzer, to which he went in 1888, and Greenville, to which he went in 1910, and remained until he assumed the responsibilities of his present position in 1917. He maintains his residence at 131 Broad Street, Charleston.

Mr. Adger was married to Irene de Griffin Macbeth, who died April 18, 1917. They had one daughter, named after her mother. She is the wife of Robert Lee Scott of Greenville. Mr. Adger is known over a wide territory as a man of sterling characteristics, and is held in the highest esteem.

M. RUTLEDGE RIVERS is rounding out thirty years of continuous practice as a lawyer at Charleston. He represents one of the old and prominent families of the seacoast of South Carolina, and his own

career as a lawyer has given him many well earned distinctions in Charleston and the state.

He was born at Mt. Pleasant, near the City of Charleston, May 13, 1868, son of Constant H. Rivers, a native of that city, and a grandson of William Rivers, also a native of Charleston, his paternal ancestors having come from England, and his great-grandfather having been among the earliest settlers of this section of the state. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were South Carolina planters. His father lived to be past seventy years of age and had the distinction of having seen service in two wars. Upon the death of Gen. Arthur M. Manigault, adjutant and inspector general of the state, Col. C. H. Rivers was nominated as his successor in the following language appearing in the public prints of the day:

"Colonel Rivers has served the state in her hour of peril, not with loyalty of expression only, but in two wars, exposing his person in defense of her honor. A volunteer in the Palmetto Regiment for the Mexican War when only a boy of eighteen years, he served through the trials of that war to the city of Mexico, and in the Confederate War on the organization of the first regiment of regular infantry by Governor Pickens, Colonel Rivers was appointed lieutenant, soon attained the rank of captain and after the battle of Bentonville was, in order of promotion, major of that regiment, serving from the first roll call until the last shot was fired and the flag of the fallen country folded forever, not with newspaper illustration but in the steady line of duty. Courteous and simple in his bearing and firm of purpose, Colonel Rivers will be a worthy successor of the late adjutant and inspector general on whose staff he has served for many years."

The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary E. Minott, a native of Charleston County, daughter of John B. F. Minott, a planter on James Island and a descendant of the Minotts who were French Huguenots and came to South Carolina from France. M. Rutledge Rivers was the tenth in a family of twelve children, six of whom reached mature years. He received his early advantages in the grammar and high schools of Charleston, and graduated A. B. from the College of Charleston in 1890. He took his law work in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Virginia in September, 1890, and in December of the same year was admitted to the courts of South Carolina. Since then he has diligently practiced law. While he has never sought political honor, many positions of trust and responsibility have been selected for him, and he has filled every one with a high degree of credit to himself and all concerned. He has been especially interested in educational matters. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, and by appointment from Governor Manning of South Carolina was a member of the State Board of Education, seven members from different parts of the state constituting that board, together with the governor and state superintendent of education. Under appointment of Governor Cooper he was also a trustee of the Medical College of South Carolina. He is now a member of the Board of School Commissioners of the public schools of the City of Charleston. He has been

corporation counsel for that city, having been unanimously elected by the city council in January, 1918. For nearly fifteen years he was chairman of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the third oldest parish of that religious faith in the city. He has been master of Orange Lodge No. 14 of Masons, upon completion of his term of office having been presented with a handsome jewel in acknowledgment of the services rendered to the lodge. He is also a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of South Carolina, is past exalted ruler of the Elks, is now president of St. Andrew's Society, the oldest Scotch society in the United States, having been organized in 1729, and is a member of various other fraternal and social organizations. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of his city, and is an active member of the committees on law and legislation and education of that organization. He likewise is a member of the State Bar Association and has held position on committees thereof. In February, 1893, he married Eliza Ingraham Buist, daughter of the late Hon. George L. Buist. They have four children: Mary E., wife of Charles Webb; Capt. George L. Buist Rivers; John Minott and Arthur L. Capt. George L. Buist Rivers served with the Eighteenth Field Artillery in France, was at Chateau Thierry and other points in the great American offensive, and since his return home has been studying law in the Harvard Law School, and is now a member of the firm of Hagood, Rivers & Young, composed also of the subject of this sketch and of Messrs. B. A. Hagood and Arthur R. Young, both well known and highly esteemed members of the bar of this state. In the issue of the News and Courier, the morning daily newspaper of Charleston, of October 15, 1918, there appeared the following article written by the Washington Correspondent of that publication:

Orders just issued to Capt. G. L. Buist Rivers, of Charleston, sending him to Camp Kearney, California, with the Forty-eighth Field Artillery, make it pertinent to call attention to the remarkable record of this young officer, who was unable to obtain a commission in the army a year and a half ago because he was under age.

As soon as young Rivers reached the age of 21, in the spring of 1917, he was allowed to take the examination, and in the summer received his commission as second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Field Artillery. In a few more months he was promoted to first lieutenant and sent to Fort Bliss, Texas. Last February he was detached and sent to France in advance of his command for special training at the school of fire.

When his regiment came to France, subsequently Lieutenant Rivers assisted in training it, and in July, accompanied it to the front, where he took part in the Chateau-Thierry-Fismes engagements as executive officer of Battery E. For conspicuous bravery in rescuing wounded under shell fire at Fismes he was commended by his battalion and battery commanders, and his work was characterized officially.

He is entitled to wear shoulder braid decoration for gallantry as "excellent at all times."

At the close of the Chateau-Thierry-Fismes campaign Lieutenant Rivers was promoted to captain and

selected for return to America to help train troops on this side. He left France in September on the Mount Vernon, which was torpedoed, but not sunk.

This is certainly a striking and thrilling career for a soldier who entered the service of a little over a year ago. It adds another to Charleston's roll of distinguished honor in the field of arms.

K. F. M.

SAMUEL LAFAYETTE REID. As a publicity agent for South Carolina's wonderful agricultural resources, Samuel Lafayette Reid enjoys a position and wields an instrument of the greatest power and effectiveness as editor and publisher of the Carolina Farmer and Stockman of Charleston.

Mr. Reid was born at Rock Hill, South Carolina, in 1894, son of Samuel L. and Francis Elizabeth (Baskin) Reid. His parents are now deceased. He was educated in the Rock Hill High School, attended the Locust Dale Academy at Orange, Virginia, and in 1915 graduated from The Citadel at Charleston.

All his efforts for the past five years have been concentrated upon some phase of agricultural promotion. For two years after his graduation he was secretary of the Southern Carolina Association, whose chief object and work was to promote the agricultural development of lower South Carolina. The following two years he was agricultural agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at Charleston. On June 1, 1919, he became editor and publisher of the Carolina Farmer and Stockman.

This journal had been published several years, but in the spring of 1919 the business was completely reorganized with a strong board of directors and stockholders representing some of the best business men, planters and stock raisers of the state. The directors chose Mr. Reid to take charge of the paper, which is published semi-monthly. Under his vigorous and skillful management the Carolina Farmer and Stockman has achieved a circulation and influence worthy of its ideals. During the first year of his management Mr. Reid increased the circulation from about 17,000 to approximately 40,000 while the advertising patronage gives the journal a sound financial foundation.

The Carolina Farmer and Stockman, while rendering a direct service to the agricultural interests of the state, is also the medium of deserved publicity concerning the fabulous riches of South Carolina farms and plantations and livestock husbandry. It was left to the Carolina Farmer and Stockman to apprise even Carolinians of the fact that in 1919 the state led the entire country in the value of crops per acre. Not only in the great staple of cotton but in tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and barley this state led many of the rich agricultural states of the Middle West and West, not only in value of crop per acre but in total value as well. At no time have the farmers and stockmen of South Carolina been so wealthy and prosperous as today.

Mr. Reid is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, also secretary-treasurer of the Rotary Club of Charleston and inter-



B. S. King



L. Sattels

ested in several other large corporations. He married Miss Frances Elizabeth Leathers, of Philadelphia. They have one daughter, Margaret Alexia.

LEWIS EDWIN CAMPBELL is owner of one of the oldest farms in Anderson County. Its fields have been continuously cultivated by the Campbells for more than a century, and the farm has been in the possession of its present owner for over half a century.

Mr. Campbell was born in Anderson County, September 25, 1844, a son of Alfred and Louisa (Kay) Campbell, who were also natives of the same county. His grandfather, Daniel Campbell a son of William Campbell, was born in Newberry County and at an early date moved to Anderson County, where he acquired his land direct from the government, and no other name has appeared on the title since the United States relinquished it. Daniel Campbell was a soldier in the War of 1812. Alfred Campbell spent his life as a farmer. His first wife was Louisa Kay, whose father Charles Kay, was born in Abbeville County and from there settled in Anderson County. Alfred and Louisa Campbell had five children. Alfred's second wife was Mary Cox, a daughter of Joseph Cox, and by that union he had six children.

Lewis Edwin Campbell grew up on the home farm and had a common school education. He was seventeen years of age when he enlisted in Capt. John V. Moore's Company (Company F), Second South Carolina Rifles. Captain Moore was afterward colonel of the regiment. Mr. Campbell was a loyal and faithful soldier of the Confederacy for three years and six months, dating from January 2, 1862. He was a corporal and was the only non-commissioned officer who survived the great conflict. Mr. Campbell has long been known as Colonel Campbell, that title dating from his service in the Militia.

In 1866 he married Christiana Williams, a daughter of James C. Williams and granddaughter of Rev. Arthur Williams, a prominent early Baptist minister of Anderson County. Colonel Campbell and his wife after their marriage settled on their present farm, and in that environment they have passed more than half a century and have seen their children grow up in the old home. These children are four in number: Ozella, wife of W. L. Anderson; Lena, who became the wife of John Gambrell and both are now deceased; Alfred Newton, who is a farmer and married Daisy Riley; and Eloise, who died after her marriage.

Mr. Campbell was ordained a Baptist minister at the age of fifty-seven, was a regular pastor only two years but has served the church as a local preacher. In July, 1918, he rounded out fifty years of continuous membership in the Masonic Order and has served many terms as master of his lodge. In politics he has been an ardent democrat, and he was an active participant in the campaign of 1876 when South Carolina was restored to white man's rule.

GIOVANNI SOTTILE came from Italy to Charleston, South Carolina, as a young man of sterling character, excellent scholastic attainments and purposeful ambition. He encountered a full quota of adverse

conditions ere he found his merited potential and proved himself a master of the situation which confronted him in the land of his adoption. He achieved eventually the material success and the high personal standing which the United States ever offers to energy, ability and determination, and he became not only a representative business man of Charleston but also served with distinction as Italian consular agent in this city, a position to which he was appointed by the Italian government May 31, 1899, and of which he continued the incumbent until his death, June 28, 1913. Of his service in this office the following estimate has been given: "He did much to strengthen the cordial relations between the two governments and to aid those of his countrymen who, like himself, had sought the opportunities afforded in America. In just appreciation and recognition of his services the Italian government conferred upon him an order of knighthood, with the title of chevalier."

Giovanni Sottile was born at Gangi, Italy, June 29, 1866, and was the son of Salvatore and Rosina (Albergo) Sottile, the family of which he was a scion having been one of special distinction in connection with educational affairs in Italy for many years. Salvatore Sottile, the father of the subject of this sketch was numbered among the patriotic sons of Italy who served with Garibaldi in the historic struggle for liberty in 1870. Giovanni Sottile was a studious youth and his early educational discipline was largely supervised and directed by one of his aunts, a talented woman who held the position of superintendent of the schools of Gangi. Later he continued his studies in a college at Palermo, where he became specially proficient in mathematics. After leaving school he served four years in the Italian army, in which, by reason of his ability and superior education, he was promoted and assigned to responsible service in the accounting department. After leaving military service Mr. Sottile, moved by worthy ambition, determined to seek the superior advantages which he believed were to be found in the United States. He arrived in New York City in the autumn of 1889, and forthwith sought employment. At that time there was an insistent demand for workmen in the phosphate mines in South Carolina, and groups of men were being sent almost daily from the national metropolis to engage in this work. A stranger in a strange land, with only a superficial knowledge of actual conditions, it is not strange that the young Italian immigrant soon found himself en route to South Carolina, after having accepted a seemingly attractive offer to take the position of an accountant in one of the phosphate camps, not far distant from Charleston. Of the deplorable conditions, the brutal treatment of the laborers, most of whom, like Mr. Sottile, had been imposed upon by the crafty "padrones," it is not necessary to enlarge, but it may be stated that the actual experience and the knowledge gained during his period of service in the phosphate camp formed the basis of the great service which he was later enabled to render his countrymen in America.

After a short sojourn Mr. Sottile left the uncongenial phosphate camp and made his way, on foot, to Charleston. His personality gained to him stance

friends in the city, and among those who manifested kindly interest in the young stranger was Commander Hitchcock, who was in charge of the lighthouse service in this district. Mr. Hitchcock, who had traveled extensively and was especially fond of the Italian language, recognized his talent and sterling character and secured his services for his family as an instructor in the Latin and Italian languages. He soon became established in Charleston, and it was not long before he was joined by his mother and sister and four brothers, of whom more specific mention will be made in a later paragraph and who came to America upon his advice. It is not necessary in this brief review to enter into details concerning the achievement and rise of Mr. Sottile as one of the valued citizens and representative business men of Charleston, where Giovanni Sottile and his four brothers became important factors in connection with commercial progress.

In 1896 Mr. Sottile returned to Italy, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carmela Restivo, a friend of his childhood days in Gangi, where she likewise was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Sottile became the parents of four children, Salvatore, Rosina, Giovanni and Carmelina, all of whom were born in Charleston, where they remain with their widowed mother.

Of the four brothers mentioned above, Nicholas Sottile came to Charleston in 1890. He is president of the company conducting a leading china and glass emporium on King Street, and is actively associated with other business activities, especially in the handling of real estate and the incidental furtherance of the development of Charleston. He also is a member of the City Council of Charleston, holding that position by virtue of his election as alderman at large of Ward 4. He is chairman of the most important committee on education of that body and likewise a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Santo Sottile, who arrived in Charleston in 1894, is president of the Sottile Cadillac Company, owning one of the largest and most modern automobile establishments in South Carolina, and has the exclusive agency of the Cadillac car for that entire state. He also has similar connections in Jersey City, New Jersey, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and is president of Charleston Automotive Trade Association of that city, where he has other extensive interests.

Albert Sottile was but fourteen years old when he came to Charleston in 1891. He is now president and treasurer of the Pastime Amusement Company and is one of the most prominent theater owners and managers in this section. Under his auspices were built in recent years the Victory, the Princess and the Garden theaters in Charleston, comparable in beauty of design and comfort of appointment to any like establishments in the country.

James Sottile came to Charleston in 1890, and like his brothers has here achieved marked success. He is president of the Charleston-Isle of Palms Traction Company, an electric railroad and steamboat line operating between Charleston and suburban towns and resorts; is vice president and general manager of the Charleston Hotel Company, and is interested in other representative enterprises in his home city.

He is deeply interested in the development and extension of his city, as illustrated in his activities in founding and managing the extensive Wagener Terrace improvements, being the prime mover and practically the sole promoter of same; and he was likewise connected with the large and important development of the Hampton Park Terrace and Rose Garden properties, which have added so materially to the enlargement and beauty of his town.

GEORGE F. VON KOLNITZ, JR. The name von Kolnitz has been a prominent one in the Charleston bar for many years. George F. von Kolnitz, Jr., though a young lawyer, has won a secure prestige at the bar, and during the past several years during the absence of his father in New York and the other member of his firm in France has handled a large part of the local business alone.

He was born at Charleston January 19, 1891, a son of George F. and Sarah C. (Holmes) von Kolnitz. His father was a native of Charleston, and the grandfather, who bore the same name, was born in the same city. The great-grandfather, Henry von Kolnitz, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came from Germany direct to Charleston, where for many years he was a rice planter and miller. The father of Henry von Kolnitz was an officer in the Prussian army during the Napoleonic era in Europe. He was shot by a soldier of Napoleon by the direct order of the Emperor.

Sarah C. Holmes, mother of the young Charleston lawyer, was the daughter of Prof. Francis S. Holmes, who discovered phosphate rock in South Carolina. Through his mother Mr. von Kolnitz is a direct descendant of Landgrave Smith, a colonial governor of South Carolina.

Mr. von Kolnitz, Jr., was educated in the College of Charleston, graduating in 1909, and was a student in the University of Pennsylvania during 1909-11. He was admitted to the bar May 3, 1912, and at once engaged in practice with his father and John B. Farrow in the firm of von Kolnitz & Farrow.

Mr. von Kolnitz married Miss Alice Putnam Gadsden, daughter of Norman P. and Mary (Hughes) Gadsden. Mrs. von Kolnitz died January 17, 1919, leaving one son, George F. III, who was born in 1914. Mr. von Kolnitz is a member of the Charleston Club, Charleston Country Club, Carolina Yacht Club, the Woodmen of the World, the Kappa Alpha College Society, and is an active democrat.

JOHN P. DEVEAUX has been a well known man in the financial and commercial affairs of Charleston for many years, and left banking to become president of the Consumers Coal Company, an organization which he still directs.

He was born at Charleston September 1, 1861, and his ancestry in the paternal line is that of one of the oldest Huguenot families in the Carolinas.

In the War of the Revolution as was the case with many families, there were representatives on both sides. Col. Andrew DeVeaux, a daring Royalist, recaptured and held the Island of New Providence for the King, of which a spirited account may be read in Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."



George F. von Kohnitz Jr.



Geo. A. Kraft

The original home of the family was Beaufort, South Carolina.

Both the father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch bore the name John Porteous DeVeaux and were born in Charleston. His father served with conspicuous gallantry as a lieutenant in the Confederate army during the war between the states. The mother was Martha Angela Wurd, a native of Charleston. Her mother, Mary Gowdy Johnson, was of a family distinguished in the Colonial annals of the state. Through this branch Mr. DeVeaux is of Scotch and English ancestry.

He is the oldest in a family of three sons and one daughter. After leaving high school he took up commercial work and in 1881, at the age of twenty, was appointed a deputy in a county office. For four years he was also custom inspector during Cleveland's administration. Mr. DeVeaux for twenty-one years faithfully served the First National Bank of Charleston, sixteen years of that time being senior teller. In 1910 he became president of the Consumers Coal Company.

In October, 1886, he married Harriet Holmes Green, a daughter of Rev. J. Mercier Green of Charleston. They have two sons and one daughter, John Porteous, Mercier Green and Marian Edith. The daughter is the wife of Frank C. Riddick.

Mr. DeVeaux is a past master of Orange Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a past chancellor commander of Carolina Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, a past consul commander of Live Oak Camp, Woodmen of the World, and is a member of Camp Summer of the United Confederate Veterans. He also belongs to the Elks, Chamber of Commerce and has been active in politics. He was a member of Governor Heyward's staff.

REV. GEORGE A. KRAFT. As pastor of St. Mary's Church Father Kraft is occupant of a position dignified by the historic associations of more than a century and a quarter and in fact one of the oldest Catholic churches of the South.

The site and original building of St. Mary's was secured August 24, 1789, nearly a year before the first American Catholic bishop, John Carroll, was consecrated, thereby establishing the American Hierarchy of the church. The original building was purchased from a Protestant congregation, and this building was in use until the great fire of 1838, when it was replaced by the edifice still standing, which in turn has been frequently improved and refurbished.

St. Mary's has been well called the mother church of all the Catholic congregations now found in the three states of North and South Carolina and Georgia. While the history of the church has been continuous since it was founded, its course encountered vicissitudes, including the noted "Charleston Schism" of 1815-18, the devastation caused by the Charleston fire of 1838, and the interruption of church services while Charleston was exposed to the fire of Federal war vessels during the War between the States. Several prominent Catholic clergymen have served St. Mary's during the last century. One of the best known in the period before the war was Dr. James A. Corcoran, assistant to Dr. Baker, whose service was one of the

longest, concluding with his death in 1870. One of the best beloved priests was Father Claudian B. Northrop, who succeeded Dr. Baker, and was pastor until his death in 1882. Father J. D. Woolahan succeeded him as pastor until 1890. Rev. J. D. Budds and Monsignor P. L. Duffy served short terms, and in 1894 Rev. Dr. T. F. Hopkins became pastor.

Father George A. Kraft, who has been rector of St. Mary's since 1901, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 18, 1868. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Kraft, were natives of Germany, his father of Wuertemberg and his mother of Bavaria. Father Kraft attended the parish school of the Holy Cross Church, the public schools of Baltimore, and completed his classical studies at Loyola College in Baltimore, receiving his Master's degree with the highest honors. For one year he taught in St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland, and another year at Gonzaga College, Washington. He began his theological course in St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, France, and completed it at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland. Prior to his ordination to the priesthood he taught one year in the parochial school at Littletown, Pennsylvania. He was ordained December 21, 1895, in the Cathedral at Baltimore by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

Father Kraft came to Charleston in January, 1896. For one year he was assistant at the Cathedral and missionary at Beaufort and surroundings. In November, 1896, he was appointed rector of St. Peter's Church for colored Catholics, and in September, 1901, became rector of St. Mary's to succeed Dr. Hopkins, resigned.

Father Kraft has many business qualifications for service in a post of so much dignity and responsibility as St. Mary's, which is not only an old church but is thoroughly cosmopolitan in the complexion of its congregation and its services. He is a member of the Bishop's Council, and examiner of the clergy of the diocese; was for six years chaplain of the local council, Knights of Columbus; was superintendent of the Catholic schools three years. Father Kraft has found his gift as a linguist a means of increasing the effective service of St. Mary's. On the occasion of the visit to Charleston Harbor of foreign vessels, Father Kraft has many times addressed the crews from his pulpit in their native language. He has a fluent command of the English, German, French and Italian, and also a fair knowledge of Spanish.

For two years he was editor of the South Carolina Catholic. He is author of a history of his home parish in Baltimore, and is the only honorary member of the "Societe Francaise" and wrote its constitution in English for the use of its present membership.

WILLIAM Y. STEVENS. Captain Stevens is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Charleston County, South Carolina, and, like other members of the family, he has been long and prominently identified with navigation interests. He is now vice president of the Stevens Line Company, engaged in a general passenger, freight and towing business throughout the coast-island waters

of South Carolina, with residence and business headquarters on Yorges Island in Charleston County. Of the importance and operations of this company more specific data may be found on other pages, in the sketch of the career of Capt. Joseph S. Stevens, an older brother of him whose name introduces this review.

Capt. William Yates Stevens was born at Legareville, Johns Island, Charleston County, on the 9th of August, 1871, and is a son of Daniel Augustus Stevens and Agnes Isabel (Yates) Stevens, the former of whom was born on Johns Island and the latter in the City of Charleston, she being a daughter of Rev. William B. Yates, who gave many years of devoted service as a sea chaplain and who maintained his home at Charleston until his death, the lineage of the Yates family tracing back to Welsh origin.

Daniel Augustus Stevens was reared and educated in the maritime district of Charleston, and was one of the gallant young southern sons who went forth in defense of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation. He served with the rank of first lieutenant in a South Carolina Regiment, and after the close of the war, in 1865, returned to his native island. Later he resided for a time in the City of Charleston, and he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives on Edisto Island. He was a son of Dr. William Stevens, who for many years was established in the practice of medicine on Johns Island. Doctor Stevens was a son and namesake of Dr. William Stevens, Sr., who served as a surgeon with the patriot forces in the War of the Revolution and who was captured by the British. He was taken to England, where for nine months he was held a prisoner in the historic Tower of London. After his release he returned to South Carolina, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Daniel Augustus Stevens died about the year 1905, and his widow still maintains her home on Edisto Island. Of their six children one died in early childhood; Capt. Joseph S., eldest of the number, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Jennie, now deceased, was the wife of Cecil Wescott, of Edisto Island; William Y. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Daniel Augustus, Jr., is a resident of White Point, South Carolina; and Mary Gertrude is the wife of William Bailey, of Edisto Island.

To the schools of Edisto Island William Yates Stevens is indebted for his early education, and he was only fifteen years old when he initiated his service in connection with navigation interests. He worked on various boats sailing from South Carolina ports, later was connected with navigation on the Great Lakes, with headquarters in the State of New York, in 1893, but for the past twenty years he has been associated with his elder brother, Capt. Joseph S. Stevens, in successful and independent enterprise incidental to navigation interests about Charleston, where he is now vice president of the Stevens Line Company. The Stevens Line operates three steamboats of modern type and also two motor boats, as well as a number of tugs. One of their steamers operates in connection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and a substantial and prosperous passenger and freighting business is controlled by the cor-

poration. The company is at the present time giving attention to the development and improvement of Folly Beach, which is destined to be one of the most attractive resorts in the metropolitan district of Charleston.

Captain Stevens is a popular and appreciative member of the Sea Island Yacht Club, of which he is serving as commodore at the time of this writing, in 1920. He holds membership in the Pilots' Association of Charleston—Palmetto Harbor, No. 74, and is affiliated with the Jacksonboro Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is well known in the maritime and business circles of Charleston and in a generic sense it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

August 9, 1899, recorded the marriage of Captain Stevens to Miss Virginia W. Bailey, daughter of Constantine and Mary (LaRoche) Bailey, and of this union have been born five children: William Yates, Jr., and Daniel Augustus, twins; Mary LaRoche, Constantine Bailey, and Virginia. William Yates, Jr., died in childhood. Daniel Augustus is taking a course in engineering at the North Carolina State College in West Raleigh. Miss Mary LaRoche Stevens was graduated in Confederate College at Charleston as a member of the class of 1920. The attractive family home on Yorges Island is a center of generous and gracious hospitality.

JOHN J. FURLONG, owner of a first class printing establishment at No. 420 King Street, is representing his ward in the City Council for the second time, and is recognized as one of the substantial men of Charleston. He was born at Charleston, February 7, 1871, a son of John J. and Margaret (Beatty) Furlong, natives of Belfast and Wexford, Ireland, who were brought to Charleston when young, and were later married in this city. They became the parents of six children, of whom John J. Furlong is the youngest son.

Growing up at Charleston, John J. Furlong, Jr., attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he began learning the printing trade with Edward Perry & Company, and remained with that concern until 1896, when he started in business for himself in a very small way. His capital was limited and he had but one press, but he knew his trade thoroughly, and the work he turned out was of so excellent a character that he soon built up a patronage which warranted his enlarging his equipment, and later moving to his present premises, where he carries on a general printing and book binding business. Employment is given to twenty people, and the plant is modern in every respect. Mr. Furlong has been in the printing business for twenty-three years, and is accorded a stable place in this industry by his competitors.

In 1899 Mr. Furlong was united in marriage with Miss Julia Murphy, and their children are as follows: Margaret, John J., Jr., Catherine, James P. and Leo. The family all belong to St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

For three terms Mr. Furlong has been a member of the City Council, and is one of the strong men of that body, although he is essentially a business



Geo. J. Furlong



H. H. Shackelford

man, with a diversity of interest: to claim his attention in addition to his printing enterprise. He is intensely human and enjoys a widespread popularity in his ward. Generous to a marked degree, he has done much in a substantial way toward the condition of those in indigent circumstances, and is a ready helper in all movements which tend to improve Charleston as a city. He belongs to the Hibernian Society, Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Union of Americans and Camp Sumter, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

HON. GEORGE K. LANEY began the practice of law in Chesterfield in 1896. His professional career was well under way when he was called to represent the people in the General Assembly of the state. As a member of the House and of the Senate he has been on duty almost constantly for seventeen years. His legislative experience has given him a singularly influential position in state affairs.

To his present position Senator Laney has come from a youth of average circumstances and frequently in struggle with the handicaps that beset an ambitious young man determined to gain an education and attain usefulness and honor among his fellow men. He was born February 10, 1872, and was reared on a farm four miles north of Cheraw, son of John Laney, a native of Lancaster County, and a grandson of Titus, also a native of South Carolina and of French ancestry. Both his father and grandfather were farmers by occupation, and his father went all through the war as a Confederate soldier and lived to the age of seventy-four. The mother of Senator Laney was Cynthia Plyler, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. George K. Laney is the seventh in a family of twelve children, eleven of whom reached mature age.

He was educated in the common school known as the Godfrey School, also the Cheraw graded school, and in 1890 entered South Carolina College at Columbia taking his A. B. degree in 1894 and graduating from the law course in 1896. He was twenty-four years of age, when admitted to the bar and when he began practice at Chesterfield. In the meantime he had practiced much self denial and had learned many of the lessons of industry. Between school times he took his place in the fields on his father's farm. While in college he taught several terms, and a large share of his expenses were defrayed by his own earnings.

Mr. Laney was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in 1902 and in 1903 began his long and continuous legislative career. He was four years in the House, and used every influence in his power to procure adequate appropriations for public education. The educational welfare of the state has been his one particular hobby. In 1906 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and his service has been continuous in that body since January, 1907. He is now in his fourth consecutive term. In his first campaigns he had some opposition but none since, and as a member of the Legislature has always been able to count upon the generous and consistent support of the "folks back home." During all these years he has served as a member of the committee on education, has also been active in the judiciary, banking and insurance committees, and at

one time was chairman of the committee on education. He is now chairman of the important senate judiciary committee. He has been a valuable member of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina and of Winthrop College, and was chairman of the military affairs committee and a member of the board of visitors at The Citadel, and also a member of the board of trustees of Clemson College.

Senator Laney has attended various democratic conventions. In 1916 he was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis where Mr. Wilson was renominated. During the world war he put his time and personal resources at the service of the Government, serving as county chairman of the Liberty Loan drives, worked in behalf of the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, and steadfastly upheld the patriotic forces in his community and state.

In 1900 Mr. Laney married Sarah Louise Tiller, daughter of H. D. Tiller of Chesterfield. Her mother was M. Elizabeth Chapman, member of the prominent family of that name that made the first settlement in the Chesterfield community. Senator Laney is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and is an active Methodist. He is vice president of the Peoples Bank of Chesterfield, and in addition to his law practice has considerable farming interests under his supervision.

W. W. SHACKELFORD. A long and active career in business affairs has netted W. W. Shackelford the success which satisfies a man of ambition, and also that high degree of esteem and respect which is the best reward of a worthy life in an important community.

Mr. Shackelford, who has been a resident of Charleston the greater part of his life, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, April 27, 1858. The Shackelfords, of English descent, were colonial residents of Virginia. Mr. Shackelford's great-great-grandfather, John Shackelford, was one of sixteen sons. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war his father was called upon to help in raising volunteers for the Continental Army. He replied that he would furnish as many men as would respond to the call of his horn. Promptly he picked up his horn, blew a blast, and in a few minutes his sixteen stalwart sons appeared and announced themselves ready for duty and danger. All these sons enlisted in Virginia, and it is doubtful if any single family furnished more soldiers to the cause of independence than the Shackelfords. While John Shackelford was born in Virginia and represented that state in the Continental Army, he afterward came to South Carolina, settling at Georgetown, where his son Anthony B. was born. W. W. Shackelford's father was W. W. Shackelford, Sr., also of Georgetown and a cotton farmer. W. W. Shackelford, Sr., married Hess Brown Ford, a native of Georgetown, daughter of Stephen Ford, of the same community, and granddaughter of Stephen Charles Ford, who was also born at Georgetown of English ancestry.

Mr. W. W. Shackelford of Charleston was the third in a family of seven children, six of whom

reached mature years. He acquired his early education in Charleston and was a classmate of Mr. Yates Snowden. At the age of sixteen he was earning his own living as clerk in a rice brokerage business. He followed that line until 1882, when he went with the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company, later became manager of the firm, and was actively engaged in the business for about thirty years. Failing health eventually compelled him to resign, but after living retired for about three years he took up business as a broker in stocks, bonds and real estate, and has a flourishing business of that character.

Mr. Shackelford is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for several years was treasurer of St. Phillip's Church. In 1887 he married Susan M. Barksdale, a daughter of Dr. Randolph Barksdale of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford have six sons. Randolph and Willis, both of whom were in the Government service during the war; Stephen Ford, who was a lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Infantry with the Eighty-First Division in France; Macfarland, a student in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Cary P., attending the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee; and James Murdoch, also a student.

THOMAS DEANE DARLINGTON. A member of the prominent Darlington family of Allendale, Thomas Deane Darlington has for a number of years been a Charleston business man, but for the past nine or ten years the scope of his business interests has been bounded by the fertilizer industry. Mr. Darlington is an official of the largest manufacturers of commercial fertilizers in America, the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and is manager of the business at the Charleston headquarters.

Mr. Darlington was born at Allendale, South Carolina, in 1867, and is a son of Col. W. R. and Lucy (Allen) Darlington. The story of his father's life and family is told on other pages of this publication.

After finishing his education in Porter's Military School at Charleston, Thomas Deane Darlington had his first important experience in the world of business as traveling salesman for a grocery firm at Savannah. He was on the road almost constantly for a period of fourteen years.

When he quit handling groceries he came to Charleston, and became traveling salesman for the Coe-Mortimer Company, commercial fertilizers. When that company was absorbed in 1911 by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, Mr. Darlington was retained as manager of the business at Charleston, and is now a director in the parent company of New York. He is also manager of the company's offices at Savannah. Besides having charge of the Ashpoo fertilizer plant at Charleston, owned by the corporation, he is general sales manager in charge of the traveling salesmen and branch offices in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The managing officials of the American Agricultural Chemical Company are exceedingly busy men with little time for participation in other affairs. For that reason and also probably as a matter of individual choice Mr. Darlington has never participated in politics, though out of his regard and esteem for D. C. Heyward he took an active part in the cam-

paign and election of that gentleman as governor, and subsequently served as a member of Governor Heyward's staff with the rank of colonel.

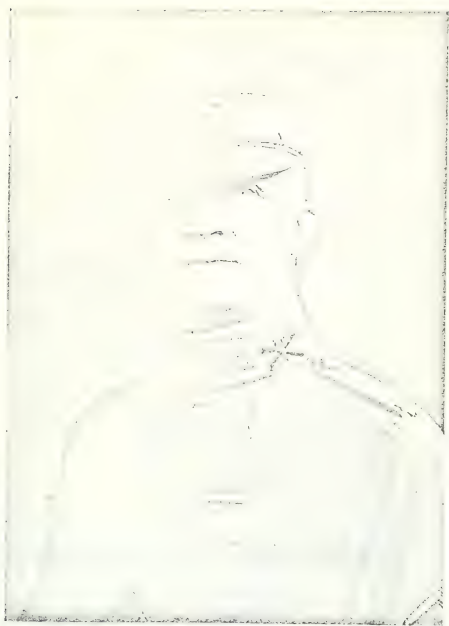
Though a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in the city and an enthusiastic promoter of its best interests, Mr. Darlington has his home at Laurens, where he and his family thoroughly enjoy the cultured atmosphere of that fine upper Carolina town. Mr. Darlington married Miss Lyde Irby, of Laurens, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Irby. They have two daughters, Lucy Vance and Claudia Irby Darlington. Mr. Darlington is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

MAJ. AUGUSTUS HARDY SILCOX. An active war record, including service on the Mexican border and as major of a Motor Transport Section in France, has given Major Silcox deserved prominence as a military man, though until the necessary absence entailed by his service during the late war his interest in military affairs worked hand in hand and was rather incidental to his long continued business experience at Charleston, where for thirty years he has been a man of increasing influence and success in the cotton business.

Major Silcox was born at Charleston in 1870. His parents, Daniel S. and Carrie Olivia (Spear) Silcox, are deceased. His father was also a native of Charleston and a son of Daniel Hardy Silcox. The family is of English origin and bears a highly honorable name in this state.

Major Silcox was educated in the public schools of Charleston and in New York City, where the family lived for five years during his youth. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the office of his uncle, the late Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, a prominent cotton factor and merchant of Charleston. While there he was made a cotton grader, and when his uncle died Major Silcox and his brother H. W. Silcox established the cotton business of Silcox & Company, in 1897. For a number of years this has been one of the leading cotton firms of Charleston. Besides his position as a cotton factor Major Silcox and his brother have extensive interests elsewhere, especially in the land, timber and mercantile business. They own the Padgett Land and Mercantile Company in Colleton County, and also the Silcox Mercantile Company in Harleyville in Dorchester County. A popular and progressive citizen, Major Silcox in many ways has exerted his influence in behalf of the modern growth and development of this historic city.

The military experience of Major Silcox is a matter of more than thirty years. In 1889 he became a private in Company A, the Sumter Guards, of the old South Carolina National Guard. Merited promotions took him through the various grades to the rank of major. A specially coveted honor was his promotion to captain of the Sumter Guards, one of the oldest and most famous military organizations of the South and one that has been distinguished in every war. He was major of one of the oldest battalions in the United States, comprising the Washington Light Infantry, 1807, the German Fusiliers, 1775, the Sumter Guards, 1832, and the Irish Volunteers, all unbroken records, and held



Augustus Hardy Silcox,



Wm. McLeod Thompson

that rank when these organizations were mobilized by the Federal Government on the Mexican border. That was a seven months' campaign in 1916-17. Early in 1917, after war was declared against Germany, Major Silcox went with his command to Camp Jackson and from there to Camp Sevier. He was the oldest officer in South Carolina in command of troops, both in years and time of service. In May, 1918, he sailed from Montreal in command of the organization for overseas duty. The organization in the meantime had been changed from the old South Carolina Second Regiment to the Motor Transportation Service of the National Army, and went overseas with the Eighty-Ninth Division. In France Major Silcox had command with the rank of major of the motor section of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train. His first location in France was Camp Coetquidon. Thence he took his train of ammunition trucks across France to the Toul sector on the firing line. From there he was sent back to Vals-les-Bains, and put in command of the Ardeche leave area. His duties required his presence there until he left France. Major Silcox on his return landed at Boston April 17, 1919, and was granted honorable discharge April 23, 1919. Then after an absence of more than two years he resumed his active business relations in Charleston.

Major Silcox married Miss Bessie Inness Brown. Their family of six children are: Augustus Hardy, Jr., Daniel Henry, Clarence Inness, Thomas Irving, and Sally Inness and Betty Monroe, twins.

WILLIAM McLEOD FRAMPTON. While the growing of field crops and animal husbandry has been an increasing interest with William McLeod Frampton from early youth, his range of service to his community of Charleston County and the state has taken on a broader scope than that of an individual farmer and planter usually does. Inspired by the worthy ambition to see South Carolina take its normal place as a leader in agriculture, he has found time in the midst of his busy duties to act as an adviser and leader in every campaign to stimulate diversified production, introduction of new and approved methods, and has worked particularly in behalf of those measures, commended by every agricultural expert, for safeguarding the welfare of the farmer against the threatened ruin by the boll-weevil and the recurring fluctuations of markets and other conditions which hitherto have made South Carolina agriculture an uncertain proposition.

Mr. Frampton, who now occupies the responsible office of agricultural officer of the Citizens Bank of Charleston, and is secretary of the Charleston Branch of the South Carolina Cotton Association, was born on the McLeod plantation on James Island in 1876, son of James and Annie (McLeod) Frampton. His mother is of Scotch ancestry, her grandfather having come to South Carolina from Inverness, Scotland. The paternal grandfather, John E. Frampton, was born in Beaufort County of English ancestry, was a Beaufort planter, and was prominent in South Carolina history as one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession in December, 1860. Mr. James Frampton is now a retired planter in Charleston.

William McLeod Frampton was educated in pri-

vate schools in Charleston, and as a young man began handling the old plantation on James Island. He has always been a student of agricultural conditions, and has sought every opportunity to put himself in line with most advanced agricultural thought. He attended Clemson College, taking special courses in agricultural and animal husbandry. Through his practical experience he has become one of the best known authorities in the low country on farming and stock breeding.

Mr. Frampton was selected as the first county demonstration agent for Charleston County, an office he filled five years. For about two years he was agricultural secretary of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. Early in 1918 he accepted a flattering offer to become an official of the Citizens Bank in the capacity of agricultural secretary. This is by no means a nominal office, and is in fact an opportunity of broad and original service to every customer and interest served by the Citizens Bank, one of the most progressive financial institutions in the South. Through the administration of its president, Mr. C. R. I. Brown, and through Mr. Frampton's department the bank is lending every aid and encouragement possible to farmers of Charleston County, supplying literature and personal information and frequently financial credit in helping farmers and planters to establish herds of thoroughbred cattle and hogs and engage in diversified agriculture. Mr. Frampton was a pioneer in the matter of establishing boys' corn clubs and boys' pig clubs. The cumulative results of his good work carried on through a period of years would be difficult to calculate. He is deeply interested in every effort to speed up production in agriculture, to introduce better lines of cattle and hogs, partly in answer to the world cry for relief from food shortage, but more particularly to place South Carolina agriculture on the sound foundation of enduring prosperity.

Before the advent of boll-weevil Mr. Frampton was a large Sea Island cotton planter, having for years made a special study of it. This industry has been handed down from father to son for generations and has always been looked on as an honor to be a Sea Island cotton planter. After the coming of the boll-weevil he turned his attention to truck growing for northern markets, producing large quantities of Irish potatoes, beans, cucumbers and cabbages. These spring crops were followed by corn and hay to feed the mules which were used to produce the crop. Two and three crops per acre are frequently grown. There are no finer lands in the United States than are to be found on the South Carolina Coast, and those who have availed themselves of the opportunity have grown rich.

Mr. Frampton has a large herd of Duroc Jersey hogs and Holstein cattle. He not only preaches the good things of agriculture, but he practices strictly what he advocates. His home is across the Ashley River from the boulevard on the west shore of the river, some twenty minutes by auto from Charleston.

Mr. Frampton has the honor of being the secretary and treasurer of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, the oldest society of its kind in the United States. It was founded in 1785 at Charles-

ton, and a list of its membership during the past century would include the most progressive men in agricultural affairs in the low country. Mr. Frampton is also secretary of the South Carolina Development Board, and, as noted above, is secretary of the Charleston County Branch of the State Cotton Association. Since 1905 Mr. Frampton has served as a deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He is a member of the American Legion.

He married Miss Isabelle Addison, whose father, Dr. C. B. Addison, of Barnwell, had charge of the Confederate Hospital at Adams Run during the War of Secession. To their marriage were born four children: G. Creighton, Isabelle Patterson, William McLeod and Julia Aldrich.

JOHN SKOTTOWE WANNAMAKER, president of the American Cotton Association, was born near St. Matthews (then Louisville), South Carolina, on September 25, 1866. He was named John after his paternal grandfather, John J. Wannamaker, a wealthy cotton planter, and Skottowe after his maternal uncle, Skottowe Bellinger, who, as color bearer of his company, fell at the age of sixteen years with a bullet through his forehead at the second battle of Manassas. He had been a volunteer in the Confederate army. The unusual name Skottowe (pronounced Skóto), is an old historic name in the Bellinger family.

On both sides of his family Mr. Wannamaker is descended from staunch old American stock. Through his father's mother he is a lineal descendant of John Adam Treutlen, the first governor of Georgia and a famous Revolutionary patriot in the American cause. The Wannamakers were among the pioneer settlers in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, and the family has long played a conspicuous and honorable part in county and state history. They have figured on the right side in all the wars of this country, and during peace times they have been leaders in causes to promote the welfare of their fellow men. In thought they have been progressive, and they have always been devoted to education.

Mr. Wannamaker's father was the well known, highly respected and admired, and universally beloved Capt. Francis Marion Wannamaker, who served his state and the South as a volunteer soldier throughout the Civil war, and who on returning home as a captain served his people in their distress with equally great devotion and unselfishness through the dark days of Reconstruction. He loved liberty passionately and, patriot that he was, he was ever ready to pledge his life and fortune that his fellow men might have this blessing. A leader in the fight that finally rescued the state from the disgrace of "carpetbag" rule, he sat in the Legislature that began the new order.

On his mother's side Mr. Wannamaker is a descendant of the well known South Carolina families, Bellinger and Salley. His maternal grandfather was that famous and beloved Lucius Bellinger, affectionately called all over South Carolina "The Old War Horse," one of those now extinct unique and picturesque servants of God who drove and rode hundreds

of miles weekly in order that unshepherded communities might hear the Gospel preached. Well-to-do himself, he became a local Methodist preacher and preached the Gospel without pay until the end of his life. Few men have had so nearly a perfect mother as did Mr. Wannamaker. Remarkably gifted by nature, brought up in a cultured home of noble traditions, and educated according to the best ideals of her day, she lived a long and useful life of loving service, developed in her mature years a saintly character, and was regarded by all who knew her as a model mother. With unflinching courage and confidence she remained behind on the plantation with her little children alone with the negroes when her young husband went forth in anticipation of the call of his state. Beloved by all the slaves, for whom she tenderly cared, she ruled them by the magic of gentleness and kindness. They worshiped her then, and until her death they and their descendants looked upon her as their patron saint. Many of the grandchildren of these faithful slaves and one or two of the few remaining old colored people who had known her as their mistress were mourners at her funeral. Mr. Wannamaker has never forgotten the devotion and loyalty of these negroes to his mother and he has in his heart a warm place for the colored man, whom he befriends and encourages at all times. He has made it possible for many a good negro to begin a career of usefulness and success. The descendants of his father's slaves regard him as their friend, adviser, and—financial helper.

Mr. Wannamaker was born in those dark and troublous days when sadness and sorrow and poverty without hope enshrouded the land. A deep seriousness was therefore his from birth, which now, refined into great moral earnestness, is a striking characteristic of the man. But he readily assumes the rôle of fun-maker, and no man enjoys innocent fun more than he. But the influences that came into his life at this time from what he saw and felt and endured were abiding and remain a determining force in his later life, his character, and his ambitions. For in spite of the poverty and privation and sadly changed conditions in the home, he found in his father and mother no bitterness, no despair of defeat. Here was too much work to be done and too great a chance to labor for the common good. In Mr. Wannamaker's noblest ideals, his passionate sympathy with the suffering and oppressed, his constant insistence that every one must have a chance, those who know him best believe they see the flowering of those early, seemingly unhappy surroundings.

Soon after the war, the boy's father, who had been reared in comfortable wealth, educated at the best southern universities, and after marriage had come into possession of his handsome estate from which he could live in comfortable ease, found himself suddenly, through no fault of his, forced to earn a living for his growing family in the sweat of his brow. Without complaint he gave up his property to settle his debt of honor and became a school teacher in a nearby county. But his own people needed him, and he returned to aid them—mainstay and leader in their distressed state. He toiled by day as a carpenter, served as magistrate (trial justice) when that office, properly manned, became a



Johnston Kinsman

tower of refuge for the oppressed whites of the state, and worked constantly for the great cause of regaining for his people the control of their government. At nights he read law by the light of stump lightwood gathered from fields in icy weather by his little son John Skottowe and his daughter Mary. What wonder that the boy manifested towards his parents all during their lives the greatest love and reverence and that he still cherishes for their memory an abiding devotion. He felt proud to serve his heroic father, whose life to him was an inspiration, and whose example of unselfish service is still to him a model. He saw him a returned soldier suffering for others, denying himself without complaint, and at nights pondering books. And the gentle mother was ever his cheerful co-worker.

Meanwhile the boy became the confidant of his devoted mother and listened eagerly to her story of the deeds of southern heroes and of the sufferings of his people. She read to him the Bible and other good books; and through her he early dedicated himself to a life of unselfish service in the causes of his fellow man. His father was working in order that political oppression and injustice might cease; he, too, would work for something fine. He only dimly knew what liberty and justice were, but he vowed he would learn. And he did not wait for great chances. To this day his younger brothers recall how in those lean years, while the father was struggling to his later supremacy in the law, and when Santa Claus did not have much for them, this older brother managed from sales of vegetables from his garden, or of pigs he had raised, to save up money enough to play a generous Santa Claus. But he never let them know that the real Santa Claus had not done it all. This generosity, self-concealing and unostentatious always, has been a characteristic of Mr. Wannamaker all his days. Whether it be to brother and sister, to son and daughter, niece and nephew, friend and relative, acquaintance in business trouble, he is lavish in his generosity, and neither expects nor wants return. He gets his great joy in giving every day of the year, and most of all does he find happiness in giving his very life for others.

And so this son of honorable parents, who lived in the fear of God and brought up their children to believe that work is ennobling and character the most precious possession of man, that only such qualities as cowardice and selfishness are base and contemptible, reached his youth conscious and proud of his moral inheritance. He cherished his ambitions and his hopes; he had his visions and his dreams. He had not been a wide reader, but he had read history and biography and he admired those men who during their lives had unselfishly served their fellows and who had actually accomplished something, and these he made his heroes to be followed. His home environment of the early years had matured him before his time; he still had clear memories of those specter days of Reconstruction. He had learned to work earnestly and with all his power, and with the future ever in view. Characteristic of him throughout his life is this habit of putting his whole soul into whatever he undertakes. He refuses to admit defeat so long as there remains a glimmer of a chance to snatch suc-

cess out of its very teeth. Friends remember, for example, his great baseball pitching and his leadership as the captain of the team that followed him in confidence. Characteristic is the fact that he took up the burden of pitching at a crisis in a big game when the regular pitcher was "going bad." But Mr. Wannamaker was the "first" pitcher thereafter. The same spirit of defiance of obstacles and difficulties is manifested in his refusal to be overcome by sickness and suffering. Friends recall that they have seen him make his porters bear him in a chair to his railroad office while he choked down groans from the killing pain of inflammatory rheumatism in order that he might do his soul-grinding duties in the service of the public and in the fulfillment of his obligations to his employers. Duty he has always believed to be sacred, and he has always acted on this principle.

At fifteen years of age the youth faced a crisis. Few men would have enjoyed more than he the chances of a college education, and few would have used the opportunity more faithfully. For Mr. Wannamaker comes of intellectual stock, possesses himself great mentality and a genuine love of learning. And he had his ambitions. But the boy made at fifteen the great renunciation, and made it in his characteristic way—out of consideration for others. He had two younger brothers, four and six years, respectively, behind him. The father was growing gray; the soul-racking years that he had passed through in war and Reconstruction were telling on him. One cannot always keep up one's youthful cheer. The great cause had been won, but the section was still poor, and prospects were not bright. Cotton, the only source of prosperity, was selling for almost nothing, and the country seemed doomed to long-continued depression. Slavery was gone, but its dire effects in many forms remained to curse and discourage the people. Public schools were wretched. And so Mr. Wannamaker quietly made up his mind; he would go to work, and perhaps some day he might after all attend college, or, better still, help his younger brothers to do so.

And out into the world he went. And what has he done? To those who know the inner life of this man and the things he has accomplished his life story is an inspiration. From his unfinished grammar school course he passed into a railroad office and learned telegraphy and agency work. His first position was an unimportant one, but he looked upon it as merely the first rung of a ladder he meant to climb. At this time in his loneliness he formed the habit of reading much at nights, which he has kept up all his busy life. Reading at night became finally his sole recreation. To it he attributes his remarkable reserve power. Though his body may be worn out, his mind remains alert.

Forced after a few years, through the untimely death of his father, to become head of the family before reaching manhood, he willingly took up the burden, was promoted to the responsible, but laborious, position of railway agent at St. Matthews, his home town, and did his work so well that he established the reputation of being the most efficient and popular agent this busy town has ever had. And no fatherless children ever had a kinder, more sympathetic protector or a more willing provider

for their futures than did his younger brothers and sister.

Fortunately for Mr. Wannamaker, heads of railroads in those days were dull-eyed, and they saw in him nothing more than a capable, hard-working servant. His intelligent fellow townsmen, however, realized the power, the energy, and, above all, the character of their fellow citizen; and when they suddenly offered him the cashiership of their little decrepit bank, that had been a victim of misfortune, he had insight enough to see his chance and take it. This was the turning point in his life. He left the railroad service for all time; but to this day he retains a keen interest in the men who are doing the work that he did for so many years. His sympathy for toilers everywhere is genuine and great, for it springs from both his nature and his experience.

The bank responded to his master touch as does the parched blade of grass to rain, and in a short time, in spite of its serious handicap, it developed into a thriving institution. Long ago Mr. Wannamaker was made president of the bank, and he has made it serve the needs of his people in a unique way, tide them through dark and perilous days, and it stands today, vastly increased in capital and resources, a financial stronghold and a monument to his ability and integrity. As a banker, Mr. Wannamaker is progressive, but sane and safe, and has won a state and national reputation. He has just closed a successful term as president of the South Carolina State Bankers' Association; he numbers among his friends and admirers bankers all over the country and has often been called into consultation by fellow bankers and government officials in matters of grave importance.

But Mr. Wannamaker was too public-spirited to confine his interests to mere business. The affairs of the little town needed attention. Moral and health conditions were not the best. Water was bad, lighting was poor, sanitation was neglected. He headed a reform ticket and was elected mayor. With courage and energy he long administered the affairs of the town with the same conscientious fidelity and business sagacity and broadmindedness that he displayed in his bank. Municipal lighting and water plants, drained swamps, improved streets, hundreds of shade trees were some of the benefits to the town of his administration. There was better health and a far better moral atmosphere, for his ideal was to make the place a clean, healthy, and happy home for good people.

Akin to this conspicuous public service is Mr. Wannamaker's part in securing and later setting up Calhoun County, of which St. Matthews is the seat. An ardent believer in small counties and in the principle of local self-government, he took up and organized the fight to gain this county after it had repeatedly failed. It was in this bitterly fought struggle that there was clearly revealed both to him and to others his remarkable ability to lead a cause, to overcome all obstacles, and to hold out to the bitter end for what he believes right. If he is ever defeated, it will be through wearing himself out whipping the forces that oppose him. True to his campaign promises, as chairman of the first board of county commissioners he helped to start the

county off with a good court house and jail built and furnished by the Town of St. Matthews without cost to the county. He soon came into great demand as a speaker in other new-county fights.

While engaged in such public work he came to see the great possibilities of his section and determined to take advantage of his opportunities. He now found and accepted the opportunity to become a great merchant. With Mr. T. A. Amaker, an able business man and a gentleman of established character, he acquired ownership of the merchant firm of Banks & Wimberly, that had to change hands through the death of its active head. The firm is now known as the Banks and Wimberly Company. With characteristic energy and far-sightedness, Mr. Wannamaker threw himself into his new venture, with the result that this firm has become one of the largest retail houses in the state; its business has been enormous. Before the World war, for instance, it imported potash annually on a contract with a great German firm and became one of the greatest distributors of fertilizer in the South. In his mercantile business Mr. Wannamaker's established reputation for integrity and the good-will of his fellow men, won and held by unselfishness and kindness, have naturally stood him in good stead.

After he had established well this firm, Mr. Wannamaker realized that there was a great opportunity for farming on a big scale in a thoroughly business-like way. He had always held the vocation of farming in affectionate esteem. He loves the fields, the woods, the birds and flowers. He delights to smell the upturned soil, to behold the seed given to the earth and watch for the little plant to come peeping up from the darkness into light. In pious devotion to the memory of his parents, he managed long ago, through sacrifice, to get possession of one of their old home places, which they had been forced to part with through misfortune, and he has devoted much time and money to bring it back into its old-time beauty. And so the transition to farming was easy. Business man that he was, he organized a corporation, acquired land, and managed the farm as a business undertaking. Succeeding in this venture, he passed over to farming on his personal account. Today he is one of the largest planters of cotton in his state. Only careful organization and business efficiency make it possible for him to manage his many large farms. He has developed fine seed, has experimented with fertilizers on various kinds of soil, and has kept abreast of the best thought and most progressive ideas on farming.

While carrying on all this work, Mr. Wannamaker has never slackened in energy nor lost hold of the details of his many undertakings through overwork. In spite of severe illness at times, which he overcomes more by will power than medical treatment, he has been able to look personally after all of his business and has found time in addition for various sorts of benevolent and public welfare work. He is a great Sunday school worker, a beloved Sunday school teacher; he enters sympathetically and boyishly into the games of his pupils when he takes them at his own expense on camping outings and fishing expeditions. He is a faithful attendant at the services of his church, in which he is an elder, is a trustee of a college, has worked zealously and

successfully for wholesale banking reforms, was an untiring worker in recent war causes, in which he made an enviable record as an organizer. His hundreds of negro tenants and laborers know that they may come to him at any time for help when in trouble, and he has never turned his back on white or colored man who worthily sought his help. In his giving he is always generous, but he does not let his right hand know what his left hand gives.

Fortunately for Mr. Wannamaker he married, while still struggling in the early years of his career, Lillian Bruce Salley, a noble woman willing to share his cherished ambitions and peculiarly fitted to aid him greatly to realize them. To her constant and willing co-operation he attributes much of what he has been able to do, and to her faithful, wise guarding of his often over-taxed physical powers he certainly owes his ability to "carry on"—even his very life. A devoted mother of their four promising children, Francis, Jennie, Ella and Frances, she shares with him the joyous task of rearing them aright, and delights in seeing provided for them the education that will fit them to play well a noble part in this world of work and thought and service. His one son, Francis Marion, who was one of the youngest commissioned officers in the American army, has recently returned to join his father in business after being graduated from one of the best known southern colleges of liberal arts and a great northern college of business.

Thus, at the close of hostilities, Mr. Wannamaker, to all appearances, stood on the eve of great prosperity. Clearly he was so situated as easily to reach life's summit, which he had been climbing laboriously for years with others in his arms; and he was surely entitled, after a peaceful enjoyment of honorably earned triumphs and the love and esteem of all who knew him, to make a restful descent to his stepping-off point. He had worked and labored enough for the public and for others connected with him to earn now the golden fruit at the hands of the dispenser of this world's rewards. A shining future lay clear before him, and the purple flag of success beckoned him on to the goal of great wealth only a little way ahead. Beyond a doubt, he saw clearly his opportunity and felt himself more than able to take full advantage of it; he needed only to reach his hand out in order to get masses of gold. Events have shown that he saw and realized more clearly than thousands of others the chances for business that would follow the war. His predictions as to the cotton situation, which he shouted from the housetop that his fellows might hear and heed, have been confirmed in a startling, indeed almost uncanny, way. When cotton was lowest his confidence in its ultimate rise to forty cents was strongest. He could have made millions; many, relying on his clear comprehension of the situation, have reaped golden harvests, while others openly bemoan their failure to appreciate this man's grasp of the situation.

Furthermore, his own mercantile business, that had thrived on his skill and good business sense weathered the storms of 1914 and later, was ready to leap ahead through the power of his great dynamo of energy and could easily have earned him a handsome fortune on its cotton branch alone. By dint of his leadership and the confidence he enjoyed in the

minds of all people, his firm occupied a strategic position and its success was assured. The same thing may be said of his other personal business enterprises as well as his great farming interests.

Even those who knew Mr. Wannamaker best at that time expected to see him relieve himself of the many extra duties he had felt himself bound through patriotic and philanthropic motives to assume during the times of great stress and to plunge with the enthusiasm and energy of his earlier days into the great struggle of commerce and business which he enjoys, as does every great fighter. But again, as so often in his life, Mr. Wannamaker acted in his characteristically unselfish way. To the surprise of those who underestimated the great golden vein in his character, he has seemed to show an utter contempt for personal aggrandizement and his personal welfare; he stepped aside from the course of the full current of prosperity that was about to lift him on its crest. Instead, with utter abandonment of personal interests, he suddenly threw himself with all the power of his remarkable personality into the patriotic effort to bring to this section the great blessings of economic prosperity and liberty, and to effect the removal of longstanding and shameful conditions. For his is not a nature that could possibly find contentment in personal wealth and luxury, even honorably attained, in the mere admiration of his fellows through the recognition of his business ability and far-sightedness. He sees ever in the South the barefoot child, the bent old man, the sad-faced woman toiling in the cotton fields. He feels with poorly clad and poorly housed white and black people the chilling blasts of winter, against which they have no protection, and he shares with them the stinging sense of injustice and deprivation in the lack of joys and deserved comforts. He is tortured through a sense of shame over the poor schools of our rural communities, and his great heart grieves over the death of little children who are born to wither away in unsanitary homes or to die from drinking poison water. Against this background he sees a glorious vision, that of the rebuilt rural South, where people shall have joy and comfort, and where in happiness they shall work and add to the happiness and comfort of mankind.

For Mr. Wannamaker is in a very real sense a philosopher. True, he has devoted much of his spare time to reading and study and has acquired a wide knowledge of technical business, economics, and history. But his impelling impulses have always come to him from his reflections on his own clear observations of life and human nature. He has become, then, a thinking philanthropist, a practical idealist, and he has long been, above all, a Christian in a very real sense. Unlike a Pilate who cherishes only an intellectual interest in truth and can ask of the Master what it is without waiting for an answer, Mr. Wannamaker believes in Christian truth made real as the Master has showed it to be in the parable of the Good Samaritan. In this living of the truth Mr. Wannamaker has always found his greatest source of contentment.

It was, then, this noble ambition and this great vision, with a sustaining belief that it can be realized, which prompted Mr. Wannamaker to assume the leadership in his state of the so-called cotton move-

ment. And as he worked in this effort he kept seeing greater and greater possibilities in case it could be made successful. When others faltered or grew cold he kindled in them anew a blaze of enthusiasm from his own ever-burning fire, for with him the movement assumed the nature of a great cause, and he became inspired with, and has been sustained by, a sacred zeal in its defense and promotion. It is not merely a price for cotton that he thinks of; it is people and people's happiness or wretchedness that fill his thoughts.

His phenomenal success in his own state and his influence that radiated to all sections of the cotton-growing South made possible the movement to establish the American Cotton Association, and his election to the head of the association was natural. No cause has ever had a more devoted, unselfish, untiring leader, and few have had a wiser or a more successful one, if obstacles to be overcome are taken into consideration. In his work as president of the association, as protagonist of its aims and objects, and as interpreter of its nature, Mr. Wannamaker has not only renounced sure opportunities for great wealth, but he has actually spent without reckoning large sums of money earned by him through laborious years of toil, and far more than he ought to expend or can afford to spend. At great financial sacrifice through neglect of his personal business that needed his attention at a critical moment, he has devoted almost all his time and attention to the work of the association since its organization without pay, has traveled thousands of miles in its interest at his own expense, and has actually personally furnished to a great extent the large sums needed to finance the central organization. Good, able men, to be sure, are working with him in beautiful harmony of purpose and common devotion to the cause, but the sinews of war for headquarters have so far come largely out of his pockets, and they are feeling the drain; for Mr. Wannamaker is not a wealthy man. Only those intimately acquainted with the work know the enormous amount to be done daily in order to carry out the plans of the association and the resulting heavy expenses. Surely others will come to his aid as soon as they understand. Furthermore, he has in this work of love worn out his physical powers, and he often continues to go when his physician urges him to spare his overworked body. Without the least thought of using his influence for any sort of personal gain, either financial or political, he refuses to allow his friends to give him positions of honor, or to listen to their urgings to accept office of any kind. And just as he personally stays clear of politics, so he vows the robes of this association shall never be stained or its heart diseased by the blighting bane of politics.

What wonder that Mr. Wannamaker has stirred the South as have few business men, has quickly achieved a national reputation as leader of what was looked upon as a forlorn hope. Under him this movement has developed into an association of great power, and Mr. Wannamaker has the good fortune to see already dawning the fulfillment of his great vision. In spite of his personal sacrifices, in spite of all the hardships which he has endured in behalf of the "cause," in his well-founded confidence in

ultimate success of the movement for which he is laboring so unselfishly Mr. Wannamaker finds great happiness. For he loves the South with a passionate devotion. He always identifies it with those whom he loves and sees suffering as the results of the unfortunate Civil war. But this southernism in Mr. Wannamaker is in reality not sectionalism. He does not set South over against North or East. He is every inch a good American. By contributing his part towards removing unjust economic conditions that have long enslaved the South and thus bringing to this part of our great country the prosperity that it has every right to enjoy, he knows that he will have done a great duty and brought a great blessing, not only to the South, but to the whole country.

The American Cotton Association is truly to be congratulated that it has at its head such a leader—a striking and original personality, one whose integrity is beyond all possible doubt, whose ability has been proved in his own personal success as a thinking business man, whose devotion to its interests is absolutely unselfish and without thought of future personal profit, and whose confidence in its success, with the great blessings to result from the success, is so deep and unshakable as to inspire all who know him and work with him. Mr. Wannamaker sees his visions and dreams his dreams; but his long career as a practical, common-sense worker in the world assures all who know him that he is far from being a visionary or a dreamer. He is, in the words of a great governor of a great state, "the livest wire of them all"; and the elemental forces that give life to the wire are faith, hope and love.

DAVID DUNCAN WANNAMAKER, a son of J. E. Wannamaker, has exemplified many of the best traditions of the Wannamaker family, whose influence has been historic in the development of South Carolina's agricultural resources.

Mr. Wannamaker was born in St. Matthews November 8, 1881, and was liberally educated. He attended common schools, graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1901, and followed that with a course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. For one year he was in the advertising business, and had some varied business experience before returning to his native state and settling down to his real vocation. For two years he lived at Paris, Texas, spent two years in Norfolk, Virginia, and one year in San Francisco. For over ten years his time and energies have been devoted to extensive operations as a farmer at St. Matthews, where he owns, leases and operates about nine hundred acres. He is a diversified farmer, growing cotton, corn, livestock and general food products.

Mr. Wannamaker is a director in the Calhoun Agricultural and Investment Company, of St. Matthews, which is planting 1,000 acres. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church, and has found no time for politics so far. June 8, 1907, he married Lucile Craig, daughter of T. D. Craig, a retired resident of Paris, Texas. They have three children, John Dorrance, Robert Duncan and Richard Craig Wannamaker.



Frank E Taylor

FRANK E. TAYLOR. While his life was spent at Charleston, the late Frank E. Taylor was one of the eminent South Carolinians of his generation, his extensive business enterprises, his constructive citizenship and his personal character making him widely known outside his home community.

He was born at Charleston, March 22, 1846. His parents were James H. Taylor and Elizabeth Tyler Taylor, and was in direct descent from the Pilgrims of New England, to which stock both his parents belonged. His father, James H. Taylor, who was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, in 1811, moved to South Carolina in 1830 and settled in Charleston, where he entered the cotton business. Being a versatile man, an extensive reader in the sciences and political economy, a collector of rare books and coins, and possessed of keen business ability, James H. Taylor rapidly rose to be one of the foremost citizens of the state. The ancestors of Frank E. Taylor on both sides were among the founders of the republic. The first governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Governor Wyllys and Governor Haynes, and the noted Col. Nathaniel Terry were his forebears. Hon. Ezra Stiles, an early president of Yale College, had married into the Taylor family, and a great-grandfather of Mr. Taylor had been connected with the founding of Amherst College. Thus in the educational as well as the political life of the nation his ancestors had taken a very prominent part.

Frank E. Taylor was educated at the high school of Charleston and at the Hillsboro Military Academy at Hillsboro, North Carolina. It was while he was a student at this latter school that he left with a small company of young men to join the Confederate army in August, 1863. He entered the army, joining Company A of the Hampton Legion under the command of Capt. E. A. Thomas. He was detailed to do scout duty on the peninsula of Virginia, and performed this duty with such efficiency and fidelity that he won the approval of his commander. He was in fourteen engagements, including Knoxville, Petersburg, Richmond and Appomattox, besides numerous skirmishes in Tennessee and Virginia. He did not surrender at Appomattox, but on April 9, 1865, escaped through the lines of General Grant's army with a number of others under the command of Gen. Mart W. Gary for the purpose of following President Jefferson Davis. The news of President Davis' capture forced him to abandon his original plan. These facts are testified to in a letter written by Captain Thomas to General Gary. Mr. Taylor took his parole at Augusta, Georgia, on May 18, 1865.

After the war Mr. Taylor returned to Charleston and became connected with the firm of George W. Williams and Company, cotton factors and wholesale merchants of that city, in which firm his father was a partner. Later Mr. Taylor was a member of the firm of Robertson, Taylor & Company, then of Robertson, Taylor & Williams, then of Robertson & Taylor. During this time the Ashepoo Fertilizer Company had been organized under the direction of the firm, and when Robertson & Taylor discontinued business Mr. Taylor was made vice president and general manager of the Ashepoo Fertilizer Company. For over thirty years he was connected with the mining of phosphate rock and the manufacture of fertilizer and was regarded as one of the most ef-

ficient and competent men in this business, whose opinion as an expert was constantly sought. During a large part of his life he was also engaged in the cotton business, both as a cotton factor and a manufacturer. For a number of years he was president of the Charleston Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Taylor inherited from his father not only business ability, but likewise possessed a keen analytical mind and fine literary taste and an abiding interest in civic and religious matters. He was a man of strong personality with very decided views about right and justice and with no notion of compromise. He was direct and clear in his statements, having a rare sense of humor, and was at all times an informing and delightful conversationalist. His religious convictions were strong and by faith and education he was a Presbyterian. He never advertised his charities, being content to do his alms in secret, giving liberally and widely to many philanthropic and religious causes. In many respects, like his father, he was far ahead of his time, being of that broad and liberal type of mind with large visions for his people and striving to accomplish great things by virtue of an indomitable will and effective personality. He belonged to that rare class of men who have contributed intelligence, courage, optimism, vision and untiring energy to the state and to the nation.

Mr. Taylor was a trustee of the William Enston Home for the Aged; a director in the Carolina Art Association, which his father had been instrumental in founding; president of the Howard Association, of which his father had been president; first vice president of the Washington Light Infantry Survivors Association; ex-captain of the Sumter Guards; member of the Huguenot Society; member of the New England Society, of which his father, James H. Taylor, had been secretary and treasurer, and of which society his maternal grandfather, Joseph Tyler, was one of the original members; member of the South Carolina Society; member of the Charleston Country Club; in point of membership one of the oldest members of the Charleston Yacht Club; member of the Sons of the Revolution; director of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company; and director in the Carolina Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Port Society of Charleston, which society was organized to do work among the sailors. He was a real friend to the negro, by many of whom he was held in high esteem.

In 1868 he married Clara Scott Wilson, a daughter of Janet Witherspoon Wilson, of Williamsburg, South Carolina. Janet Witherspoon was a descendant of the Witherspoons of Scotland, whose names have been closely connected with the history of our country. One of her ancestors, the Rev. John Witherspoon, was president of Princeton College, New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The statue of this great patriot and minister of the gospel has in recent years been erected in the National capital.

Of this union there are nine living children. The daughters are Harriette Taylor Armstrong, widow of Rev. D. G. Armstrong, of Virginia; a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Brazil; the Misses Alice R. Taylor, Jeanette Witherspoon Taylor, Ruth Wyllys Taylor, Clara Wilson Taylor, and Mabel Harlakenden Taylor Hyde, wife of Tristram T.

Hyde, Jr. The sons are: Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., which church President Woodrow Wilson attends, and formerly chaplain general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Dr. John E. Taylor, of Little Rock, Arkansas; and Herbert Tyler Taylor, of Charleston, South Carolina.

On May 18, 1913, while apparently in good health and in fine spirits, Frank E. Taylor died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston.

JAMES W. DILLON. In an age of intense individualism the late James W. Dillon exhibited to rare perfection a breadth of achievement and public spirit that comprehended among its beneficiaries an entire community. His apparently inexhaustible fund of energy and initiative was always guided and dominated by a sense of responsibility to mankind, imposed not by law or circumstances, but derived wholly from an inner conscience that is the supreme crown of man's wisdom. Business was to him not a means of acquiring wealth but an instrument of service, and he dignified the idea of service in business long before that word became perverted by constant use. A long life enabled him to realize an almost perfect fruition of his best hopes and plans. From humble beginnings he became a great merchant, through his business connections encouraged agriculture, promoted and secured the building of railways and improved transportation facilities, was a benefactor in every phase of progress and increasing welfare in his district, and when after many years of struggle on his part a new city and county were created the honor involved in his name being given to both the city and county was an appropriate tribute not only to the efforts extended by him in their behalf, but as a lasting memorial to one of the truly great men of his generation in South Carolina.

His ancestry undoubtedly gave him assets that his character and will converted into distinct advantages. He descended from one of the ancient families of Great Britain and Ireland, where the Dillons for generation after generation were distinguished by their achievements in war and in peace. They possessed many titles and landed estates and for two centuries the Earl of Roscommon in Ireland was a Dillon.

The founder of the family in America was Joshua Dillon, who was born in 1720 near Liverpool, England. After the death of his mother he was placed in the home of an uncle, a London ship owner, and spent ten years of seafaring life. He first came to America, it is said, about 1737. He made one or more trips back to England, being there in 1775, but soon afterward sailed for America, and he and his brother William were staunch patriots throughout the war for independence. After that war he settled in South Carolina in the upper part of Marion County, near the site of the Town of Little Rock. He died suddenly at the home of his son Henry in Marion District, August 1, 1824, when nearly one hundred and four years of age. Like his family for a generation or so preceding he was a staunch Quaker, but evidently reconciled his part in the Revolution with his profession of faith. Joshua Dillon was three times married, and two of the sons of his first wife were

also soldiers in the Revolution. Many descendants of Joshua Dillon have become widely dispersed over the South and Central West. His third wife was Mary Blackwell, and one of their sons, William, was the father of James W. Dillon. William Dillon was a farmer in the old Marion District and married Lucretia Cottingham.

The late James W. Dillon was born November 25, 1826, and was very young when his father died. He had to be satisfied with an education that embraced only the fundamentals and his early training was largely work in the fields. In 1853, at the age of twenty-seven, he started a modest store at Little Rock. From the first he exemplified those principles of bedrock honesty and justice that were characteristic of his entire life and are fundamental in merchandising, and soon had the confidence of both the small farmers and the rich planters tributary to Little Rock. At that time the nearest railroad was nearly twenty-five miles away, and all his goods had to be hauled by wagons over rough roads. As a merchant he had to accept the prevailing practices of long time credit, establishing his own credit with wholesale markets and extending it to his patrons. During the period of the Civil war many of the accounts on his books became worthless, but when the war was over and at the very earliest opportunity he settled all his bills, dollar for dollar, with northern wholesale merchants. This act was in perfect accord with and what might have been expected of his personal integrity, but should be mentioned because it contributed to the general renewal of confidence and trade relations between the North and the South. After the war Mr. Dillon handled the greater part of the cotton grown in upper Marion County. Soon he opened a private banking institution, and his business affairs grew apace and yet there was scarcely a detail which he did not personally supervise. Altogether it was a period of struggling rehabilitation from the devastation of the war times, and this generous merchant again and again proved his faith in the country and in its people by extending credit and encouragement to the planters and farmers, so that many a man in that section of the state owed his start and success in life to the patient consideration and sound advice of Mr. Dillon.

In 1882 he took into partnership his son Thomas A. Dillon, and after that for many years the firm of James W. Dillon & Son continued the merchandising, banking and other extensive interests founded by the senior partner. The Town of Dillon was established for the most part on land owned by the firm of J. W. Dillon & Son, who donated to the Florence Railroad Company a half interest in fifty-four acres. The Florence Railway had been partially completed in 1888, and it was in the following year that a branch of the main store at Little Rock was established on the site of the new town. By 1891 this branch store had so grown that the firm abandoned the old site at Little Rock. After that James W. Dillon concentrated his time and energies upon the welfare and prosperity of the town and sought to further its every interest, whether in schools, churches or civic development. In 1903 his extensive business affairs were incorporated as the J. W. Dillon & Son Company, in which



yours truly
JW Dillon

he held the post of president the rest of his life, though the active duties more and more devolved upon his son, Thomas A. Dillon.

In the eighty-seventh year of his life, James W. Dillon passed away July 29, 1913. He had passed the age of three score and ten, busied with a multiplicity of commercial and other interests. But the object on which he concentrated his enthusiasm and effort during his later years was the establishment of a new county out of old Marion. The movement for a new county had begun in 1895, but it required fifteen years of agitation, several elections, and all the influence that could be brought to bear upon the Legislature before the bill providing for the creation of Dillon county was signed by the governor February 5, 1910. In the ceremonies and celebration attending the signing of the bill and the creation of the new county James W. Dillon was the central figure, and justly applauded as "father of Dillon County." For years he had worked to that end, and in providing for the new county an appropriate seat of government, J. W. Dillon & Son not only donated a half square of land but \$25,000 in cash as a birthday gift to the county. Three years before the death of James W. Dillon the court house had been completed at a cost of \$100,000, one of the handsomest county buildings in the state.

It was most appropriate that after his death his remains were laid in state in the white marble corridor of the court house. Many of his old friends and fellow citizens will appreciate to read here and recall some of the language of the address delivered by his pastor, Dr. R. M. Stackhouse, summarizing his career and its achievements.

"He began life a poor boy, was early thrown on his own resources, and yet by industry, honesty, square-dealing and indomitable pluck and perseverance he accumulated wealth, carved a name for himself, and rose in public esteem and usefulness until he was universally and affectionately known as the father of his town and county. While he made money, he never used it selfishly. The reverses of the Civil war fell on him in common with all his countrymen, and in the destitution succeeding that dreadful struggle it became necessary to conduct the business of the country largely on a credit system. In this emergency Mr. Dillon helped many a man to get on his feet and had it not been for his generosity in extending credit to many families, where there was scarcely a possibility of ever paying him, there would have been little food on many tables in this section and many would have felt the pinch of cold. In addition to his liberality in supporting schools and churches and other agencies that worked for the common good, it is no exaggeration to say that two or three fortunes, as we counted fortunes in those days, were in his long business career entrusted to the dependent people of this section and never returned to him. He demonstrated again and again that his object in carrying on business was not merely to amass wealth for himself, but to benefit his fellow men, and without doubt he goes to his grave with the blessing of more poor people resting on him than any other man we have known.

"For many, many years his whole heart had been listed in his country's development. He began his

mercantile career in 1853, sixty years ago. At that time much of this country was virgin forest, and what open land there was yielded labor but a scant return. He it was that furnished food and clothes for the labor that cleared the new grounds, dug the ditches and opened our roads. He it was that introduced the fertilizers and pioneered the improved agricultural implements that have brought our lands to rate among the best in the state. His influence with railroad officials it largely was that located the A. C. L. Railroad in this section, his generosity in giving half interest in more than fifty-four acres of land it was that located this town where it is, his public spirit and money were prime factors in winning the long struggle for the new county. His liberality it largely was that brought the First Methodist Church here into existence, and his willingness for his large holdings here to be taxed contributed to our successive school buildings and all our public utilities. It was his unbounded faith in Dillon's future that had much to do with projecting everything here on large lines and with the creation of what has come to be known as the Dillon spirit.

"His love for this town and county was as his love for his own children—tender, warm, provident and unselfish, and was a holy passion that made his life to glow like the bush that burned, yet was not consumed. All sections of the county revered and loved him as a father and his death comes as a personal bereavement to all our homes. When this town was named and later when the county was to be named and the question was submitted to popular vote there was but one thought as to what it should be called.

"Mr. Dillon will never be thought of as an old man. Retaining his keen business insight and all his mental faculties in full vigor to the last, and maintaining interest in current issues, he will always be remembered as he was in his prime. After a career of sixty years in business without a stain on his escutcheon, the friend of all men, the benefactor of the poor, the unselfish patriot, the pure-minded, courteous gentleman, full of years and honors, he sinks to rest by all his country's wishes blest."

James W. Dillon was three times married. His first wife, Harriet Jones, daughter of Allan and Mary Jones, was born February 14, 1834, in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and died February 1, 1895. She was the mother of four children, the only daughter dying in infancy and also one son, while the two sons to grow up were William Sheppard and Thomas Allan. His second wife was Sallie McLaurin, who was born May 17, 1845, and died July 10, 1885, daughter of Daniel and Mary McLaurin. The two children of this marriage were Daniel McLaurin and Harriet. For his third wife he married Sallie L. Townsend, who was born February 14, 1836, and died February 4, 1904. She was a daughter of Jacob R. and Sophronia Townsend. William S. Dillon, his oldest son, was born February 18, 1854, and died June 19, 1905. He was liberally educated and studied dentistry. He was twice married, his only child being James Dillon. Daniel McLaurin Dillon, the son of James W. Dillon by his second wife, was born September 3, 1866,

and has spent his active life as a farmer. Harriet Dillon, the only daughter to survive infancy, was born April 15, 1809, finished her education at Columbia College, and in 1889 became the wife of Frank E. David, who died July 21, 1901. Her children were: James W., who died in 1891; Frank Bettea, Jeddie Bristow, William J. and Thomas Dillon David.

Thomas Allan Dillon, who has been described as the counterpart of his father in his keen sense of finance, his genial kindly spirit and his unselfish devotion to the public good, was born August 8, 1861, and acquired a thorough business education in private schools and in Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. As noted above, he became a partner with his father at the age of twenty-one and for practically forty years has borne a great and responsible burden in the business and civic life of the City of Dillon. He is president of the Peoples Bank of Dillon, has served as president of the Dillon Wholesale Grocery, the Dillon Land and Improvement Company, an official in the Dillon Oil Mill, Dillon Cotton Mills, and has been mayor and otherwise closely associated with the civic affairs of the community.

Berte Dean Carter. A lawyer who has rapidly made his mark in the profession at Bamberg during the last ten years, Mr. Carter is yet a young man, but knows life from the standpoint of a varied experience that has brought out all of his qualities of self-reliance and has thoroughly tested his resolution to achieve something worthy of his name.

Berte Dean Carter was born near the little Town of Lodge in Colleton County, South Carolina, April 20, 1881, being the fifth son of Miles McMillan and Janie I. Carter (whose life is told elsewhere in this publication), both of whom died when Mr. Carter was quite a small boy. After the death of his father and mother he continued to reside and work on the farm, living with relatives of the family, and at the age of fifteen he had full charge of a five-horse farm. It was a man's job, but he measured up to all the responsibilities of industrious manhood for five years. During this time he had received only such intermittent instruction as the common schools of his county afforded, and, being devoted to farm life, he reached the age of twenty years before he was able to realize his ambition for a college education.

In September, 1901, he entered the preparatory department of Clemson college, but by the close of the session he had exhausted his funds. He then began teaching, and for more than a year taught in the common schools of South Carolina and Georgia. He returned to Clemson College in the Fall of 1903 and during the four years that followed he studied and worked, paying his own expenses, until he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science with the class of 1907. After his graduation he held a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for about one year, resigning in the Summer of 1908. While well equipped by practice and training for agricultural work, he had an ambition to be a lawyer and in September, 1908, he entered the law school of the University of South Carolina, receiving his LL.B. degree from that institution with the class of 1910. Although handicapped in his work by lack of funds

and lack of preparation for college work when he entered, he was nevertheless prominent in his studies and distinguished in college circles. He took a very active part in athletics and the literary societies. He won his college emblem in foot-ball at Clemson and at the University, playing a line position on the strongest elevens in the history of these institutions. At Clemson he was a member of the literary staff of the college monthly publication, was literary critic, vice president and president of his society, won the debater's medal and the trustee medal in the annual inter-society contest. At the university he was literary critic, vice president and junior speaker of his society, won the contest representing the university in the Southern Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, and was honor committeeman of his class.

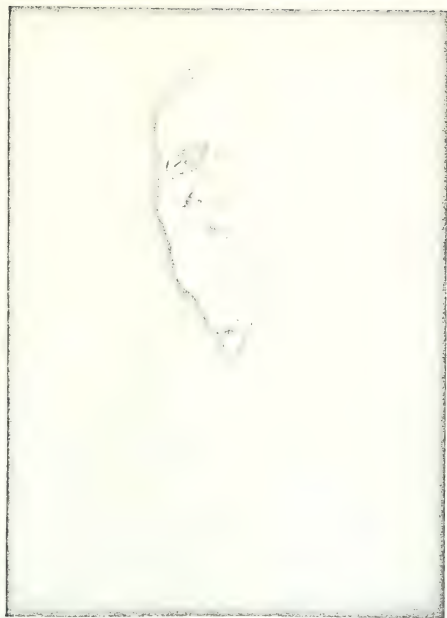
Immediately after the completion of his law course Mr. Carter entered upon the practice of his profession at Bamberg, forming a copartnership with his brother, J. F. Carter, under the firm name of Carter & Carter, which firm is now Carter, Carter & Kearse, Mr. J. C. Kearse having been associated during the past year. This firm now handles an extensive general law practice, covering the lower portion of this state; and in the decade just past Mr. Carter has established his name and reputation among the most successful members of the bar. Nor are his activities confined to his law practice alone, but he is interested in a number of business enterprises, and owns and operates a fine four-horse farm near Bamberg.

After getting his professional career well under way, Mr. Carter began to take an active part in politics. He has served two terms as a representative from his county in the State Legislature, from 1915 to 1918 inclusive. As evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of his county it may be mentioned that in his first campaign, as one of six candidates, he received 1100 votes out of an approximate total of 1300, and was re-elected for a second term by equally as handsome vote. As a member of the House he served on some of the most important committees and was a very active and ardent supporter of the most important progressive measures that came before that body during his term of service. At home he has ever shown himself an ardent and studious advocate of all subjects tending toward the uplift and general welfare of his town, county and state. He has a record of six years' service in the National Guard with the Bamberg organization, serving as sergeant for one year and as first lieutenant for five years. During the World war he was very active in all the campaigns for auxiliary purposes and served as a member of the Legal Advisory Board. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Baptist Church, president of his Sunday School Rebecca Class, and is a consistent church worker.

On November 23, 1915, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Roberts, a native of Bamberg County and daughter of Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Lottie Barber Roberts. Her ancestors were English and were identified with the Revolutionary history of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have two children, Sarah Elizabeth and Berte Dean.



B. D. Carter



Wm. Jacobs

WILLIAM PLUMER JACOBS lived a few months beyond the age of seventy-five, and his entire life was a singular consecration to work and service in behalf of his fellowmen.

He was born at Yorkville, South Carolina, March 15, 1842, son of Ferdinand and Mary Elizabeth (Redbrook) Jacobs. His great-grandfather, Pressley Jacobs, was a native Virginian and was a member of the same Masonic lodge with George Washington. The grandfather, Thomas Jacobs, was also a Virginian. Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs was a minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church, at one time was pastor of the church at Yorkville and was also head of the Yorkville Female College, which he founded more than three quarters of a century ago.

During the boyhood of William Plumer Jacobs his father removed to Charleston and established a school for young ladies at the corner of King and Vanderhorst Street. William Plumer Jacobs was graduated from the Charleston College in 1861, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. He had already made the choice of his life work, and entering the Columbia Theological Seminary at the state capital he graduated in 1864 and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister. (In the same year he was appointed to his first duties as pastor of a group of three country churches in Laurens County. The most promising of the three churches was in the little hamlet of Clinton, whose population was only about 250 souls. He was the only pastor in the town, and was the first pastor of that church.)

At the close of the war and the beginning of reconstruction period Clinton was by no means an attractive home for a man of the cultured tastes possessed by the late Doctor Jacobs. The village was full of bar rooms and gambling houses, and the entire commercial and civic morale of the town was declining under the devastating influence of the reconstruction period. Its single railroad was forced to stop operation for several years. With a great singleness of purpose and courage Doctor Jacobs went about doing his work, and in a few years made the critical choice of his career. He declined a flattering call to a much stronger church, and determined to identify himself permanently with the people of Clinton. This decision suggests that many men in obeying the injunction not to put their light under a bushel have set a very small candle on a high hill, whereas Doctor Jacobs, choosing to let his light shine from a little village, in time made his radiance a lighthouse of Christian influence and power extending well over the state and the South. For nearly half a century he was pastor of the little church, and in that time had the pleasure of seeing it prosper and grow to become one of the largest Presbyterian churches in the state and the mother of many churches.

One of the first objectives of his moral crusade was the bar rooms, and after a severe struggle he got the town voted dry. This operation had to be repeated several times until eventually a petition from the townspeople caused the Legislature to enact a provision declaring the community dry for 100 years. Since that date no whisky has been sold legally in Clinton, and those of an older generation disposed to drunkenness have gradually disappeared, leaving the town a model of sobriety.

While never neglecting an opportunity to influence men's hearts and character, Doctor Jacobs was equally active in constructive measures for the physical well being of his community. He was a leader in securing the reconstruction of the old Laurens railroad and later of the Seaboard Air Line through Clinton. Perhaps the best monument to his enterprise was founding the Thornwell Orphanage, which became the largest Presbyterian orphanage in America. This orphanage is a model of enlightened charity and from the beginning has been operated under the theory of giving a real home as well as a school to orphan children and graduating its children to take useful places in the world as capable Christian men and women.)

Doctor Jacobs is also remembered as the founder of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, long one of the leading denominational institutions of the state. Some years ago, after his official connection with the college had been severed, he was honored with the degree Doctor of Laws by the Presbyterian College. He received the degree Doctor of Divinity from Erskine College.

While his working days were filled with tasks he found time to remain a scholar. To the end of his days. He developed a large private library and was a helpful influence in the establishment of various public libraries, at least three institutions of that nature being credited to his influence.

His career also served to call attention to the comparatively brief history of the science or art of shorthand. While various methods of shorthand writing have been in use for several centuries, the modern system is usually ascribed as the invention of an Englishman named Pittman. Doctor Jacobs was an early student of the Pittman method and became a regular correspondent of Mr. Pittman, who once complimented his American pupil as being the best shorthand writer in this country. In his earlier years Doctor Jacobs was a reporter for a number of publications. His historic work in that line was reporting the Secession Convention when South Carolina left the Union.

For many years he was historian for the Synod of South Carolina, was clerk of Enoree Presbytery, but the work which brought him the love and veneration of a wide circle was what he did in connection with the Thornwell Orphanage. Long before he died this was regarded as a model charity, and hundreds made pilgrimages to Clinton in order to study his methods of training and educating orphan children. While he loved all things human, his love of children was his dominant characteristic. The struggle he made to protect orphan children from the cold and brutal handling of the old style orphan asylum can well be selected as his very greatest achievement. On his tomb is engraved the words: "He loved God and little children," and few men have so well deserved that happy epitaph. A man of rugged convictions as to duty, fearless in carrying out his plans, he naturally made many enemies and in earlier years met with much opposition to his broad views of charity, but at the end of his life he was surrounded only with the deepest love and veneration. He was unusually unselfish, his life being rich in good works, and for himself he gave little thought. He might have accumulated a for-

tune through his remarkable business ability, but in the true spirit of his Master he went through life without accumulating material wealth and left nothing beyond the estate which his wife brought him.

Death came only at the very end of a busy career. It followed an extremely busy week of hard work which completed a book on the Immortality of the Soul, finished up his annual report of the Thornwell Orphanage and accomplished a great deal of other work. The day before his death he preached two very vigorous and intensely interesting sermons.

In his last years he was affected with deafness and the loss of his eyesight, but even with those handicaps he remained steadfast in his duties and responsibilities. While his death was widely mourned, it was especially regretted by hundreds of orphan children whose success in life was due to his kindly care. On another score the people of the Town of Clinton expressed their gratitude to him for the prosperity and improvement which his public spirited efforts and high ideals brought to that community.

Only a few months after his ordination as a minister and his arrival in his first pastorate in Laurens County he married Mary Jane Dillard, of Coldwater, Laurens County. They were married April 20, 1865. Their children consisted of one daughter, Florence Lee, and four sons, James Ferdinand, William States, John Dillard and Thornwell Jacobs.

The motto of his life selected in early manhood and often repeated in his diary, which he kept from the age of sixteen to the day of his death, was "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not." This motto is the key to his remarkably unselfish and wonderfully useful career.

JAMES FERDINAND JACOBS. While Clinton is one of the smaller cities of the South, it is the original home and headquarters of the largest complete advertising establishment, specializing in service to the religious press of the entire country. The founder and active head of this business is James Ferdinand Jacobs, whose entire career has been spent at Clinton. He is a son of the late Dr. William P. Jacobs, whose inspiring life story is told on other pages.

Mr. Jacobs was born October 6, 1868. When he was seven years of age the Thornwell Orphanage, founded by his father, was opened, and he received his primary education in the orphanage schools along with the other children being trained there. He completed his classical education in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, another institution founded by his father. He received his A. B. degree in 1888, and studied theology in the Princeton Theological Seminary and Columbia Theological Seminary, completing his three years' course in the spring of 1891.

In that year he married Miss Mary Elliott Duckett, of Clinton. Their three sons are William Plumer, James Ferdinand and Thomas Dillard Jacobs. On completing his theological studies Mr. Jacobs was elected as professor of Biblical Literature and Philosophy in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, and also financial agent of that institution. Those duties made up his work for seven years.

The great business of which he is now the head is the result of his long experience in religious publication work. On leaving his chair in the Presbyterian College he leased the Southern Presbyterian, the organ of the Southern Presbyterian Church in the southeast. He was its editor and publisher seven years, and three years after taking charge he bought the paper and after increasing its circulation 300% finally sold the publication to Dr. Thomas B. Converse of Louisville, who moved it to Atlanta. In the meantime Mr. Jacobs developed what was known at first as the South Carolina Religious Press Advertising Syndicate, later the Religious Press Advertising Syndicate, and still later Jacobs & Company, the present title of the business. With an increasing clientele as advertising managers for standard religious weeklies of white denomination in the South and lower Middle West, this became the largest special advertising agency in America, and the only important religious press advertising agency. The advertising management of about three-fourths of the standard religious weeklies of white denominations in the above area are vested in the unexcelled facilities and resources of Jacobs & Company.

The members of the firm besides Mr. Jacobs include his sister-in-law, Miss C. E. Duckett, and his three sons above named. The business has a much larger scope than the ordinary advertising agency. It has developed the technical facilities for service, including departments of commercial art, photo-engraving, electrotyping, nickeltyping and fine printing, including color printing. These graphic arts departments represent the only such combination with an advertising business to be found anywhere in the United States.

It is the distinction of the business that it maintains offices in New York, Chicago and St. Louis as well as in many of the leading southern cities. All the general clerical as well as the manufacturing and graphic arts work is done in the home office at Clinton. The firm occupies its own fireproof office building with 30,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Jacobs' firm initiated the idea of measuring advertising prices in ratio to circulation, also measuring quality of circulation by the ratio of the net circulation income of a publication to its theoretical circulation income. The first principle is now firmly established in American advertising methods.

The system and service furnished by this firm have been the means of saving many religious publications from extinction and have given others the needed resources for increased development. The company has also maintained the strictest ideals for the religious press, and those in close touch with the financial conditions affecting the religious press regard Jacobs and Company as one of the chief bulwarks of these institutions.

Mr. Jacobs has considered it a matter of duty, though it is also a manifestation of his personal character, to follow in the footsteps of his father in the latter's well known public spirited attitude toward his home community and state. Trained as a minister, he has always given much of his time to that vocation, and has filled many pulpits, especially in the country churches around Clinton. For all the demands made upon his time and abilities by his business his interest in church and church work is unimpaired.



J. F. Jacobs



Robt. Moarique

ROBERT MOORMAN has been in active practice as a lawyer about fifteen years and in that time has come to rank among the leaders of the Columbia bar.

Mr. Moorman is of English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and is numbered among the native sons of the Palmetto State. He was born in Newberry, South Carolina, November 14, 1873, a son of Thomas S. and Marie W. (Wardlaw) Moorman. He attended the public school of his native place, also the graded schools of Columbia, following this earlier educational training by becoming a student in South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, graduating with the degree of LL. B., in 1893, since which time he has been an active figure in both professional and business circles and has well merited the success and honors which have come to him.

Mr. Moorman has not limited his efforts to the practice of law alone, but has been free to render service where his abilities could be made effective and has become an active and prominent figure in various fields of activity. For six years, ending December 31, 1906, he served as a magistrate of the City of Columbia, loyally supporting every measure tending towards the advancement and betterment of the community. He is a director in no less than fourteen business corporations, being president of, or attorney for, most of them; a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church, of Columbia; president of one of the largest democratic clubs in the state; president of the Alumni Athletic Association of the University of South Carolina; formerly president of the Columbia Cotillion Club, a noted social organization of the city, and is now serving as a member of the Board of Governors of the Morris Plan Banks throughout the United States, and a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for South Carolina. During the entire period of the World war, he served as chairman of the local Board of Exemptions.

On December 15, 1897, Mr. Moorman married Virginia Celeste Talley, of Columbia, and their only child is Robert Moorman, Jr.

It is not the province of the biographer to attempt to influence opinion, or to draw final conclusion; his duties end with the recording of fact, leaving to others to discern the thought and the lesson conveyed. However, from this brief review of human endeavor can be drawn the deduction that the life portrayed has been a busy one, measuring well up to the standard set by the philosopher who said, "Tis not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to others through us, that constitutes the true measure of human worth."

JOHN FLETCHER SHIRLEY, M. D. During an active professional career at Honea Path covering more than thirty-five years Doctor Shirley has also supplied enterprise, enthusiasm and capital to some of the city's leading business institutions. He possesses the public spirit for which this family is notable, and probably no other family group has done more for the upbuilding and progress of Honea Path than the Shirleys.

Doctor Shirley was born at Honea Path August 16, 1861, and is a son of John Jasper and Frances

(Mattison) Shirley. The Shirley family was founded in South Carolina from Virginia by John and Elizabeth (Fields) Shirley, early settlers in Abbeville County. Their son Obadiah Shirley was born in Abbeville County, and married Jane Armstrong. He settled on a farm near Honea Path and reared five sons and three daughters. Four of these sons, including the father of Doctor Shirley, were soldiers in the Confederate army. Doctor Shirley is a brother of the late R. M. Shirley, the prominent banker of Honea Path. In connection with a brief sketch of his career on other pages will be found some record of John Jasper Shirley, who was one of the founders and the upbuilders of the Town of Honea Path.

Doctor Shirley received a high school training in his native town and in 1883 graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He at once returned home and took up the practice which has continued with unvarying success and faithfulness to the highest ethics of his profession. He did post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1890. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, is a democrat in politics, though without official record, and is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Few of the larger business enterprises of Honea Path have not received some active support from Doctor Shirley. He is interested in both banks and the Chiquola Cotton Mill. He is vice president of the Cotton Mill Organization. He also owns a large amount of good farm land, and has found both profit and recreation in superintending his country place. His home at Honea Path is one of the handsomest in Anderson County.

In 1890 Doctor Shirley married Miss Emma Clinkscales, daughter of Fleetwood Clinkscales, an old and prominent resident of Anderson County. Doctor and Mrs. Shirley have three children: Harold Clinkscales Shirley; Vera, a graduate of Converse College and wife of Frank Thompson, of Dillon, South Carolina; and Lydia, a student in Converse College.

Harold Clinkscales Shirley was graduated from The Citadel at Charleston with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1913, took the Master of Arts degree from the University of South Carolina in 1914, and in 1918 was graduated in medicine from Johns Hopkins University. He also spent a year as interne in the hospital at Baltimore, and is now establishing a practice and reputation at Macon, Georgia.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SHIRLEY. In the Town of Honea Path, where his father was one of the chief constructive factors in its early building and progress, William Augustus Shirley has a record of more than thirty-five years of business service, as a furniture merchant and undertaker and as one of the community's best esteemed citizens.

He was born at Honea Path October 29, 1856, son of John Jasper and Frances (Mattison)

Shirley, grandson of Obediah and Jane (Armstrong) Shirley and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Fields) Shirley, natives of Virginia, who came to South Carolina and settled in Abbeville County. Obediah Shirley was a native of Abbeville County and settled on a farm near Honea Path, where he lived to the age of seventy-five.

William Augustus Shirley grew up in his native town, acquired a common school education, and at the age of eighteen became clerk in a mercantile establishment. He was a faithful worker for others several years, and then twenty-five years ago started in the furniture and undertaking business, and through that has rendered much appreciated service and has achieved a modest but satisfying success for himself. He has always been public spirited, is a man of unassuming nature, and has never sought the honors of politics. He is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Shirley married Miss Alice R. Lever, of Columbia, South Carolina. They became the parents of eight children of whom five daughters and two sons are living.

HON. THOMAS LESTWICH CLINKSCALES, well known at Columbia as the progressive representative from Anderson County, has been a prominent farmer, land owner and citizen of that county for many years. He was born in Martin Township of Anderson County May 3, 1855, son of Levi Newton and Elizabeth (Robinson) Clinkscales. His father was born in Martin Township January 7, 1831, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight. The grandparents were Levi and Polly (Rice) Clinkscales, the former a native of Abbeville County, where his father was a pioneer. Elizabeth Robinson, mother of Hon. Thomas L. Clinkscales, was born in Martin Township January 14, 1836, daughter of John Jasper and Assenetta (Grubbs) Robinson. She died more than thirty years ago. Thomas L. Clinkscales was one of a family of six sons and six daughters that reached mature years. Their father served during the war between the states as a member of Orr's Rifles, and was in the army from 1862 until the close of hostilities.

Thomas L. Clinkscales grew up on his father's farm and acquired a high school education in the Ebenezer School under Prof. C. C. Reed. In 1878 he married Emma Florence Harris, a daughter of Ezekiel Harris. Mrs. Clinkscales died in 1895, the mother of seven children, named Harris Eugene, Julian Edgar, Walter Calhoun, Addie Belle, Emma Elizabeth, Margaret Jane and Elmer Ernest. In 1896 Mr. Clinkscales married Lillian Selma Wright, daughter of Hon. W. P. Wright of Anderson County, long a prominent farmer and former member of the Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Clinkscales have three children: Tommie Wright, a daughter, Mayme Lucile, and William Newton. A son by his first wife, Elmer Ernest, was in the army on some of the battle fronts in France and later with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

For thirty years Mr. Clinkscales had his farm and business activities in Martin Township. He

then moved to his present place in Honea Path Township, where in 1912 he built a modern and beautiful country home, one that would be envied by many prosperous city dwellers. The house has a complete equipment of acetylene light, water system and all other comforts and conveniences. His present farm is known as the Harris farm. Mr. and Mrs. Clinkscales are members of the Baptist Church.

He was elected from Anderson County to the State Legislature in 1916, and re-elected in 1918. He served as chairman of the committee on agriculture, on local legislation and on claims. He proved a staunch friend to the good roads movement and supported the bill by means of which Anderson County was enabled to issue bonds for building good roads.

L. W. HARRIS is a prominent young attorney, member of the law firm of Tillman, Mayes & Harris, and represents the business of that firm as head of its Anderson office.

Mr. Harris was at one time private secretary at Washington to Senator Tillman, and few men in the legal profession have enjoyed more influential associations and have had greater advantages in their early career than Mr. Harris.

He was born at Fairplay in Oconee County, South Carolina, September 23, 1891, a son of T. R. and Elizabeth (Lee) Harris. His parents were born in Upper South Carolina. Educated in the Fairplay High School, he attended Washington and Lee University in Virginia, studying law, and was graduated in 1915. He also took a post-graduate law course at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. In September, 1915, he became private secretary to Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina. He was his private secretary until the following June. It was an opportunity that would be coveted by any young man whether preparing for the law or for general business, since it brought him into close touch with a man of genuine greatness and with the great men of the country assembled in the national capital. He also had the rare educational and other opportunities afforded by a residence at Washington.

Mr. Harris took up the active practice of law in the summer of 1916 at McCormick, South Carolina. At that time he was a member of the firm Tillman, Mayes & Harris, the main office of which is at Greenwood. Mr. Tillman, the head of the firm, is a son of the late Senator Tillman. Mr. Harris practiced less than a year. Early in the war with Germany he made application for the officers' reserve corps but could not be accepted on account of a minor defect. Subsequently, however, he enlisted as a buck private in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery and was trained at Camp Jackson, Columbia. He was sent overseas and arrived with this organization in France only a few days before the armistice. While he did not reach the fighting front it will always be a matter of lasting satisfaction that he volunteered and freely offered his services to the Government at the time of need. He was returned to America December 20, 1918, and received his discharge at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, January 9, 1919. He then resumed his place in the law partnership of Tillman, Mayes & Harris and in Febru-



Leon W. Harris,



J. F. Dial-

ary, 1919, established their Anderson office, his senior partners remaining at Greenwood. Mr. Harris is a Methodist, and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS FRASER DIAL is president of the Tozer Engine Works at Columbia. These works are historic and for many years have been one of the leading industries of the City of Columbia. The business was founded about the close of the Civil war, in 1865, by Richard Tozer.

As an inventor and perfecter of the great principles of steam engineering Richard Tozer deserves a high place in American industry. He developed and perfected the famous Tozer engine, which brought into use a new principle in generating steam, practically revolutionizing the steam engine. The original shop where Richard Tozer built his first engine was in the nine hundred block on Washington Street, and subsequently the factory was established in the seven hundred block on Gervais Street, and still later the present large and modern plant was built in the six hundred block on Green Street. This modern plant has every facility and equipment at hand for the fabrication of the company's products. The Tozer Engine Works are not an assembling plant, as the engines are built complete from the raw materials. The chief output is portable, semi-portable and stationary engines and boilers, mostly for agricultural and general plantation use. With the increased growth and development of the business the demand for the Tozer engines is far in advance of the facilities of the plant at Columbia to supply. It is superfluous to speak in South Carolina of the many splendid features of the Tozer product, though it may be mentioned that the Tozer boiler can be raised in from twenty to thirty minutes, using about half the fuel of other boilers.

In additions to the building of Tozer engines and boilers, a large repair and replacement business is carried on. The plant carries a large stock of iron and brass castings, engine fittings, United States injectors and ejectors, Pickering governors and repair parts, boiler flues and boiler fittings, and general machinery parts.

While Thomas Fraser Dial only recently became executive head of this industry, his family have been interested in the business practically from the beginning. His father was the late George L. Dial, who died in 1886. Born at Columbia he was for many years a member of the firm of Tozer & Dial, machine and engine builders. George L. Dial married Arianna Livingston, a cousin of the late John Frazer Livingston, president of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad, of whom there is a sketch elsewhere in this publication. After the death of George L. Dial his widow became the wife of John A. Willis. John A. Willis continued the Dial Engine Works, as the business was known after the death of Mr. Tozer. Subsequently the Tozer Engine Works were incorporated, and following the death of John A. Willis the presidency of the company was assumed early in 1918 by Thomas Fraser Dial.

Thomas Fraser Dial was born in Columbia in 1882. He was educated in the local public schools and as a boy became a runner for the Bank of Columbia, where he remained for about two years. He

then entered the service of the Palmetto National Bank and grew up with that great institution, now the largest and most important bank in South Carolina. He rose through successive promotions to the position of assistant cashier, and for seventeen consecutive years was with the Palmetto Bank, resigning in 1918. His training as a banker has been a valuable asset in the conduct of his present extensive business.

Mr. Dial married Miss Maie Boylston, of the prominent Charleston family of that name. They have but two children, T. Fraser, Jr., and Margaret Boylston Dial.

FLOYD MATTISON COX. Several of those enterprises which put the seal of progressiveness upon the City of Belton had their source of inspiration, founding and management in the Cox brothers, prominent among whom is Floyd Mattison Cox, who though he began his career without special capital or advantages has come to be regarded as one of the most virile and prominent figures in the business life of Anderson County.

Mr. Cox was born at Belton April 18, 1877, a son of George Washington Cox. His father was born in the same county and was a Confederate soldier. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company K of Orr's Regiment of Rifles, was chosen captain of his company, and in 1862 was wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill. Later he suffered typhoid fever and was incapacitated for further active duty. Captain Cox in early life was a cotton planter and factor and later for many years was public cotton weigher. He died at Belton in 1902, when past seventy years of age. His wife, Martha Mattison, was also a native of Anderson County and member of an old and respected family. She died in 1911, at the age of seventy-seven. These parents had twelve children, six sons and three daughters reaching mature years. The father was a Master Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Floyd M. Cox grew up at Belton, attended public school, and spent two years in Furman University at Greenville. On leaving college he went to work as a clerk with the firm of D. C. Brown & Brothers at Anderson. Four years later the Brown Brothers and Mr. Cox bought the furniture, grocery and undertaking business of J. T. Cox, a brother of Mr. Cox, at Belton. The business there was continued under the firm name of F. M. Cox & Company. In 1901 C. F. Cox, another brother, bought the interests of the Brown brothers and the business, still under the name of F. M. Cox & Company, is owned by the Cox brothers.

In 1908 Mr. Cox and J. C. Garrett built an ice factory at Belton, and conducted it for two years, when C. F. Cox bought the Garrett interest, and the Belton Ice Company, now regarded as an indispensable factor in the community, is another evidence of the enterprise of the Cox brothers.

In 1916 the F. M. Cox Company took the local agency for the Ford automobile, and in connection therewith operates a garage and accessory

shop. In 1916 the brothers also acquired the rights of a patent adjustable bearing for cotton mill looms, and later a patent known as Robert's clamp for a spinning frame. With S. H. McGee they organized a \$150,000 corporation to manufacture these patents. This corporation is known as the Textile Specialty Company, and is a prominent industry in the textile world. Besides manufacturing their own patents the company does a general foundry business.

This is one of the leading industries at Belton. As this brief survey shows, Mr. Cox is in every sense progressive and aggressive in business affairs, and his individual prosperity has been thoroughly justified by the service he has rendered his community. He is a member of the Masonic Order. With his wife he is active in the Baptist Church. He married Miss Anna Cobb, of Belton, in 1904. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM AUSTIN TRIPP, M. D. While his work as a physician and surgeon has been confined to his home community in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County, where he was born and reared, Doctor Tripp has long been a prominent member of the South Carolina Medical fraternity and is a trustee of the South Carolina State Medical College.

Doctor Tripp, who holds the first license granted by the present Medical Board of South Carolina, issued in 1894, was born in Brushy Creek Township September 21, 1866, a son of John Robert and Harriet Elizabeth (Johnson) Tripp. The family tradition is that three brothers, John, Nick and Joe Tripp, came to South Carolina from Virginia in early times. Joe went on to Georgia, Nick settled in Anderson County, while John Tripp, the great-grandfather of Doctor Tripp, settled on Reedy River in Greenville County. He reared three daughters and two sons, Elias and Robinson. Elias Tripp settled in Pickens County. His oldest son was John Robert Tripp, who was born in Pickens County, a son of Elias and Sarah Ann (Smith) Tripp. At the age of twelve years he removed to Greenville County, and from that county enlisted in the Confederate army and served four years as a soldier. After the war, in May, 1865, he married and rented a farm of his wife's grandfather in Anderson County. Ten years later, in 1876, he bought land in that county and continued a stanch and capable farmer until his death in 1910. He had two children, Doctor Tripp and Essie Cornelia, who married Hubbert B. Smith.

Doctor Tripp grew up on a farm, attended an old field school, and graduated in 1894 from the Atlanta Medical College. Since then he has enjoyed an increasing reputation as a physician and surgeon in Brushy Creek Township. He is a member of the Anderson and Pickens Counties Medical Societies and the State Medical Society. He was appointed by the governor county treasurer to fill out an unexpired term, serving in that office one year. Doctor Tripp has some valuable farming interests. He is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

In 1883 he married Miss Elizabeth Bryant, of Anderson County. Three of their children are deceased and eight are still living. The oldest son, Charlton Maxwell Tripp, is a graduate of the Atlanta School of Medicine, and left a growing practice at Pelzer, South Carolina, to enter the National Guard Thirtieth Division, was commissioned a first lieutenant and in that capacity rendered service in France. He held the rank of captain when he was honorably discharged. He is now practicing at Easley.

JOSEPH NORWOOD. Probably no one name has greater significance in South Carolina banking circles than that of Norwood. Joseph Norwood of Columbia, who might easily count a dozen important official relationships with South Carolina banking firms, is a younger brother of John W. Norwood, also one of the ablest men in South Carolina finance.

Joseph Norwood was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 14, 1875, son of George A. and Mary Louisa (Wilkins) Norwood. The family ancestry in America goes back to Col. Henry Norwood, who settled in Virginia about 1660, and was appointed treasurer of that colony by Charles II. The founder of the family in South Carolina was John Norwood, who about 1770 located in the Darlington district. George A. Norwood was in his time a farmer and planter, a cotton merchant and banker, formerly the head of G. A. Norwood & Company, cotton and naval stores commission merchants at Charleston. Mary L. Wilkins was a daughter of Rev. Samuel B. Wilkins, a well known Baptist minister in South Carolina.

Mr. Joseph Norwood received his early education in private schools in Charleston and in Marion, and finished his training in the University of Chicago, graduating in 1897 with degree of B. S. Leaving school in that year he gained a practical knowledge of banking at Wilmington, North Carolina, and later was assistant cashier of the City National Bank of Greenville, of which his father was president. In 1903 he organized and became cashier of the Bank of Piedmont. From 1905 to 1907 he served as cashier of the American National Bank at Spartanburg. On selling his interest in that bank he engaged in the wholesale lumber business. In 1908 Mr. Norwood organized the Union Savings Bank of Columbia and in 1910 this became the Union National Bank. At the end of 1918 he sold his interest in that bank and the purchasers consolidated with the Peoples National Bank under the title of the Liberty National Bank of South Carolina.

Mr. Norwood was one of the organizers in 1902 and the first secretary and treasurer of the South Carolina Bankers Association. He was a director of the South Carolina Insurance Company of Columbia, of the People's National Bank of Conway, of the Commercial Bank at Blackville, of the Barnwell Banking Company of Barnwell, until he sold his interest about the first of the year 1910. He organized the Security Bank of Cowpens and the Bank of Tryon, North Carolina, and was president of both institutions until he sold out. He is now engaged in dealing in commercial paper.

Mr. Norwood is a former chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and a deacon of the First



Jos. Norwood



J. M. Garrison

Baptist Church. April 26, 1898, he married Miss Fannie Edwards of Greenville.

LUTHER HAYNE LEWIS. In all the years of their residence in Anderson County the Lewis family has exemplified the finest qualifications of citizenship, industrious enterprise and sterling integrity of character.

The first American ancestor of this family was William Lewis, who was of Welsh ancestry and was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1740. On coming to America he settled in Loudoun County, Virginia, and is understood to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Later he moved to South Carolina, settling in Union and later in Washington County, where he died in 1820. His children included Major, Elisha, Samuel, James, John, Thomas, Jesse and William, and two daughters. The branch of the family under present consideration was continued through the son Jesse, who was the father of Jonathan Berry Lewis.

Jonathan Berry Lewis was born in 1810 and died in 1891. He established the first store at Belton, and was a prominent merchant and business man of that community for many years. He married Mary Gambrell, a daughter of John Gambrell. Two of their children died in infancy, the others being Charles Berry; Robert Augustus who for many years was a prominent business man and citizen of Belton; America, Rachel Margaret and Luther Hayne. The only ones now living are Rachel and Nannie.

Charles Berry Lewis married Frances Cooley, and they were the parents of Luther Hayne, Mary, Fred W. and Jesse A.

Luther Hayne Lewis was born in Belton Township September 24, 1878, and grew up on a farm, acquiring his education in the local schools. For several years he worked in the Belton store of his uncle Robert A. Lewis until the latter's death. He was a favorite of his uncle, who generously remembered him in his will and whose extensive farm lands Luther Hayne Lewis now manages. Mr. Lewis married Tecora Scott December 12, 1907. She is a daughter of Archie and Jane (Terry) Scott. Their two children are named Clarence Hayne and James Archie Lewis.

J. M. HARRISON. One of the most conspicuous figures in the present-day history of South Carolina is J. M. Harrison, of St. Andrews Parish, a man actively identified with the agricultural interests of this locality and who has for a number of years been widely known as one of the representative men of his section of the state. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and sterling qualities have won for him much more than local repute, he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that have here inaugurated and carried to successful termination large and important things. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes, and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns, while at the same time he has

won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

J. M. Harrison, who operates an important plantation on St. Andrews Island, across the Ashley River about one mile from Charleston, was born at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 20th of September, 1871. He is the son of J. M. and Bettie (Cromwell) Harrison. The father was married twice and the subject is the second in order of birth of the five children born to the first union. He was reared in his native place and secured a good practical education in the public schools. After completing his studies, he was variously employed until 1900, when he came to South Carolina, his first employment here being with W. C. Geraty, on Yorges Island. The following year he was in the employ of N. H. Blitch at Meggetts. In 1903 Mr. Harrison determined to embark in business on his own account and located on his present place. He first acquired 210 acres of land from James Doran, to which he added land from the Craft and Voorhees estates, so that today he is the owner of about 1,000 acres of fine land, of which 700 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Harrison has made many fine and substantial improvements on his estate, which is now numbered among the finest farms in the State of South Carolina. On the place there are twenty-one tenant houses and two splendid residences. A big convenience is the fact that a railroad shipping station is located on the farm, through which runs a railroad line. As many as 1,000 persons are at times employed on the place. The products of the place are varied in character, comprising potatoes, beans, beets, carrots, cotton, corn and hay, besides which Mr. Harrison gives a fair share of attention to the raising of live stock, in which also he has met with pronounced success.

Mr. Harrison was married to Alma Geraty, who died in 1919, leaving three sons, James, Marvin and Randolph.

Mr. Harrison has been remarkably successful in his farming operations and has earned the enviable position which he now occupies among the farmers of his state. At the same time his popularity is equally due to his fine personal qualities, which have commended him to all who know him.

JOHN BAILEY ADGER, a mechanical engineer by profession, has been prominently connected with industrial affairs, and more recently with the development of hydro-electric power in South Carolina, for many years.

Mr. Adger, whose home and business are now at Belton in Anderson County, was born in Charleston April 19, 1858, a son of Capt. Joseph Ellison and Susan Cox (Johnson) Adger. His parents were both born in Charleston. His grandfather, James Adger, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came to this country with his widowed mother, spent several years in New York City, and then settled at Charleston, where he was a merchant. Capt. Joseph Ellison Adger was also a Charleston merchant, and died there in 1898, at the age of seventy-six. During the war he was quartermaster with the rank of captain in Hagood's Brigade in the Confederate Army. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Amory John-

son, who died when a young man, and her grandfather was Joseph Johnson.

John Bailey Adger was the sixth in a family of thirteen children. He spent his early life in Charleston, attended the local schools, was a student in Kenmore School in Virginia and received the Master of Arts degree in the University of Virginia in 1880. For one year he taught the Preparatory Department of the University of Louisiana, and in 1883 graduated with the degree Mechanical Engineer from Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey. For eighteen months following his graduation Mr. Adger was assistant treasurer of the Charleston Iron Works and in January, 1885, entered business with the firm of James Adger & Company, which then operated a line of steamships between New York and Charleston ports.

Mr. Adger remained in Charleston until 1904, when he moved to Belton and organized the Belton Hydro-Electric Power Company. He is president and treasurer of this corporation, which is one of the producers for electric power for industrial purposes in the upper part of the state. Mr. Adger served a period of twenty years, from 1885 to 1905, as president of the Charleston Y. M. C. A., and has always been deeply interested in that movement. He is a Presbyterian. In 1887 he married Miss Jane A. E. Warren, of Charleston.

JOHN WIGFALL LILLARD, who came to South Carolina from his native state of Tennessee, was one of the executive officials in the Union National Bank of Columbia for five years, and is now head of one of the leading general insurance agencies of the state.

Mr. Lillard was born near Decatur, Tennessee, September 30, 1877, son of Allison W. and Louise Elizabeth Lillard of Knoxville. His ancestors on both sides were gallant soldiers of the South during the Civil war. The records of the state capitol in Nashville disclose many self-sacrificing deeds of heroism and daring performed by the men of the Lillard family. Some of them were officers and others were content to serve as privates in the ranks. Mr. Lillard's mother was a direct descendant of John Locke. He was a great English scholar and writer who with Anthony Cooper (for whom the Cooper River was named) outlined the first constitution and laws under which the Carolina colonies were governed, known in history as the "Locke Constitution."

John W. Lillard received a public school education in Tennessee and left school to go to work as office boy and messenger in the Knoxville office of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Company. He remained with Dun & Company steadily for nineteen years. During that time he was promoted step by step, and eventually was made manager of the Columbia office, and thus became a resident of South Carolina in October, 1904. After six years as office manager, he became cashier of the Union National Bank of Columbia in September, 1910, and held that office until September 1, 1915. Since then he has been in the general insurance business and is also an officer and director in a number of corporations.

Columbia has no more public spirited citizen than

Mr. Lillard. For five years he was chairman of the board of directors of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. That was a significant era in the history of the city, largely due to the plans and efforts expended by the chamber of commerce. One important achievement was the securing of Camp Jackson at Columbia. Mr. Lillard has never sought political honors, but has steadily exerted his influence for good government to the democratic party. He is a Methodist, and for many years has been treasurer of the Washington Street Church in Columbia. He is also a member of practically all the local clubs.

June 29, 1899, at Knoxville, he married Miss Mary Frances Strange, daughter of John Q. and Alice Strange. Her father was for many years a traveling salesman, his territory being mainly the State of Tennessee. He was a fine example of the older type of traveling salesman or "drummer." He was not only a good business man, but excelled in wit and humor, and a host of friends all over the state. Mr. and Mrs. Lillard are the parents of John W., Jr., Joseph E., Richard S., Charles Q., Sarah Frances and Ralph Willis Lillard. The two older sons are now students in the Bailey Military Institute at Greenwood.

JOHN HARRISON WYATT. A farm and plantation of ample extent with many well cultivated acres is the property of John Harrison Wyatt, and it has been in the Wyatt family for a long period of years. The Wyatt home is in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County.

John Harrison Wyatt was born there September 12, 1867, a son of William Franklin and Dorcas (Laboon) Wyatt. His father was born in Brushy Creek Township October 31, 1832, son of Redmon Wyatt. The grandfather was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Virginia and afterward moved to Anderson County, South Carolina. He lived for many years in Brushy Creek Township, where he died. He was a man of considerable wealth and on coming to Anderson County bought over a thousand acres of land. He was twice married, each wife having a large number of children, and through these children much of his property was parceled out into small holdings.

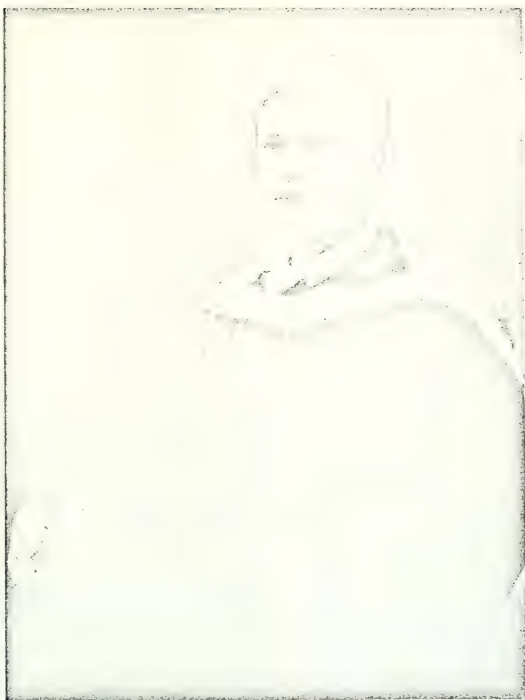
William Franklin Wyatt, a son by the first marriage, spent his life as a farmer, and by his energies amassed a large estate. He was four years a Confederate soldier. He lived to the age of eighty, passing away January 19, 1913, having survived his wife. They were active members of the Baptist Church. Their three sons were Joseph William, deceased; John Harrison; and James Redmon Wyatt.

John Harrison Wyatt grew up on the home farm and owing to circumstances over which he had no control had limited opportunities to attend school. With his brothers he worked the parental homestead, and they were also associated in the ownership and management of a country store for twenty years. Mr. Wyatt owns the old farm, comprising 228 acres, and it has good improvements including a comfortable home.

Mr. Wyatt married for his first wife Mary Pepper, a daughter of Enoch Pepper. She died



John W. Leavitt



J Robertson Paul

soon after marriage. He then married Viola Finley, a daughter of W. A. Finley, of Anderson County. To their marriage were born six children, William Broadus, Ruth Helen, Bruce Franklin, Velmer Lorend, Margaret Annette, and John Harrison, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN THOMAS WIGINGTON. While this is an age of specialization there is still an obvious need for men of such diversified genius as John Thomas Wigington, who for many years has been farmer, merchant, mechanic and manufacturer and one of the best known citizens of Anderson County.

He was born in Brushy Creek Township August 24, 1849, a son of Elihu and Frances (Martin) Wigington, also natives of Anderson County, and a grandson of John and Agnes (Garrett) Wigington. John Wigington was born in Edgefield County, a son of John Wigington, who was born in Virginia and whose father came to South Carolina from that old commonwealth in 1755. The Wigingtons are of Scotch ancestry. The great-grandfather of the Anderson County citizen first named above was a follower of Gen. Francis Marion in the war of the Revolution. The Wigingtons have always been patriotic, and Elihu Wigington was a Confederate soldier. His occupation was farming, and he lived to the age of seventy-six, passing away in 1894. His widow survived him to the age of ninety-six. They were members of the Baptist Church. They had a family of two sons and four daughters, the sons being John Thomas and Jacob.

John Thomas Wigington grew up on the home farm and the land he occupies today was acquired by his father in 1861. As he shared the comforts of the home of his father and mother in early years, so likewise he provided them with a home during their declining age. Before he was twenty-one years of age, in 1869, he opened a general store at the old homestead. He has operated this for half a century, and in that time has done an immense volume of business, carrying a large and varied stock of merchandise. He was postmaster of Newell postoffice maintained in his store for twenty-seven years. The service of this office has since been superseded by the rural free delivery.

His father conducted a cotton gin and corn mill, and that industry has been continued by Mr. Wigington. He also had a saw mill and as part of its equipment he installed and operated the first planer and matcher in Anderson County, thus supplying the first home milled lumber products. For several years he and his sons also operated a foundry and machine shop, and this institution has since been removed to the City of Anderson and is known as the Anderson Foundry and Machine Shop, operated by the sons John E. and Thomas A.

Mr. Wigington's genius in mechanical lines might be exemplified in a number of ways. For some years he had journeyman silversmith employed at his store. From these men he learned the trade himself. In former years he also manufactured chewing tobacco. In order to imprint

the proper name on the tobacco he made his own type and press, and used it for miscellaneous printing. He has cultivated the acres of the old homestead with equal skill and productiveness.

In 1872 he married Miss Cynthia Jane Cason, daughter of Austin Cason. Their children are John E., Thomas Austin, Wade Hampton, George Q., Benjamin F., Elihu, Alma and Jane Thoma-thia. The younger daughter is a successful teacher. The older daughter is the wife of James E. Richey. The son Elihu was a soldier during the World war, serving overseas in Company B of the Third Pioneer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Wigington since early life have been members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN ROBERTSON PAUL, who during the last three or four years has taken a very active part in the business affairs of his native City of Charleston, returned to Charleston after an absence abroad of nearly three years, part of which time was spent with the Red Cross Ambulance Unit in France.

Mr. Paul completed his education in England at Oxford University and is one of the Rhodes scholars. At the present time he is serving as secretary of the committee of selection for the Rhodes Scholarship in the State of South Carolina. The Rhodes Scholarships, since they were created by the great English imperialist and capitalist, have been perhaps the most eagerly coveted honors and prizes sought by students of American colleges and universities. Each scholarship represents a value of £300 per year and is tenable for three years while the holder is a student in one of the colleges of Oxford. While the selection of Rhodes scholars is left largely to the discretion of each state committee, emphasis was placed by Mr. Rhodes upon literary and scholastic attainments, fondness for and success in outdoor sports, qualities of manhood, moral force of character and leadership in school and college life.

Mr. Paul was one of the last Rhodes scholars to qualify before the World war, during which period the elections for scholarships were postponed. John Robertson Paul was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1889, a son of George and Annie Bonnell Paul. He is a descendant from the Paul, Robertson and Drummond families of Scotland, of which perhaps the most distinguished members are Sir Henry Drummond and John Paul Jones. Mr. Paul graduated with first honors and received the B. A. degree from the College of Charleston with the class of 1910, and later was awarded the Rhodes scholarship for South Carolina in 1913. He at once entered Christ Church, Oxford, and spent two years specializing in law. He was graduated from the university with the degrees B. A. and M. A. in Jurisprudence in the spring of 1915.

About that time the late Sir William Osler, then Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford and formerly president of Johns Hopkins University Medical School, was organizing a Red Cross Unit, composed mostly of Oxford men. Mr. Paul joined this unit, and for about seven months was in the Red Cross ambulance service in France. From this vivid experience of warfare he returned home and engaged in business at Charleston.

Mr. Paul is president of the Paul-Gilbert Motor

Company and also president of the Carolina Motor Parts Company. He was one of the organizers of the Charleston branch of the State Automotive Trades Association, being treasurer of the local organization and prominent in the state body. This association comprises probably the most powerful single influence for the promotion of campaigns for good roads, modern traffic regulations, and also for the betterment of the automobile trade in general. Mr. Paul is also a member of the Kappa Delta Fraternity, the Carolina Yacht Club and the Kiwanis Club. He married Miss Kathrine Rutherford Huie, of Charleston. Their two sons are John Robertson, Jr., and Caleb Huie.

MARCELLUS SEABROOK WHALEY, judge of the Richland County Court, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Columbia in 1909. His record in college and university was a brilliant one and the early anticipations regarding his career have been fully justified by his record as a lawyer and judge.

He was born at Charleston October 10, 1885, son of James Swinton and Sarah Annie (Seabrook) Whaley. His parents lived at Edisto Island, South Carolina, where Judge Whaley spent his boyhood on a farm. At the age of fifteen he left there to attend high school at Charleston, and two years later entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He received his B. A. degree at Sewanee in 1907. While there he was prominent in all the student activities being a member of the Neograph Writing Club, the Chelidon Debating Club, president of the Sigma Epsilon Literary Society, editor of the Sewanee Literary Magazine and of the Sewanee Purple in 1906-07, was assistant associate editor of the Cap and Gown, 1907, and secretary of class and salutatorian in his senior year. He was an inter-society debater in 1904 and 1906, and was winner of the Sewanee-Vanderbilt debate of 1907. He won the Essay medal and Poetry medal in 1906, and was president of the Pan-Hellenic Board in 1906. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

The following two years he spent in the study of law at the University of South Carolina, graduating LL. B. in 1909. He was Roddey medal debater in 1908 and a member of the Clarisophic Literary Society.

On beginning practice Mr. Whaley became associated with the law firm of Barron, Moore & Barron of Columbia in 1909. In 1914 he formed the partnership of Whaley & Busby, which existed until he was elected to the bench of the Richland County Court in April, 1917. He was again elected to that position for the full four year term beginning in April, 1919.

Judge Whaley in 1913 was chosen first intendant of the Town of Arden, a suburb of Columbia. From 1915 to 1917 he served by appointment from the governor as rural police commissioner for Richland County. In 1918 he was elected president of the Columbia Art Association, which he was largely instrumental in forming. On December 17, 1908, while still a student of law he married Miss Edna Lyman Reed of New Orleans, Louisiana. Their four children are Dorothy Swinton, Baynard Reed, Alys Cathcart and Atherton Mikell.

LEE G. HOLLEMAN, president of the Peoples Bank of Anderson, is a business man and financier of nearly thirty years' experience and has the distinction of being the first state bank examiner ever appointed in South Carolina.

Mr. Holleman is a native South Carolinian, born at Walhalla January 4, 1872, son of Joseph W. and Sarah (Sharp) Holleman. His parents are both deceased. His father was a man of the finest character and enjoyed many enviable distinctions in Oconee County. He held public office for over thirty years, was treasurer of the county sixteen years, and for a similar length of time served as master and probate judge.

Lee G. Holleman lived in Walhalla to the age of seventeen, attended school there and left public school to make his own way in the world. He worked as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Townville, also at Seneca, and on September 1, 1892, came to Anderson, where for several years he was bookkeeper in a mercantile house. In 1899 Mr. Holleman was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Anderson, and was assistant cashier and bookkeeper until April, 1906. At that date he became the first state bank examiner of South Carolina, being appointed for a term of four years. He served, however, only two years and in that time formed an extensive acquaintance with the bankers of the state. He returned to Anderson to become president of the People's Bank, and under his executive direction during the past ten years the institution has grown and prospered and is one of the strongest banks in Northwestern Carolina. Mr. Holleman was secretary for four years of the South Carolina State Bankers Association.

In many ways he has been a man of influence in his home city, serving as alderman eight years, mayor two years, is a member of the Rotary Club and identified with every forward movement in the community. He is a Knight of Pythias, a democrat, a Master Mason and a Methodist. In 1906 he married Miss Jennie Copper, of Maryland.

MARION WASHINGTON MERRITT, owner of one of the fine country homes in Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County, has lived there all his life, and has reared a large and accomplished family of children.

He was born in Brushy Creek Township December 14, 1853, a son of Joseph Madison and Emily (Beecot) Merritt. His father was born in Anderson County in 1822 a son of Aba Merritt. Joseph M. Merritt was a Confederate soldier, and except for the war devoted his time and energies to farming. He died at the age of sixty-six and his wife at fifty-eight. They had five sons: Marion W., William H., Joseph A., Miles McDuffey and James Madison.

Marion Washington Merritt grew up on the home farm, had a common school education, and for over forty years has been successfully identified with farming. He is a democrat in politics and is a Baptist, like his parents.

In 1876 he married Armintha Smith, daughter of John Smith, who was killed while a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Merritt died in 1891, the



Marcellus S. Whaley



Rev. B. W. Fleming

mother of seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The four living are Lawrence, Minnie, Luther and William Talmadge. The son William Talmadge was a Young Men's Christian Association worker during the war, and was still on duty in France in the summer of 1919. In 1894 Mr. Merritt married Carrie Smith, daughter of Glen Smith and a cousin of his first wife. She became the mother of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are named: Zora, Beatrice, Shafter, Lona, Mabel, Palmer, Addie, Eugene and Rena, twins, Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan.

JAMES OLIVER ROSAMOND, M. D. A physician who for thirty years has made his work a medium of important service to the prosperous country district in which he was born and reared, Doctor Rosamond represents one of the earliest families to settle in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County.

His great-great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, though the name Rosamond is said to be more remotely of German origin. He came to South Carolina in Colonial times. His son Samuel Rosamond was born in this state and during the Revolutionary war was assigned the duty of scout and spy for Gen. Francis Marion. Some time after the close of that war he moved to what is now Anderson County, and at his death was buried in the Big Creek Cemetery near Williamston. The grandfather of Doctor Rosamond was John Hodges Rosamond, a native of Abbeville County. He settled on the land now occupied by Doctor Rosamond in the northeastern corner of Brushy Creek Township. He was a cabinet maker, miller and farmer. His wife was Jennie Westfield.

John Westfield Rosamond was born in Brushy Creek Township December 25, 1824, and spent his life as a practical farmer on the land which his father had acquired. He was a man of great vitality and lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight. He married Adalaid Oliver, and they were the parents of nine children.

Doctor Rosamond was born at the old Rosamond homestead February 5, 1865, his early life was spent on the farm and his education came from the country schools. He graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1889, and at once returned to the old home and from that as a place of residence has extended his practice over a wide circuit of country. He is an able physician and a member in good standing of the Pickens County Medical Society and the South Carolina Medical Association. Doctor Rosamond is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and Knight of Pythias. For many years he has handled the operations of the old homestead. He is unmarried and with his sister Addie shares the old home.

REV. B. W. FLEMING, of the Stella Maris Church, of Sullivan's Island, Moultrieville, South Carolina, is one of the scholarly men of his church, and a man held in the highest respect all over this part of the state. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 16, 1870, and attended its parochial

schools during his youth. He made his classical studies at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, and Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, being graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Art. He studied theology at St. Mary's Seminary, from which institution he was ordained on June 24, 1900, at Charleston, South Carolina, by the Right Rev. H. P. Northrop, bishop of Charleston.

The first appointment of Father Fleming was to Columbia, where he served for nine years, and was then transferred to Spartanburg, South Carolina. Two years later he was transferred to the Stella Maris Church, where he has since remained. A man of strong personality, Father Fleming comes into touch with his people in such a manner as to bring about a general uplift in their lives. An excellent judge of men and motives, he is able to understand both and to lead wrong doers into other paths. An organizer of no mean ability, he has been able to build up his parishes, put them on a sound business basis, and leave them in far better conditions materially as well as spiritually. The prayers and gratitude of his people follow Father Fleming wherever he goes, while those outside of his communion recognize his influence for good in the community, and render due appreciation to him for it.

ALBERT SIDNEY FARMER. One of the prominent manufacturers at Anderson, and a business man whose name is recognized far beyond the borders of his home city, was born in Anderson County April 3, 1872, and represents a southern ancestry of many generations.

His grandfather, Elijah Farmer, was a Virginian who on coming to South Carolina settled in Greenville County. Nathan O. Farmer, father of Albert Sidney, was born in South Carolina, became a farmer and merchant at what has long been known as Farmer's Store, twelve miles west of Anderson, and was living there at the time of his death, at the age of sixty-five. At the age of eighteen he entered the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. His wife was Georgia A. Earle, a daughter of Julius R. Earle of South Carolina.

Albert Sidney Farmer, whose given name is in honor of a distinguished Confederate leader greatly admired by his father, acquired his early education in a country school near the home farm, and also attended the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson. He has had a business career that covers over twenty years, beginning in the cotton seed oil and fertilizer business, and later continuing as a manufacturer of low grade yarn. He bought a yarn mill at Anderson and for several years its sole product was yarn. During the World war and just before America entered it as a participant, the Conneross Company, of which Mr. Farmer is president, took up the manufacture of asbestos insulation, a product in great demand by the allied government for ship construction. At first the raw material was obtained in Canada, but later and at present from Capetown, Africa. This asbestos insulation was a typical war product, and was furnished under contract to both the United States and British governments. Mr. Farmer gave his undivided

attention to the efficient prosecution of the factory throughout the period of the war. He also has other business relations at Anderson and is a farm owner.

Mr. Farmer is a democrat, without official record, and is a Master Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1899 he married Miss Lillian C. Elrod, of Anderson County. Their two daughters are named Alberta C. and Annie Earle.

JAMES L. ORR, who is distinguished in South Carolina history as the organizer and at one time leader of Orr's Regiment of Rifles during the war between the states, and furthermore was the first governor of South Carolina following the close of hostilities, earned a niche of fame among the most illustrious South Carolinians of the Civil war epoch.

He was born May 12, 1822, at Craytonville, Anderson County. His great-grandfather, Robert Orr, came from Ireland and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and from there removed to Wake County, North Carolina, and participated as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son Jehu was also a Revolutionary patriot. The parents of Governor Orr were Christopher and Martha (McCann) Orr.

James L. Orr attended school in the country and an academy at Anderson, worked in his father's business, and at the age of eighteen entered the University of Virginia. In 1842 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in May of the following year. While achieving position and practice at Anderson he edited the Anderson Gazette, was elected a member of the Legislature in 1844, served two terms, and his first speech was in opposition to the Bluffton movement, proposing a nullification of the tariff of 1842. This speech was characteristic of his independence of thought and action throughout his entire career. In 1848, at the age of twenty-six, he was nominated for Congress and served in that national body for ten years, until 1858. He thus became associated with all the prominent men who made history, including Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Douglas and others. During his last term in Congress he was speaker of the House. At a time when political leaders were everywhere divided into radical partisans and violent passions were being aroused, he was a conservative, and apparently looked beyond the emotions of the hour to the consequences of the threatened war. He was a moderate advocate of the doctrine of states rights, was a member of the constitution of 1860 which passed the ordinance of secession, and at the close of that convention accepted appointment as one of the three commissioners sent to Washington to arrange for the transfer of Federal property in South Carolina. On returning home he organized and commanded as colonel Orr's Regiment of Rifles, one of the most distinguished of South Carolina's units in the war. He resigned his commission in 1862 to enter the Confederate Senate, and was actively identified with the general government of the Confederate States until the end of the war.

With the reorganization of the state following

the war the new constitution provided for the election of the governor by the people instead of his appointment by the Legislature. Colonel Orr was therefore the first popularly elected governor of South Carolina. He entered upon his duties November 20, 1865, and served two years and nine months. It was a period of comparative calm and good order and good feeling as compared with the orgy of violence which followed it under the reconstruction regime. Eventually he was removed and his place filled by a northern appointee. Inevitably a man of his temper and strong convictions of right and expediency would arouse enemies both among his natural supporters and the opposition, but the judgment of modern times gives him a high place among the statesmen of that most critical era. Two months after the close of his term as governor, and while he was absent from the state, he was elected judge of the Eighth Circuit of South Carolina, and his conduct of that office also was a conspicuous exception to the prevalent features of the carpet bag rule. He resigned his place as judge in 1872 to become minister to Russia, an appointment tendered him by President Grant. The change from the mild climate of South Carolina to the rigors of St. Petersburg proved too severe for his constitution. He died suddenly from congestion of the lungs May 5, 1873, the only member of his family with him at the time being his eldest son. His remains were brought back home and interred at Anderson.

Governor Orr married Mary Jane Marshall. Their children were five in number: James L., who was prominent as a lawyer, cotton mill operator and man of affairs and died at Anderson in 1905; Dr. Samuel M., whose life work is reviewed elsewhere; Christopher H., who was also a lawyer and died in 1888; Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson, who founded the Industrial School for Boys, later conducted by the state; and Mrs. Mary Orr Earle.

SAMUEL MARSHALL ORR, M. D., was one of the sons of Governor James L. Orr, whose record is reviewed elsewhere, and while his two brothers, James L. and Christopher H., adopted the profession of the law, Samuel Marshall became one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the state, though for many years he also handled extensive business interests.

Doctor Orr was born at Anderson June 5, 1855, and spent all his life in that city. He attended private schools, the King's Mountain Military School at Yorkville, completed a literary course in Furman University, and began the study of medicine under the late Dr. W. H. Nardin, Sr., at Anderson. In 1879 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and returning to Anderson was devoted with all his talents and splendid abilities to professional work for a quarter of a century. For a time he was associated with his preceptor Doctor Nardin. His abilities and experience made him esteemed as a consulting practitioner, and Governor Richardson appointed him a member of the first Board of Medical Examiners for the state. He also served



Henry C. Brown

as president of the Anderson County Medical Society and vice president of the State Medical Society, and was surgeon for the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Blue Ridge Railroad Companies.

While in active practice and more particularly after retiring from his profession he gave evidence of his marked qualifications as a business man. He entered the drug business at Anderson in 1883, was prominent in connection with the first building and loan association at Anderson, and after the death of his brother Col. James L. Orr in 1905 he succeeded him in the presidency of the Orr Cotton Mill at Anderson. He held that position at the time of his death, and he had also been vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Anderson, and president and treasurer of the old Anderson Light and Power Company. He was one of the original trustees of the Anderson graded schools, and served many years as a vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

In 1875 Doctor Orr married Miss Charlotte Alethea Allen. Mrs. Orr, who still survives her honored husband, is the mother of four children: Harry A., Mary Orr, Samuel M., Jr., and Lydia. Both sons have achieved distinction as electrical engineers. Mrs. Orr is a granddaughter of Dr. Charles Louis Gaillard, formerly of Charleston, of French Huguenot origin, while her paternal grandfather was Banister Allen of Abbeville County and of English ancestry.

HARRY A. ORR is an electrical engineer, has been one of the hard working members of his profession for over twenty years, and most of the time has been in charge of the Anderson plant of the Southern Public Utilities Company.

Mr. Orr, who is a son of the late Dr. Samuel M. Orr, a distinguished figure in the life of South Carolina, whose career is sketched elsewhere, was born at Anderson December 15, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and took his electrical engineering course in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. He finished his training there in 1896 and had an extensive practical experience in the New England States and elsewhere, including Atlanta, Georgia, most of the time being an employee of the General Electric Company. Those in a position to know regard Mr. Orr as one of the most capable electrical engineers in the state. He was formerly with the old Anderson Light, Water & Power Company until it was taken over by the Southern Public Utilities Company, and is now local manager of that corporation at Anderson.

Mr. Orr is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. In 1899 he married Miss Florence Chapin of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three children.

ASHLEY COWAN TOBIAS, JR., began the practice of law in his native city of Charleston, but since 1912 has been a resident of Columbia, and in both cities has been prominent in public and civic affairs.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 20, 1886, a son of Ashley C. and Ella Theresa (O'Neill) Tobias. His father was a successful merchant of Charleston and the family was one of

prominence in that city. He was educated in the Charleston High School, and later becoming a student in the College of Charleston, graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. Deciding upon the law as his chosen profession, he completed the course in the University of South Carolina, graduating with the degree of LL. B., in 1907. For the following five years he was engaged in general practice in Charleston and in 1912 located in Columbia where he has since made his home. Soon after coming to the capital city he entered into a partnership with Joseph L. Nettles, which association has since continued under the name of Nettles & Tobias.

In addition to his professional practice Mr. Tobias has been an active participant in political and business affairs. During his residence in Charleston, he was chosen to represent that district in the General Assembly, and served four years as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Tobias is numbered among the progressive members of the democratic party, and is now serving as secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He is also a member of the managing committee of Ridgewood Club, and a member of the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Club, and holds membership in the Cotillion Club, a noted social organization of Columbia. Mr. Tobias is attorney for the Bank of Columbia, in which institution he is also a director and vice-president.

June 4, 1912, he married Miss Ethel Mimnaugh, of Columbia, and they have a son, Ashley Cowan III, born March 18, 1915.

WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN. A business institution that distributes goods over the State of South Carolina and a part of Georgia, and which has been built up by the energies and enterprise largely of one family, is the Sullivan Hardware Company, of Anderson, South Carolina, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, mill supplies and agricultural implements. This is in every way the largest establishment of its kind in the state.

The business was established in 1884 by J. M. and H. K. Sullivan, they operating at that time under the name of Sullivan Brothers. N. B. Sullivan and C. S. Sullivan later became identified as partners with the concern. W. W. Sullivan purchased the interest of his brother, J. M. Sullivan, upon the retirement of J. M. Sullivan from active business.

The present company was incorporated in 1907, and while the Sullivan family owns the controlling interest, a part of the stock is owned by a few faithful employees. N. B. Sullivan was the first president of the company, C. S. Sullivan succeeded as president upon the death of N. B. Sullivan in 1914, and upon the death of C. S. Sullivan in 1916, W. W. Sullivan became president.

William W. Sullivan was born in Anderson, South Carolina, on February 18, 1875, a son of Capt. Nimrod K. and Emily K. (Mattison) Sullivan, his parents being natives of South Carolina. His father earned distinction and was a captain in the Confederate army. The son was reared and educated in Anderson at the Patrick Military Institute of that place, later attending the Alabama Polytechnic Insti-

tute at Auburn, Alabama. Returning from Auburn he found his business opportunities in work with the Sullivan Hardware Company, and his abilities are reflected in the fact that during the past five years the company has made some of its most important advances and progress.

Mr. Sullivan is also president of the Sullivan Markley Hardware Company, Greenville, South Carolina, and is head of the partnership of the Sullivan Hardware Company at Belton, South Carolina. He is director of two of the largest banks of Anderson and a director of one of the banks of Greenville. He has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of Anderson.

In June, 1897, Mr. Sullivan married Miss Annie A. Patrick, a daughter of the late John B. Patrick, a prominent Southern educator and founder of the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson, an institution in which many of the prominent men of the state acquired their education.

The modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan now stands on the grounds formerly occupied by the old Patrick Military Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have eight children.

JOHN OLIN SANDERS. Probably every citizen of Anderson County knows John Olin Sanders in his capacity as sheriff of the county, but his career is interesting on other accounts as well. In his youth he had a hard struggle with adversity and from an early age has done more than pull his own weight, providing for others as well as for himself.

He was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, June 11, 1876, a son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Mann) Sanders, who were also natives of Fairfield County. His grandfather, Alexander Sanders, was a native of Virginia and came to South Carolina in early manhood. Calvin Sanders died when not fifty years of age. The widowed mother, at the age of eighty, is still living with her son, John O.

The latter was born in a log cabin on his mother's farm, and when he was ten years old he and his widowed mother went to Spartanburg, where for a short time he lived with an aunt. At the age of fifteen he became his mother's only support and courageously and industriously faced and solved the difficult problems of earning an existence. He worked at various employments and when seventeen years of age removed to Anderson and during the next seven years worked in a meat market. He then went on the Anderson police force, was county detective three years, was deputy sheriff six years, and on February 1, 1919, was appointed sheriff of the county by Governor Cooper.

Sheriff Sanders is a democrat in politics and a Methodist. In 1896 he married Miss Mamie Cannon. She died in 1911, the mother of three sons. In 1912 Mr. Sanders married Linnie Perry, and they have a son and daughter.

DILLARD CLARENCE BROWN. Though his first essay as a merchant at Anderson was with a capital of \$250, Dillard Clarence Brown is today distinguished as president and executive head of the Anderson Hardware Company, one of the largest establishments of his kind in the state, and in the course of thirty years has been identified with prac-

tically every progressive movement in the upbuilding of his home city and community.

Mr. Brown was born on a farm in Anderson County, April 11, 1890, son of John and Amanda (McCown) Brown, also natives of the same county. His first American ancestor was George Brown, a native of England, who came to America in young manhood and located as a pioneer in what is now Anderson County. Not long afterward that vicinity was visited by a tremendous storm. Going out and looking over the devastated area George Brown found hidden in a fallen tree top a little girl too young to tell her own name. Investigation disclosed that she belonged to a family passing through the country in a covered wagon, the other members of the family having lost their lives in the tempest. George Brown made provisions for the little girl, whom he named, appropriately, Sallie Hurricane. After she had attained maturity she became his wife, and their son Elijah was the paternal grandfather of Dillard Clarence Brown. John Brown, the latter's father, was a Confederate soldier, and after the war returned to a farm in Anderson County and reared his family. He died when about sixty-five years of age, and his wife at the age of seventy-three.

Dillard Clarence Brown spent his early life on the farm and acquired there in addition to the rudimentary instruction of the local schools, lessons of toil, industry and perseverance, all of which have been signally manifest in his business career. He also attended Professor Holbrook's National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1899-90, and in the fall of the latter year returned to Anderson County and taught a six months' term of school. He then formed a partnership with his brother, J. Dexter Brown, under the name of D. C. Brown & Brother. Each brother put in a capital of \$250, and opened a stock of groceries at what is now known as Webb's Corner in Anderson. The date of their opening was July 7, 1891. The brothers had the proper qualifications as merchants, made many friends, and their business prospered as a result of their energetic and honest dealings. After three years they began adding other lines of stock, until they were doing a general merchandise business. For twelve years they were associated, and in 1903, D. C. Brown sold his interest to his brother, retaining only the fertilizer department.

He then organized the Brown Hardware Company, which in 1906 was merged into the Anderson Hardware Company. The capital stock in the latter firm was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, with Mr. Brown owner of the majority stock. The growth and prosperity of the business has been made chiefly under his direction as president of the corporation. It is both a retail and wholesale house, and is sheltered in a main two-story building, 60 feet wide and 200 hundred feet deep, with the Blue Ridge Railroad at the rear for convenient shipping facilities. There are four other adjoining storerooms required to house the stock.

Mr. Brown since achieving independence in business affairs has used his means and influence constructively in many ways and has built a number of business structures in Anderson. He has also given generously to the cause of church, education, and

Claud W. App

other worthy interests, and Anderson College recognizes him as one of its most liberal helpful contributors. He is a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Anderson. In 1889 he married Miss Anna Clinkscale of Anderson County. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters.

CLAUD N. SAPP is former assistant attorney general of South Carolina, and since resigning that office has been busied with a general practice at Columbia. He is one of the prominent men in state politics.

Mr. Sapp was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, in 1886, a son of D. F. and Mittie (Fulp) Sapp. The Sapps are an old family of North Carolina. His grandfather, Randall H. Sapp, removed from Guilford County that state to South Carolina about 1859, locating in Burford Township in the northeast corner of Lancaster County, not far from the state line. It was in this locality that Claud N. Sapp was born, and there his father also lived. The locality is within five miles of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

Claud N. Sapp grew up on a farm, but acquired a liberal education and in 1907 graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg. He was graduated in law from the University of South Carolina in 1911. He at once began practice at Lancaster and made his early reputation there. He was elected in 1912 from Lancaster County to the Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1913 and 1914. He was also city and county attorney of Lancaster County. On April 1, 1915, his abilities were called to the state capital as assistant attorney general, and he filled that office until January 21, 1919. He has been admitted to the State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Sapp married Miss Mary Davis and has one son, Claud N., Jr.

JAMES MADISON LONG is a representative of a family that settled at the very beginning of things in Brushy Creek Township in Anderson County. His individual career has been consistent with the sturdy qualities and virtues of a long line of ancestors.

Mr. Long was born June 25, 1858, being a son of Ezekiel and Anna Matilda (McMurray) Long, a grandson of Ezekiel and Bettie (Hewey) Long, and a great-grandson of William Long. William Long was of Irish origin, and settled in Brushy Creek Township as one of the earliest white residents. Ezekiel Long, Sr., was born in Brushy Creek Township, as was also Ezekiel, Jr. The latter was both a farmer and a Baptist minister, served in the Confederate army, and had two brothers, Col. James and Maj. John Long, who achieved distinction as officers. Rev. Ezekiel Long died at the age of fifty-two. His wife was born in Anderson County, a daughter of William McMurray and of Irish lineage. She lived to be eighty-three years of age and was the mother of three sons, James M., John T., and William M., and three daughters, Elizabeth, Sallie and Ella.

James Madison Long grew up on the farm. He acquired a common school education and was twenty-two years of age when his father died. He re-

mained at home looking after the farm for his mother until he was twenty-nine. He then spent a year in Texas, and on returning from that state resumed his place on the old homestead. Farming has been his occupation through all these years, though for ten years he sold locally fertilizers for the F. S. Royster Company and other concerns. Mr. Long built his present large and beautiful farm residence in 1907. He owns extensive farm interests and has been a very successful business man.

For four years he served as a county commissioner of Anderson County. He is a democrat and with his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Long were married in 1890. Her maiden name was Annie Mauldin, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Mauldin. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Long died in childhood.

LAWRENCE RILEY TUCKER owns one of the most complete and adequate farm homes in Anderson County, and for many years has capably managed the resources of the soil and along with material success has accumulated a great fund of community esteem.

He was born in that county October 10, 1861, a son of Harrison and Mary Ann (Watson) Tucker. His great-grandfather was a native of Ireland and an early settler in Laurens County, South Carolina. His grandfather, David Dejonnette Tucker, was born in Anderson County. Harrison Tucker was born in Georgia in 1821, served as a soldier in the Confederate army, was a farmer by occupation and died in 1902, at the age of eighty-one. His wife was born in Anderson County in 1823, a daughter of David M. Watson, a native of the same county and granddaughter of Jonathan Watson, who was a native of Virginia and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mary Ann Watson Tucker died at the age of eight-four. She and her husband were active members of the Baptist Church. Their six children were: Indiana Matilda, who married Dr. N. J. Newell; David Dejonnette, of Williamston; William H.; Lawrence R.; John Baylis; and Corinne Malissa Jackson, who married R. D. Bates.

Lawrence R. Tucker grew up on his father's farm and lived there until 1891. In that year he married Miss Naomi Lorena Martin, a daughter of Benjamin Crockett, and Cornelia (Breazeale) Martin. Her father was a native of Anderson County, a son of William Martin, a native of Virginia, who came to South Carolina and settled in Anderson County in early days. Mrs. Tucker was born in Anderson County, September 24, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have two children: Faustina and Furman Leffell. The daughter graduated in 1912 from Lander College. The son distinguished himself as an American soldier and officer in the late war. He was born February 23, 1894, and graduated in 1915 from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was in the employ of the People's Bank of Anderson until August, 1917. On the 27th of that month he entered the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and three months later, November 27th, was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was assigned to duty with the Sixty-fourth Infantry, Seventh Division of the Regular United States Army. He was in training at El Paso, Texas, and on June 15, 1918,

the division was assembled for overseas. He set sail August 13, 1918, and spent one month in the Puvencelle sector in France, and was then transferred to the Sixty-fourth Infantry, Seventh Division Headquarters as Division liaison officer. That work he performed until November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, after which he was returned to the Sixty-fourth Infantry as a line officer. He spent nearly a year in France, returning to the United States June 9, 1919.

CAROLINE SANFORD HALL. One of the best known citizens of Brushy Creek Township in Anderson County is Caroline Sanford Hall, who for over a quarter of a century has been identified with farming and part of the time with merchandising in that community.

He was born in Anderson County September 15, 1865, youngest of the nine children of William Sanford and Malinda (Massey) Hall. His father was a native of Anderson County and a son of Joseph and Hulda (Davis) Hall. Joseph Hall was born in Virginia and on coming to South Carolina settled in Newberry County, afterward moving to Anderson County, where he was a farmer. The Halls are of Scotch descent. Joseph Hall spent his last years in the southern part of Anderson County. Malinda Massey was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Silas Massey. William S. Hall served in the Confederate army, was a farmer and a surveyor by profession. He ran many of the lines and boundaries marking the present property divisions in Anderson County.

Caroline Sanford Hall lived at home until after he was twenty-one years of age. He attended the old field school and got a practical knowledge of farming from his father. At the age of twenty he married Miss Sallie Rogers, of Pickens County, daughter of Milton Rogers. The following two years he lived at home and in 1890 bought his present place in Brushy Creek Township. He has developed a well improved farm of 190 acres, and erected one of the best residences in that locality. Since 1911 he has also conducted a country store near his home. In August, 1919, Mr. Hall bought the farm known as Chestnut Springs, located in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The place contains 105 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have no children of their own. They reared an orphan, Mattie Fleming, who married Roy Watkins and died at the age of twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Baptist Church.

ALVA M. LUMPKIN is a prominent Columbia attorney, who inherits many of the brilliant abilities that have distinguished his family in Georgia for more than a century.

Mr. Lumpkin was born at Milledgeville, Georgia, November 13, 1886, a son of William Wallace and Annie Caroline Lumpkin, the former of Oglethorpe County and the latter of Augusta, Georgia. One of the most distinguished members of the family was J. H. Lumpkin, who was the first chief justice of Georgia in 1845. Others were Wilson Lumpkin, governor and United States senator from 1830 to 1837; Samuel Lumpkin, a justice of the Supreme

Court of Georgia, who died in 1903; and J. H. Lumpkin, also a justice of the Supreme Court, who died in 1916.

Alva M. Lumpkin graduated from the University of South Carolina Law Department in 1908, and since then during ten years has been busily engaged in building up a reputation as a successful attorney at Columbia. He is a member of the law firm, Thomas & Lumpkin. Mr. Lumpkin was a member of the General Assembly from 1912 to 1915, and during 1919 acted as assistant attorney general of the state. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and member Executive Committee South Carolina Bar Association, 1918-1920.

He is a director of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, the Standard Building and Loan Association, and the Equitable Building and Loan Company of Columbia. He is a democrat, a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, province archon of this fraternity for Gamma Province, is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a member of Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a Knight Templar, Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Columbia and Ridgewood Country clubs at Columbia. His church home is the Episcopal.

November 14, 1912, at Columbia he married Mary Sumter Thomas, daughter of Col. John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia. They have two children.

JAMES ROBERT THOMPSON is a son of a Confederate soldier who was lost to his family during the war, and from an early boyhood and manhood of rather humble and difficult circumstances has achieved real success in the farming community of his native county.

Mr. Thompson was born September 1, 1855, son of Beverly L. and Mary (Welborn) Thompson, and a grandson of James and Harriet (McElroy) Thompson. James Thompson was a native of Laurens County, moved to Greenville County where he married, and afterward settled in Anderson County, where he was a member of the farming community many years. He and his wife had children named Annie, Beverly L., Lizzie, William, Dorlie, Sallie and Josie. The son Dorlie died while in the Confederate army and Beverly L. Thompson left home to join the Confederate army and after one of the engagements was reported among the missing and his subsequent fate was never definitely determined. His wife, Mary Welborn, was a daughter of William and Nancy (Wadell) Welborn and was also born in Anderson County, where she died several years after the war. Beverly Thompson and wife had children named James Robert, William Walker, Lawrence K., Nannie and John Thompson.

James Robert Thompson has always lived in close communion with farming and rural interests. He had to start with limited education and with practically no financial aid and has achieved success, the more gratifying to him because it has enabled him to give his own children superior educational advantages.

In 1877 he married Florence Magnolia Williams, a daughter of Jasper and Nancy (Gambrell) Williams, of Anderson County, where she was born. Her paternal grandparents were Richard and Mary



A. M. Lumpkin



Robert Wilson Jr

(Berry) Williams and her maternal grandparents, John and Mary (Harper) Gambrell. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Lebanon Baptist Church. Their children are: Beverly Harmon, Paula C., a trained nurse; Nannie Jane, wife of Marcus King; Sallie, wife of Arthur King; Robert Francis and John Allen, twins; Alma Florence, wife of Perry William Jayroe; and Charles Frank Thompson.

ROBERT WILSON, M. D. The office of dean of the Medical College of the state of South Carolina is a significant and appropriate distinction for a physician whose work has met increasing appreciation in Charleston for over a quarter of a century, and who has never failed to exert his influence for the elevation of the standards of his profession and in behalf of the general welfare of his community.

On other pages is sketched the career of his father, Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, one of the most prominent clergymen of the state. Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., was born at Statesburg, South Carolina, August 23, 1867. He was educated in private schools, the College of Charleston, and graduated in 1892 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. In 1887 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from South Carolina College and thirty-one years later, in 1918, that institution honored his services in the interim by conferring upon him the LL. D. degree. After graduating from medical college he spent some time in further preparation at New York City, but for more than a quarter of a century has been busily engaged in the work of his profession as a physician at Charleston. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of several Charleston social and civic organizations. He was elected president of the State Medical Association in 1905, the Southern Medical Association in 1916, and is now president of the Medical Society of Charleston. He is a member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Climatological and Clinical associations.

For many years Doctor Wilson has been a prominent member of the faculty of instruction of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He was instructor in bacteriology from 1889 to 1900, adjunct professor from 1901 to 1903, professor of medicine since 1904, and since 1908 dean of the Medical College. He has also served as chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Health since 1907. During the World war he was a member of the District Board for the Eastern District of South Carolina, being stationed most of the time in Columbia.

In 1895 he married Harriet Chisolm Cain, daughter of J. Calhoun Cain of Pinopolis, South Carolina. Their three children are Robert, Harriet C. and James M.

ROBERT WELBORN PICKENS represents one of the very oldest and most prominent families in South Carolina, one whose patriotism is attested by service in every great war in which this country has been engaged. Mr. Pickens, who was a youthful

soldier of the Confederacy, has lived a prosperous life in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County, near the farm where he was born August 31, 1847.

He is a direct descendant of Robert Pickens, who was born in Ireland, in 1697, of French Huguenot stock. This Robert Pickens moved to Maryland, while his brothers, John and Andrew moved to Pennsylvania, and they were the founders of the family of that name in the United States. His son, Robert Pickens was born in Maryland in 1747, and was eight years of age when brought to South Carolina. He was a patriot soldier in the struggle for American independence and served as captain under Gen. Andrew Pickens. After that war he removed from Long Cone Creek in Abbeville County and received in 1784 a land warrant for 250 acres in Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County, then the Ninety-Sixth District. The original copy of that historic document is now in the possession of Robert Welborn Pickens. The 250 acres granted by this conveyance has never been out of the possession of the Pickens family. It was inherited from the Revolutionary soldier by his son Robert, grandfather of Robert Welborn Pickens. Robert Pickens, the Revolutionary soldier, died in Brushy Creek Township in 1831, in his eighty-fourth year.

Col. William S. Pickens, father of Robert W. Pickens, was a native of Brushy Creek Township, and lived to be eighty-three years of age. He was a highly successful farmer and one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the county for many years. His first wife was Julia Welborn, and they had sons named Robert Welborn, William H., Andrew W. and Charles W. The youngest died in childhood. Colonel Pickens married for his second wife Emaline (Oliver) Smith. She was the mother of Nancy E., Mary E., James Oliver, Ida Lee and Prudence Irene Pickens.

Robert Welborn Pickens has lived his busy and industrious life in the same country where he was born and reared. He acquired an academic education, and from September 1, 1864, to May 2, 1865, was a soldier of the Confederacy, coming out of the army when still under eighteen years of age. His father, Colonel Pickens, was also in the Confederate army during the last six months of the struggle. Robert W. Pickens taught school for five years during his early manhood, and served as public school trustee sixteen years, but farming has been his chief occupation. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1871 he married Catherine Wigington. They became the parents of Virginia, Maggie, Robert, Marion Elihu, Truman, Andrew, Prudence (who died young), and Lura. Truman was a soldier of the World war, having volunteered on the 1st of June, 1917, and served in the Third Division of the American army in France. Another son, Andrew, is a Baptist minister, and during part of the World war period was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the army camps at Fort Screven, Georgia, Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and Plattsburg, New York. Robert and Andrew have been family names, from the Huguenot ancestor, in every generation of the Pickens family during eight generations and now living in almost every state in the United States.

SAMUEL MARION WOLFE, attorney general for South Carolina, had in addition to ten years of successful law practice at Anderson many other decided qualifications for his present high post. Before he entered the law he was a successful teacher and distinguished himself during his student life at Furman University.

His father, Samuel C. Wolfe, was for many years engaged in business at Charlotte, North Carolina. His mother, Ida May Mobley, was a native of Lancaster County, South Carolina, and related to the Ervins and Marions, some of the most conspicuous families of the state. Mr. Wolfe had an ancestor in both the maternal and paternal line in the battles of the Revolutionary war. Many of the families were represented in the armies of the Confederacy.

Samuel M. Wolfe was four years old when his father died, and he grew up in South Carolina receiving most of his education and training at the hands of his mother, who desired that he become a minister. He attended night school while employed in the day, was educated in the high schools and the Patrick Military Institute; and after two years there, entered Furman University at Greenville, where he graduated in the classical course in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At Furman University he was one of the ablest debaters and orators, carrying away many prizes for his original thought and eloquence. He represented Furman in the intercollegiate contest and was also class president, president of his literary society, connected with the college papers, editor in chief of the college annual, and a member of the Glee, and Dramatic clubs and was much interested in athletics.

After leaving Furman he taught high school for three years, reading law in the meantime, and so far as his finances permitted pursued the regular study of law in South Carolina University. After his admission to the bar he began practice at Anderson, and was honored by election as president of the Anderson Bar Association. He was a prominent member of the Legislature from Anderson in 1914-16, and in 1918 was nominated for the office of attorney general, in the democratic primary. After his election in the general election of 1918 he assumed the duties of this office in January, 1919, for a term of two years. His record in the attorney general's office has thus far been one of signal success. The work has been unprecedented in character and volume and several cases of much importance to the state have been won for the state.

CHESTER MARTIN DUCWORTH is an old resident of Anderson County, has been a practical farmer for over forty years, and in that time has seen some of his best ambitions realized and his reasonable desires fulfilled.

He was born in Anderson County March 18, 1853, one of eleven children, whose parents were William and Frances (Brezeale) Ducworth. His father spent several years in the uniform of the Confederate soldier, otherwise was a farmer, and he and his wife were life-long Baptists. Chester Martin Ducworth is a brother of the late Dr. John Griffin Ducworth, one of the most prominent physicians of Anderson County.

In his home community Mr. Ducworth is always known as "Ches." Ducworth. His early life was spent

on a farm. In that period occurred the war and reconstruction and there was little chance to get a formal education. Hard work and a constant exercise of his strong native faculties have brought him many of the results which men of superior school advantages would envy. Farming has been his life occupation. He has never become a large land owner, and has been best satisfied with good farming. His home lies west of Five Forks, where he has lived many years and has reared an interesting family.

In 1876 he married Miss Sallie Margaret Guyton, daughter of Gen. John Washington Guyton, also a Confederate soldier and farmer of Anderson County. Mrs. Ducworth was born in that county. To their marriage were born seven children: Daisy, who is an employe of the People's Bank of Anderson; Bessie McCurdy, Rufus McSwain, Lura Lee, Willie Belle, Wylie Carroll and Malcolm G. Two of the sons were soldiers in the World war, Wylie Carroll and Malcolm Guyton. The latter spent his training period in camp in this country. Wylie Carroll went overseas as a member of the Eighty-first Division, Twentieth Engineer Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Ducworth are members of the Lebanon Baptist Church.

JAMES HENRY EARLE, proprietor of the Central Garage at Anderson, is a business man of wide and varied experience, formerly connected with the Southern Express Company, and later in the wholesale grocery business.

He was born on his father's farm, "Engleside," in Anderson County, February 5, 1870, son of Rev. Julius R. and Lucy Ann (Brockman) Earle. His parents were natives of this state, his father of English and his mother of Scotch-Irish lineage. Julius R. Earle merited the high esteem he enjoyed in Anderson County, where he operated a farm, provided a living for his family from agriculture, and devoted much of his time to preaching the gospel.

James Henry Earle, who was one of a large family of thirteen children, spent his early life on the farm and acquired a common school education. He was a student for two years in high school, and started the battle of life for himself as clerk in a general store at Deans. A year later he was made transfer clerk for the Southern Express Company at Palatka, Florida and was transferred as cashier by the company to Gainesville, Florida. During the period of the Spanish-American war he was in the transfer department of the Southern Express Company at Port Tampa, later at Tampa as cashier, and for one year was the company's agent at Havana, Cuba. From September, 1901, to May, 1902, he was again cashier at Tampa, and then resigned to engage in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Gainesville, Florida. The business was first conducted under the firm name of O'Donald, Saunders & Earle, and later as Saunders & Earle. Mr. Earle disposed of his interests in September, 1910, and after seven months of travel throughout the United States and Canada returned to his native county in February, 1911, and with his brother, under the name Earle Brothers, engaged in the automobile and garage business. Mr. Earle in 1914 acquired his brother's interest and is now sole proprietor. He has a large patronage and carries a general line of automobile supplies and does general repair work.



Samuel R. Volpe



WILLIAM F. CARR

In 1900 he married Miss Carrie Pringle, of Sumter, South Carolina. Their daughter, Victoria, was born in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Earle are members of the Baptist Church and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

WILLIAM LATIMER BRISSEY. In his position as president of the W. L. Brissey Lumber Company of Anderson, Mr. Brissey is directing head of a business for the upbuilding of which he is directly and chiefly responsible. In his early manhood he possessed little beyond industry and sound mechanical intelligence, and on the basis of hard and continuous work has gained an influential place among the business men of this prominent city of South Carolina.

He was born on a farm in Greenville County January 23, 1866, and a year later his parents, Jesse A. and Fannie (Rodgers) Brissey, also natives of Greenville County, moved to Pickens County. Jesse A. Brissey operated a wheat, corn and saw mill and cotton gin in Pickens County. William Latimer Brissey grew up in Pickens County, and in the intervals of his school attendance worked in his father's mills. In 1889 the family moved to Pelzer, where father and son combined their efforts as carpenters. A few years later they moved to Anderson, continuing their work as carpenters. After three years W. L. Brissey and Jesse M. Smith as partners engaged in the lumber business in a small way and with very limited capital. After four years Mr. Brissey sold his interest. The W. L. Brissey Company was incorporated in 1907, and Mr. Brissey is president. He owns two-thirds of the stock of the company. This corporation has enjoyed a constant increase of business and is one of the leading concerns of its kind in Anderson County. It handles lumber stock from all sections of the country, but the company also works up much native timber, operating a saw mill and producing great quantities of mill work in their planing mill.

Mr. Brissey has served two terms as an alderman of Anderson, is a democrat, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Travelers Protective Association and the Anderson Rotary Club. In 1886 he married Miss Mattie Holcombe.

SAMUEL MASSEY KILGORE. For nearly three-quarters of a century the Kilgore family has been one of the most constructive in the community of Spartanburg County, of which Woodruff is the center. Samuel Massey Kilgore has been a business man of that town for a quarter of a century and is also an extensive planter. His personal influences and his resources have again and again been used to promote the improvement and welfare of his community in business, civic, educational and moral movements.

He was born at his father's plantation on the Enoree River in Spartanburg County in 1860. His birthplace and where the family has lived for many years is six miles below Woodruff. He is a son of Dr. B. F. and Frances Amanda (Massey) Kilgore and a grandson of Josiah Kilgore. Josiah was born and spent most of his life in Greenville County and was a man of prominence in Upper Carolina. For a number of years he held the office

of state surveyor, with offices in the capitol at Columbia. Dr. B. F. Kilgore was a physician by profession and made that vocation a means of wide and important service to his community in Spartanburg County, where he located about 1850. Before the war between the states he was a member of the Legislature and was a signer of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession. During the war he was a military surgeon in the Confederate army. His mother was Harriet Mildred Benson, daughter of Joshua Benson of Columbia. Joshua Benson was one of the first settlers of Columbia, built the first brick house and was one of the early city officials. He also helped establish the Presbyterian cemetery at Columbia, where he is buried. The Kilgores are of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and in the various generations have exemplified all the sterling character and stability of the best of that race. Dr. B. F. Kilgore's wife was a daughter of Capt. Ben Massey of Lancaster County.

Samuel Massey Kilgore removed from his farm on the Enoree River to Woodruff in 1892, but still exercises close oversight of his planting interests. He owns a fine farm near where he was born and much other valuable land in Spartanburg County, besides business and resident property in Woodruff. For a quarter of a century he has been a cotton buyer and in the insurance business at Woodruff.

Much of his influence in public affairs has been directed to the improvement of educational facilities. He was largely instrumental in having built the present fine public school at Woodruff. For several years he has been a member of the County Board of Education and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

He married for his first wife Miss Lillie Hunter. She was the mother of six children, Janie Massey, Mildred C., Ben M., W. Belton, Helen Mills and Mary Benson Kilgore. For his present wife Mr. Kilgore married Estelle Rea, who was born in Providence Township of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. They have three children, Roberta, Adeline and Samuel Rea.

His oldest son, Ben M. Kilgore, a graduate of the University of South Carolina, saw twelve months of active service in France. He entered the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Eighty-Second Division of the Field Artillery, and since his return from overseas has engaged in business at Woodruff.

MRS. ADA O. (SMOAK) CARR. One of the highly esteemed ladies of this part of South Carolina is Mrs. Ada O. (Smoak) Carr of Meggetts. She is a native of the state, having been born at Orangeburg, and her entire life has been spent within its confines. Here she was reared by careful parents and given advantages which developed her abilities, and she is one of the most charming and cultured ladies of her neighborhood.

Mrs. Carr is a daughter of Samuel P. and Ella (Baldwin) Smoak, both of whom were born in South Carolina, in Orangeburg County, where they grew to maturity and were married. There they spent their useful lives, and, dying, were laid to rest side by side. Both the Smoak and Baldwin families

are old ones in the state, the former having been established here by representatives of it from England, and the latter by those from New York. Samuel P. Smoak and his excellent wife became the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Carr is the fifth in order of birth.

In 1898 Ada O. Smoak was united in marriage with William Franklin Carr and after the first year of her marriage has resided at Meggetts ever since. Mr. Carr died of the influenza October 16, 1918, after ten days' illness and after pneumonia had developed. He was born in South Carolina November 14, 1879, a son of H. M. and Agnes (Staley) Carr. He was educated in South Carolina. He was a Mason and Shriner, an Elk and a member of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Carr is also an Eastern Star.

Mr. Carr was a successful man and gained a multitude of friends. He formed a partnership with Henry Carlton in the general produce business, which lasted several years. The Carr home was built by Mr. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr became the parents of three children, namely: Samuel P., Alva F. and Enid F. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Carr has devoted herself to the rearing of her children, although she takes the interest to be expected from one of her intellectual attainments in local affairs, and gives her support to movements looking toward a betterment of existing conditions and a general moral uplift.

GEORGE FREDERICK TOLLY. With the death of George Frederick Tolly at Anderson, January 1, 1910, that city lost one of its oldest residents, and one who had played many useful roles in its upbuilding and progress. Mr. Tolly was a man of first rate ability, strong and resourceful in business affairs, upright and the soul of honesty in all that concerned his relations with the public, and he fully earned and merited every measure of respect and esteem paid him.

He was born in Prussia, Germany, November 4, 1835, and in 1850, at the age of fifteen, came to America with his father, John Tolly. They located at Baltimore, where the son soon began an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade. Six years later he came to South Carolina, and after a brief sojourn in Greenville located at Anderson, where he made his home for more than half a century. In 1858 he opened a shop as a cabinet maker, and was busily engaged in the service represented in such a shop until the opening of the war. He at once volunteered, enlisting in April, 1861, in Company B, of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment. He served one year, the term of his enlistment, and then entered Company C, of the Palmetto Regiment of Sharpshooters. With that noted command he remained until taken prisoner in battle, and spent more than a year in the Federal prison at Rock Island, Illinois. He was wounded in the battle of Frazer's Farm, though not seriously injured.

With the same courage he had faced the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life he resumed his career after the war, meeting and overcoming many difficulties in a time of abject poverty for all the South. In addition to cabinet making he took up what was then considered the closely affiliated trade

of undertaking, and also became a dealer in ready made furniture. In 1890 his son George M. Tolly was admitted to partnership, and since then the title of this business house has been G. F. Tolly & Son. It is one of the oldest firms of its kind in South Carolina, and the title of the organization continued not only because the old name is an asset in itself, but as an appropriate memorial to the founder and upbuilder of the business. It is engaged both in a retail and wholesale furniture business, and its undertaking department has for years been one of the most perfect organizations of its kind. Its large volume of business was achieved through the original policy of the late Mr. Tolly in insisting upon quality as the supreme test of all the merchandise handled. George M. Tolly is now head of the concern, and is one of Anderson's most prominent and progressive business men.

The late George F. Tolly served three consecutive terms as intendant at Anderson, and after Anderson was incorporated as a city he served seventeen years as mayor. This public service was rendered not without much sacrifice on his part, both to his business and to the pleasures of his home life. In that as in every other relation of his life he was faithful, dignified and efficient. He was a staunch democrat, and for many years served as ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Anderson. He was also a Mason.

May 24, 1850, he married Miss Mary Jane George, daughter of Ezekiel George of Anderson County, and of an old and highly respected family in that section of the state. Mrs. Tolly, who was born in Anderson County December 30, 1838, has passed her eightieth birthday. She and her husband had the following children: Elizabeth, who is the wife of W. M. Wilcox, and lives at Elberton, Georgia; George M.; William F. and Clarence E., both associated with the G. F. Tolly & Son furniture and undertaking business. George M. Tolly, the responsible head of the business since his father's death, married Miss Jessie McGee June 15, 1886. Their only child is Mrs. W. J. Muldrow, of Anderson.

JOHN A. HUDGENS, like others of that name in upper South Carolina, is an able business man and a conscientious public spirited citizen, and for a number of years has been active in business and financial affairs at Pelzer, where he is cashier of the Chicora Bank.

Mr. Hudgens was born at Honea Path September 28, 1872. His father was the late Dr. Thomas A. Hudgens, whose personal career and family have been described on other pages.

John A. Hudgens grew up in his native town, attended the public schools, and afterward entered the University of South Carolina, where he had a thorough English training. His father died in 1892, and he never returned to the university to take his degree. Soon afterward he found congenial duties in office work, was employed at various places, each change being a promotion, and in 1900 became cashier of the Chicora Bank of Pelzer. Mr. Hudgens is also president of the Willmont Oil Mills at Pelzer, Piedmont and Williamston.



DR. D. S. WATSON

In 1907 he married Miss Sarah A. Smyth, a daughter of Edison A. Smyth of Greenville.

DANIEL SANFORD WATSON, M. D. While many worthy civilian efforts characterized the usefulness of the late Dr. Daniel Sanford Watson, it was, perhaps, as a surgeon of the Confederacy that he rose to the most sublime heights. Certain it is that the traits of courage and faithfulness with which Doctor Watson was so richly endowed, found no more certain avenue of expression than in the great war between the states, for in giving his services to the cause which he deemed just he not only faced the ordinary dangers and privations of such service, but at the same time was compelled to wage constant war against his own enemy, poor health. Following the war he gave up his medical practice and for the most part devoted himself to farming, a vocation in which his great industry and good management won him splendid success.

Daniel Sanford Watson was born on a farm in Anderson County, South Carolina, November 30, 1830, a son of Daniel Keith and Susan (Gary) Watson. His father was born also in Anderson County, a son of Jonathan Watson, a native of Virginia and a Revolutionary soldier, a farmer by occupation and the son of an Irish emigrant. The mother of Doctor Watson was a descendant of Thomas Gary, also a native of Virginia and a Revolutionary soldier. Daniel Sanford Watson was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools, and upon reaching manhood continued farming until ill health caused him to seek other avenues of activity and he turned his attention to the study of medicine. In 1850 he was graduated from the Reformed Medical College, at Mason, Georgia, and immediately entered the practice of his profession at Homer, Georgia, where he became thoroughly established. Up to that time his career had included the routine of farming and professional work, and his life had known little deviation from the strict fulfillment of home duty.

When the war between the states came on he was in possession of a lucrative practice, but in August, 1862, disregarding the petition of a large patronage, he joined Captain Chanler's Company of Colonel McMillan's regiment, the Twenty-Fourth Georgians, and went to Virginia as a detailed assistant surgeon. After the course of a few months, however, his old enemy, ill health, again assailed him, and on advice of the chief surgeon he returned to his home for recuperation. In 1863, having partially regained his health, he again entered the service and was a detailed assistant surgeon in Trenholm's Squadron of the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry. He was transferred from the army of Northern Virginia on account of the severity of the climate to Northeast Georgia, in December, 1864, and afterward was surgeon of Durraugh's regiment. He surrendered with General Reynolds' command at Athens, Georgia, in April, 1865. During the time he was in the service he was frequently petitioned by his friends to return home and practice medicine, but his patriotism and sense of right were too great to yield to them, and, barring the interval during which his shattered health forbade it, served his country faithfully until the close of the war.

Upon the close of hostilities, Doctor Watson returned to his native county and merchandised at Anderson for several years, and then for thirty years was engaged in farming. The same cause which sent him from the farming industry into medicine made of him a farmer instead of a physician, and he never returned to his medical practice. As a farmer he achieved gratifying success, and when he died, April 9, 1909, at his country residence near Anderson, he was in comfortable financial circumstances. He had two brothers, William B. and Seaborn H., who were also in the Confederate service.

On January 14, 1875, Doctor Watson married Corrie A. Watson, a daughter of John B. and Eliza (Burris) Watson. To this union there were born four children, two of whom grew to maturity, a daughter, Nannie B., dying at the age of eleven years and a son at the age of two years. Susie Gary is the wife of E. P. Vandiver, of Anderson; and Charles Manly superintends the operations on the farm which formerly belonged to his father. Mrs. Watson survives her husband and resides at Anderson, where she is a member of the First Baptist Church, of which her husband was also a member. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and as a public-spirited citizen allied himself with movements for civic, educational and religious betterment. He was a great friend of the colored race and donated to their church, including the land on which this church, Rock Hill, stands near his old homestead. He was a faithful friend, a devoted husband and an affectionate father.

JAMES FRASER LYON. While his abilities and services for over twenty years as a lawyer have commanded the respect of the legal profession in South Carolina, James Fraser Lyon is doubtless best known to the general public through his effective service as attorney general of the state from 1907 to 1913.

He was born October 16, 1871, at Asbury Church, now Verdery, in that portion of Abbeville County, now Greenwood County. His parents were James Fuller and Marie Louise (Pelletier) Lyon. His direct American ancestry in the paternal line goes back to John Lyon of Albemarle, Virginia, descending through John's son, Elijah, Elijah's son, William, who was the grandfather of the former attorney general. The latter's mother was a daughter of Antoine Pelletier, who came to this country from Nancy, France. James Fuller Lyon was a soldier of the Confederate army, and after the war was a farmer and served as probate judge of Abbeville County. His wife was a native of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

James Fraser Lyon attended public schools in Abbeville and graduated A. B. from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1895. He soon qualified for the legal profession and for a number of years has practiced as a member of the Columbia bar. His first important public office was as referee in bankruptcy, appointed by Judge Brawley. He first came into state wide prominence as a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1905-06, when he was appointed a member of the Legislative committee to investigate the state dispensary and he helped un-

cover many of the corrupt practices which were involved in the old dispensary system. When he became attorney-general in 1907 he had the active prosecution of many of the dispensary cases. He served as attorney-general until 1913. In 1918 he was appointed special counsel for the South Carolina tax commission, a position he still holds.

In 1919 Mr. Lyon was appointed a member of the state board of law examiners by the South Carolina Supreme Court. He is president of the Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Insurance Association and of the Gulf and Atlantic Insurance Company. He is identified with the democratic party, is a member of the college fraternity Kappa Alpha, and was a delegate to the convention of that order at Richmond, Virginia, 1893. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias and of Abbeville Lodge No. 64, is a member of the Columbia Club and his church affiliation is the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

December 28, 1911, at Beaufort, he married Kathleen Greenwood, a daughter of John Greenwood. They have two children, J. Fraser, Jr., and John Greenwood Lyon.

MAJ. HENRY EARLE RAINES was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1879, son of Elias Pinckney and Martha (Martin) Raines. The family is of Norman French origin. The first Americans of the name settled in early colonial days in Prince George County, Virginia. About the close of the Revolutionary war members of the family moved to Greenville County, a few miles east of Greenville, in the vicinity of Taylors.

It was in that locality that Major Raines grew up. In 1898 he entered The Citadel at Charleston, and was graduated in 1902. The four years following he taught school, and then for twelve and a half years was on the administrative staff of The Citadel in the capacity of quartermaster. He resigned that office in 1918 to enter actively into the business world. He is president of the Southern Motor Corporation, vice president and treasurer of the Charleston Transfer Company, secretary and treasurer of the Francis Marion Hotel, treasurer of the West Point Corporation, a member of the board of directors of two banks, and a member of the Charleston Rotary Club. He is also a member of the board of directors of the city Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association State Executive Committee.

Major Raines was graduated from The Citadel as captain of Company B, and has always maintained a very deep interest in the military affairs of the state. In July, 1903, he enlisted in Company A of the First Regiment of South Carolina Troops. That was before the organization of the National Guard. July 14, 1903, he was commissioned captain of the company, and May 1, 1908, was commissioned captain and quartermaster of the Third Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina. On May 25, 1915, he was promoted to major of ordnance. In that capacity he was called to Camp Styx, Columbia, in the spring of 1916 to assist in the preparation and mobilization of the state troops for service on the Mexican border. He continued in his duties at The Citadel during the World war and is at present

major of ordnance, National Guard of South Carolina.

Major Raines is a loyal alumnus of The Citadel, and is a member of the building committee of The Greater Citadel. He is vice president of the Association of Graduates.

That Major Raines is a specialist with boys and young men is evidenced by the success of his summer enterprise. He owns and directs the French Broad Camp for boys on the French Broad River near Bravard, North Carolina, where for two months each summer over two hundred boys from various states have the opportunity of leading a happy and healthful life in a wholesome environment.

In 1901 Major Raines married Sydney Hinton Wolfe. She is a native of West Virginia but was educated in the Memminger School of Charleston and St. Mary's College of Raleigh, North Carolina.

THOMAS MARTIN WELBORN was six years old when the war broke out between the states, and the war and its accompanying devastation and ruin, and the early death of his mother made his youth barren of many opportunities and privileges which have been customary to members of such families as the Welborns. His early years were years of toil and struggle, but out of all of it he has achieved a success that makes him one of the leading citizens of Anderson County and he also is one of its leading farmers and land owners.

He was born in that county near Williamston, April 22, 1855, a son of Aaron and Caroline (Reeves) Welborn. His father was born in Anderson County, a son of Thomas Welborn, a native of North Carolina, who, on coming to South Carolina settled in Anderson County. Thomas Welborn and wife had the following children: Elbert, Martin, Aaron, James, Etsie, who became the wife of a Mr. Bennett, and lived to be past ninety years of age, Hester who never married, Frankie who never married, Civila, who became the wife of a Mr. Rogers, and Rebecca who married Mr. Allen.

Caroline Reeves Welborn was a daughter of Noah Reeves, of Anderson County. She died when her son Thomas Martin was only two years of age. The other children were Lawrence Moore, Jane and Civila. Aaron Welborn afterwards married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Jane (Miller) Reid and they had three children, Hyson, Walter and Pally.

Thomas Martin Welborn after the death of his mother was reared by his grandmother Welborn. He was twelve years old when his grandfather died and that event practically closed his opportunities in the old field schools, and thereafter he had to assume most of the duties of working and managing his grandmother's farm. He lived with her and did a dutiful part until her death, when he was eighteen years of age. He then started out on his own account, his capital consisting of a horse, a saddle and a bridle. For the next five years he rented land. He then bought a small tract and later kept up his program of hard work and good management and out of his increasing means he bought farm lands until now he owns 1,256 acres. His home farm is a model place of 231 acres.

In 1878 Mr. Welborn married Carolina Elizabeth



Wm. E. Ramey.



J. H. Anderson

Harper, a daughter of William Harper, of Anderson County. Mr. Welborn's success has meant most to them because it has been largely for the benefit of their children. Their family consists of the following: Ethel, who graduated from the Winthrop Normal and is now Mrs. J. A. Pruitt; James, a farmer; Elsie, a graduate of a finishing school at Holland, Virginia, now wife of Ernest Holcomb; Pearl, wife of H. Newell; Lawrence, with his father on the farm; D. K. Welborn, a graduate of Erskine College and was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Pally married Frank Breazeale; Byron at home; Floreid, who married Griffin Jamison.

Mr. and Mrs. Welborn are members of the Baptist Church and reared their family in that faith.

JULIUS H. ANDERSON. Anderson County was named for the gallant revolutionary soldier, Gen. Robert Anderson. His descendants have comprised for more than a century a group of prominent men and women in the state, and one of them is Julius H. Anderson, a farmer, banker and business man of prominent connections at the City of Anderson.

He was born in Hopewell Township of Anderson County February 5, 1865, a son of Richard Harrison and Josephine (McCann) Anderson. His father was a native of Hopewell Township, being a son of Dr. William H. Anderson. Josephine McCann was born at Equality in Anderson County, daughter of Thomas Hampton McCann. Thomas H. McCann, who was born May 24, 1808, and died December 12, 1885, married Narcissa Walker. He served as a major in the state militia. His parents were Robert and Jane (Hamilton) McCann. Robert McCann, a son of Patrick and Jane (Stuart) McCann of Scotch lineage and Presbyterian church faith, was born in Ireland, January 1, 1764, came to America in 1783, soon after the close of the Revolution, and first lived in Abbeville County and afterwards in Anderson County, where he died June 7, 1803.

Mr. Anderson, whose lineage is therefore one involving interesting and important personages in both lines, is one of five children: Ida Narcissa who married J. D. Smith; Hampton G.; Julius H.; Minnie, wife of Dr. M. A. Thompson; and William DeWitt, deceased. The father of these children died in 1910 at the age of seventy-four and the mother, now eighty years of age, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, in Anderson. The children grew up on the farm in Hopewell Township, and the parents were active members of the Midway Presbyterian Church, the father being one of its deacons for many years.

While a boy on the farm Julius H. Anderson acquired a good education, and from the age of fourteen to nineteen gained a business experience as clerk in a general store at Liberty, owned and operated by R. H. Anderson & Company, of which his father was the senior member.

November 15, 1892, Mr. Anderson married Mary Simpson Sadler Norris, a daughter of Col. Jesse W. and Susan (Simpson) Norris, a descendant of the historical Bratton family. Colonel Norris was a lawyer by profession, but after practicing for several years settled on a farm south of Anderson at Varennes. Varennes was the name of a postoffice

conducted for many years on Colonel Norris' premises. He was eminently successful as a farmer, and a man of deserved prominence in the county. The old Colonel Norris farm and homestead is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. To their marriage were born four children: Louis Harrison, Susie, Fred Norris and Julius William.

There is a military record for the oldest son. He volunteered in the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, went overseas with the rank of first lieutenant, spent over a year in France in active service, and was promoted to captain in the Eighty-First Division, with the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery.

Some of the best lands in Anderson County are farmed under the direct supervision of Mr. Anderson. He is also president of the Citizens National Bank of Anderson, and is interested in other business affairs there. He has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church since he was nineteen years of age and he and his family now attend the Central Presbyterian Church at Anderson. Politics, so far as office holding is concerned, he has shunned, and has given his time to farming, business, church and family. He is a man of unassuming nature and in business and social relations accord to those with whom he comes in contact a cordial greeting and just and fair treatment.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS KING was a youthful Confederate soldier during the last year of the great war, and like his native state has risen from the impoverished conditions of war times to a prosperity represented by the ownership of one of the good farms of Anderson County.

Mr. King was born in that county, November 13, 1847, a son of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Fant) King and a grandson of Peter King and Jesse Fant. His parents were natives of Anderson County, and Peter King was also born there. The brother of Grandfather King was Rev. Robert King and their father was Robert King, a pioneer of Anderson County. Thomas King spent his life as a teacher and farmer and died at the age of forty-eight.

Christopher Columbus King, oldest of seven children, grew up on a farm and had common school educational advantages. He was seventeen years old, when in November, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was with General Johnston's army until the close of the war. His war service brought on chronic dysentery, from which he was a sufferer until 1872. His father died in 1871, and he continued with his mother on the home farm until her death in 1888. In the meantime he had established a home of his own by his marriage in 1874 to Margaret Ellen Jolly, a daughter of James Albert Jolly of Anderson County. For half a century farming has been Mr. King's regular occupation. His home farm is on Rural Route No. 1 out of Anderson. He has been honored with positions of public trust, has served five years as a magistrate, is deacon and treasurer of the Hopewell Baptist Church, and a Master Mason.

He and his wife had nine children. Five of them are deceased, one dying in childhood and the others after reaching adult years, their names being Walter DeWitt, Lorin Oscar, who was in the Spanish-American war, Mary Jane and Christopher Columbus, Jr.

The living children are Thomas Albert, William Cary, Lulu Alice and Joseph Lewis. Mr. King is proud of the fact that two of his sons were soldiers in recent wars. William C. spent six months with the First South Carolina Regiment on the Mexican border. Thomas Albert was a member of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, and went with the American Expeditionary Forces to France and has received an honorable discharge.

ANDREW A. KROEG is a Charleston lawyer, and in ten years since his admission to the bar has made his name an honored one in professional circles.

He was born at Charleston February 9, 1885. His father was for many years in the real estate and insurance business in Charleston. His grandfather, Capt. Andrew Kroeg, was connected with the naval service of the Confederacy during the war between the states.

Mr. Kroeg was educated in private schools, the Charleston High School, graduated from the College of Charleston in 1905, and after continued study of law for two years was admitted to the bar in 1907. He has been in active practice since 1908, and throughout has depended upon his own efforts to build up a practice and has had no partnership association.

In 1911 he married Oliveros Witsell of Charleston. Their two children are Andrew A., Jr., and Katharine Witsell.

MATHIAS BEELA RICHARDSON, whose name is associated with some of the most absorbing and productive agricultural interests of Anderson County, was a Confederate soldier in his youth, and comes of a family distinguished by its patriotism, and by all those qualities which made sturdy, useful and honorable citizens.

He was born in Anderson County, February 14, 1845. He is descended from one of three brothers who came from Wales, one settling in Massachusetts and two in Virginia. These brothers were all soldiers in the Revolutionary war. From Virginia, William Richardson came at a very early date to Anderson County, South Carolina. His son Mathias Richardson was born on Hurricane Creek near Pelzer, South Carolina, and married Polly Tinnel. They were the parents of Noah T. Richardson, who was born in Anderson County in 1811 and died in 1862 while a resident of Pickens County. His wife Hester Murphy Richardson was a daughter of Ezekiel Murphy who was a son of Rodgers Murphy. Rodgers Murphy was an Irishman and a Revolutionary soldier and married a Miss Wilson of Virginia. Ezekiel Murphy married a Miss Martin.

Noah T. Richardson and wife had a family of children whose individual records deserve the following comment: John Franklin, who died a few years after serving as a Confederate soldier; Charles Pickney who died of wounds received in the battle of Frazer's Farm; William Murphy who was mortally wounded at the battle of Frazer's Farm; Mary Caroline who first married Elisha Ferguson and he was killed while a Confederate soldier, and she is now the wife of James Hendricks; Mathias Beela who for over two years wore the uniform of a Confederate soldier; Albert Newton, who became old enough to serve nine months as a Confederate sol-

dier; Clark, a prominent physician, who died in Texas; Charity Emmaline widow of Henry T. McDaniel; Enoch B., a prominent farmer and a resident of Pickens County; Thomas Jefferson, a Baptist minister, living in Texas; and Frances Elizabeth, wife of Lewis L. Hyde of New York City.

For many years the father of this family lived on a farm near Williamston in Anderson County, and went late in life to Pickens County.

Mathias B. Richardson married Miss Mattie Young in 1869. She was a daughter of Lewis Clark Young of Pickens County. They became the parents of the following children: Emma, William Murphy, Lewis Clark, Anna C. and one that died in childhood. Of these William Murphy Richardson is a successful physician at Iron City, Georgia, while Lewis Clark Richardson has a distinguished record as a naval officer, now holding the rank of captain in the United States Navy.

After the death of the mother of these children Mr. Richardson married Miss Sarah R. Newton. She died the mother of John Henry, Effie R. and Sallie. For his third wife Mr. Richardson married Sarah E. Martin. They have six children, Nettie Hester, Mattie Eugenia, Lois E., Ruth, Helen and Mathias B., Jr. Mr. Richardson has given his children the best of educational advantages, and the rearing of this large family has been one of the outstanding features of his successful career. He located on his present farm in 1870.

His brother Albert Newton Richardson has always been associated with him in farming and business. They started life with very limited means at the close of the war. Today they own and operate a plantation of over 1,000 acres, constituting one of the best and most productive estates in Anderson County. Albert Newton Richardson was born March 26, 1847, and was therefore extremely young when he went into the Confederate army. He has never married, his home being with his brother. Their association has been profitable in business affairs and has been one of true fraternity in all their relations. The brothers are members of the Baptist Church, are democrats, and though they have never sought the honors of politics they are widely known and esteemed in their native county.

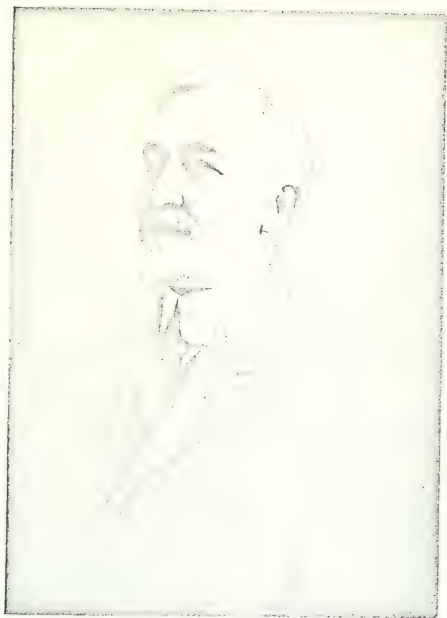
MARCUS LEE CARLISLE, D. D. The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church has had some of its most distinguished and able ministers from the Carlisle family. Doctor Carlisle of Anderson had a brother who was in the ministry for many years, and is a son of the late Rev. John Mason Carlisle.

The founder of the Carlisle family in this country was John Carlisle, a native of Ireland, who came in early youth to South Carolina and in this state married Susan Mason. He was a farmer and after his marriage settled in Fairfield County and subsequently removed to Chester County.

Rev. John Mason Carlisle was the only son of John and Susan Carlisle and was born in Fairfield County October 20, 1827. He grew up on a farm, attended district schools and the Cokesbury Conference School, and at the age of eighteen was enrolled as a member of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. He had all the qualities that justify a true call to the ministry. He



Mark L. Carlisle.



H. C. Jones

is remembered for his power as a preacher, and his native eloquence was improved by constant association with good literature and contact with men. He was devoted to his work, and after serving his church and his people for half a century he was retired and superannuated and died at Spartanburg in July, 1905. During the war he had served as a chaplain in the army of Virginia. His two sons who followed the same profession were John E. and Marcus Lee. The former was also a member of the South Carolina Conference and at the time of his death, April 10, 1918, had been superannuated.

Elizabeth Catherine Sharpe, mother of Marcus L. Carlisle, was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, a daughter of Elam and Elizabeth (Miller) Sharpe. Her father was a native of North Carolina, but spent the greater part of his life at Pendleton, South Carolina, where he was a building contractor.

Rev. Marcus L. Carlisle when a small boy removed with his parents to Spartanburg, where his father was pastor of the Methodist Church. Doctor Carlisle has always considered Spartanburg as his home. In 1883 he was awarded, after taking the full course of instruction, the degree A. B. from Wofford College, then spent four years as a teacher and in 1886 began his duties as a minister of the gospel. The thirty years of his active ministry can be briefly chronicled as follows: The first year on the Cowpens Circuit; Walhalla Circuit until 1890; at Camden to 1894; Chester to 1896; Central Church at Spartanburg to 1900; Washington Street Church at Columbia to 1904; Bethel Church at Charleston to 1906; Marion to 1907; presiding elder of the Spartanburg District until 1911; pastor at Greenville to 1915; presiding elder of the Greenville district to 1916, when he resigned to become pastor of St. John's Methodist Church at Anderson. Doctor Carlisle has had many happy and congenial associations with the different communities where he has lived and has enjoyed best his work as a pastor. The position of presiding elder did not appeal to him, though twice he accepted the appointment as a matter of duty. In 1901 his alma mater, Wofford College, conferred upon him the degree D. D.

February 17, 1887, he married Miss Anne Margaret Rast, of Calhoun County, South Carolina, daughter of Capt. George D. Rast. To their marriage were born three children, the first dying in infancy. The second child, Charles Heber Carlisle, was a graduate of Wofford College, a civil engineer by profession, and died in Florida in 1918 at the age of twenty-eight. The only living child is Aiken Rast Carlisle, who was born in 1894, a graduate of Wofford College and is a young architect at Spartanburg.

ASHLEY C. TOBIAS was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on August 10, 1855, the son of Augustus L. and Sophie St. Amand Tobias. He began his business career in 1874 with the wholesale grocery house of C. Wulbern & Company, and to which in 1887 Mr. Tobias was admitted into partnership. At the time of his death, on the 8th of December, 1910, he was a senior member of this firm.

Throughout his life Mr. Tobias had been identified with the growth of Charleston and had striven for its upbuilding. He was at one time chairman of the

Sanitary and Drainage Commission of Charleston County, a member of the City Hospital Commission, a member of the Harbor Commission, president of the Merchants' Exchange and one of the original members of the old Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of the late Samuel T. Tupper. He was for some years president of the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Company, succeeding the late George W. Wagner, who founded it. In 1876 Mr. Tobias, as a member of the Washington Light Infantry, went to Boston with that organization and took part in the Independence celebration, this company being the first southern company to go North after the war between the sections. Mr. Tobias retained his membership in the Washington Light Infantry until his death.

In July, 1885, he married Miss Ella Theresa O'Neill, and she with two sons, Ashley C. Tobias, Jr., of Columbia, and Vernon Tobias, survives him.

At the time of his death Mr. Tobias, in addition to his connection with C. Wulbern & Company, was president of the Wulbern Fertilizer Company, vice president of the Consumers Coal Company, vice president of the Accommodation Wharf & Warehouse Company, vice president of the T. P. Smith Melver Company and associated in other business enterprises.

For the first time in the recollection of the oldest merchants of the city during the hour of his funeral all of the stores on East Bay were closed as a tribute of respect to his memory. He enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends throughout South Carolina, who knew him as a man of gentle but marked personality, good judgment and absolute adherence to that which was right.

Mr. Tobias attended St. Phillips Episcopal Church in Charleston.

WILLIAM AIKEN COOLEY has devoted thirty years of his active career to farming in Belton Township of Anderson County. He represents the third generation of an old and prominent family in that section of the state.

He was born in Anderson County January 22, 1860, son of William M. and Mary Enutal (Pepper) Cooley, and grandson of John and Anna (Gambrell) Cooley. His grandfather John Cooley with his brother Hiram came from their native State of Virginia to Anderson County, John locating near where his grandson William A. now resides. In that locality he built what is now one of the oldest occupied residences of Anderson County. It is the present home of Mr. Enoch Poore. In that old home William M. Cooley was born and reared. At the time of the war between the states he left his wife and farm to enlist in the Confederate army and was a brave and faithful soldier until the close of hostilities. From farming he acquired the means by which he made provision for his family. He built the farm home which is now occupied by his son William A. He lived to be seventy-six, was a master Mason and a Baptist. His wife who bore him nine children died at the age of fifty-six.

William Aiken Cooley grew up on the farm and had a common school education. At the age of

twenty he married Anna Mary French, daughter of George French of Greenville County. Mrs. Cooley died May 17, 1919, after a happy married career of over thirty years. She was the mother of the following children: William Clarence of Greenville; Mary who is married and lives at Goldsboro, North Carolina; French, who is married and is associated with his father on the home farm; and Kitty who with her husband resides at Batesburg.

The first five years after his marriage Mr. Cooley farmed in Greenville County, and since then has been occupied with the management of the old homestead in Anderson County. He is a Baptist and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS MARION KING for forty years was a practical hard working farmer in Anderson County, and the record of his career should be cherished because of the many fine traits of citizenship and manhood he exemplified.

He was born in Anderson County April 1, 1854, a son of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Fant) King. His parents were natives of Anderson County, his father a son of Peter King and his mother a daughter of Jesse Fant. The great-grandfather Robert King was one of the early settlers of Anderson County, and the family has been prominent there for several generations. Thomas King who died in 1871 at the age of forty-eight spent his life as a farmer and school teacher.

Thomas Marion King was one of seven children. He acquired a country school education, lived on the home farm, and from the age of seventeen to twenty-four was diligently engaged in assisting his widowed mother to handle the farm property. In 1878 Mr. King married Alice Elizabeth Jolly, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Bolt) Jolly of Anderson County.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. King went to live on the farm which he had bought a short time before. He went in debt for the greater part of the purchase price, and by diligent application and good judgment paid for the property, improved it, and made it one of the model farms of the county. For the last twenty years of his life he also operated a country store near his residence. In 1897 he built a fine country home which stands as a monument to his thrift and energy. Mr. King died April 1, 1916, having been a sufferer for six years from paralysis. He and his wife many years ago joined the Hopewell Baptist Church and all their children are members of the same church. He was a Master Mason.

He is survived by Mrs. King, who still occupies the old homestead, and seven children. The oldest child is Corinne, wife of C. Ducworth; Thomas died at the age of eighteen years; Joseph Crayton is a farmer of Anderson County; Mae is the wife of Clinton L. Watkins; Carl Jolly made a splendid record as a soldier in the recent war. He entered the service July 23, 1918, at Camp Jackson, was sent overseas September 30, 1918, and was a private in the Eightieth Artillery of the Forty-First Division. After spending seven months in France he received his honorable discharge May 20, 1919. The

two younger children of Mr. and Mrs. King are Broadus Bolt and Ralph Franklin.

BENJAMIN BROWN GOSSETT, who held the rank of captain in the National Army during the great war and who was educated at the United States Naval Academy, has played and is playing an active and influential role in business and civic affairs at Anderson and is one of the industrial leaders and executives of the state.

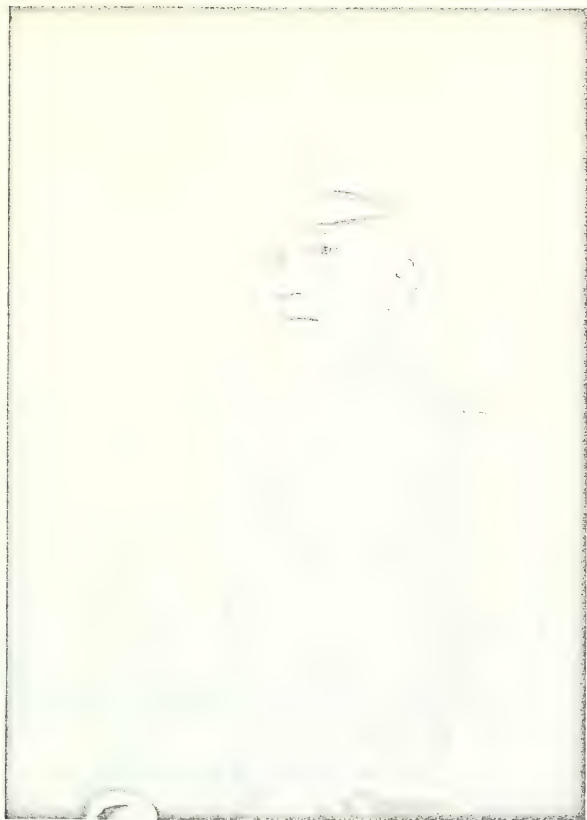
He was born at Williamston, South Carolina, August 18, 1884, the oldest of the five children of James P. and Sallie (Brown) Gossett. His parents are also natives of South Carolina and live at Williamston. The father was born in Spartanburg County and the mother in Abbeville County. On both sides they represent old and prominent families of the state, resident here since colonial times. Both the Browns and the Gossetts were also represented by soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin Brown Gossett grew up in Williamston and finished his education at Clemson College. From there he was appointed a cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and after serving as a midshipman in the United States Navy, he was appointed a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, which commission he resigned in 1907 to engage in the cotton mill business in his native state. Captain Gossett has the distinction of having served in three branches of the military establishment, the Navy, the Marines and the Army. For several years he was captain in the South Carolina National Guard, and organized and commanded the first machine gun company in the state. In September, 1918, he left his business and private affairs to serve his country, and during the last two months of the war was a captain in the United States Army. He received his honorable discharge and has since resumed active connections with business affairs at Anderson. Captain Gossett is a native Southerner, a young man of exalted patriotism and has many of the ideals of the old South in citizenship and business.

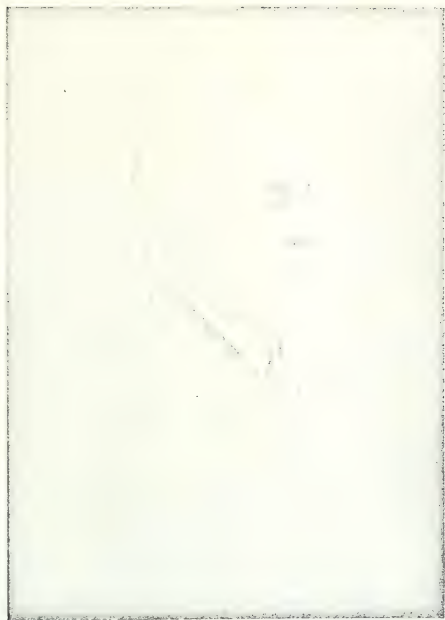
Captain Gossett is president and treasurer of the Riverside Manufacturing Company and the Toxaway cotton mills at Anderson; of the Pendleton cotton mills at Pendleton, is vice president and assistant treasurer of the Brogon cotton mills at Anderson; vice president of the Williamston cotton mills at Williamston; vice president of the National Bank of Anderson; and a director of the Piedmont and Northern Railroad, of a bank at Williamston and of the Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Captain Gossett is a consistent democrat and served as a delegate to the National Convention in 1912 when Woodrow Wilson was first nominated for President. He was appointed by President Wilson and served as United States Fuel Administrator for South Carolina until he resigned to enter the army. In 1918 he was a member of the Board of Visitors of Clemson College, his alma mater. Captain Gossett is a Knight Templar, Mason and Shriner and an Elk.

December 6, 1906, he married Miss Katherine Clayton of Annapolis, Maryland. They have three



1814 Gossett



James F. Groves.

children, James P. named for his grandfather, Katherine and Philip.

RICHARD ISADORE ELROD has spent his life in Anderson County, a farmer from early youth to the present time, and by his industrious life has set a good example of citizenship and of manhood.

He was born January 11, 1857, a son of Elijah Walker and Elizabeth (Meares) Elrod. This is one of the old and prominent families of Anderson County, established here from Virginia in colonial times. Elijah Walker Elrod was born in Anderson County, son of Adam and Sarah Owen (Moore) Elrod. Elijah was a brother of the late Richard Toliver Elrod. Elijah lost his life while a Confederate soldier at Richmond, Virginia. His wife was a native of Greenville County, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Terry) Meares. Their four children were Richard Isadore, Estelle and Isabelle, twins, and Lou.

Richard Isadore Elrod grew up on the farm where he lives today, and his early life was passed during the troublous conditions of war and reconstruction. In 1878 he married Miss Laura Johnson, a daughter of Benjamin Johnson, who was killed in the war between the states. Her mother bore the maiden name of Eliza Briggs. Mrs. Elrod was born in Laurens County. Thirteen children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Elrod. Three died in childhood and the family circle today consists of ten besides the father and mother. These ten children are: Leota, Roy, Frank, Carroll, Paul, Bertha, Mary, Robert, Trueman and Jennie. Robert was in the army nine months, spending the time at Camp Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Elrod are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

LAFAYETTE GAMEWELL ELROD, whose long career as a farmer in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County has conferred additional honor upon a most honored family name, was born in that township December 31, 1850.

He is the oldest son of the late Richard Toliver and Susanna Maria (Elrod) Elrod. His paternal grandfather was Adam Elrod and his maternal grandfather Elias Elrod, and their fathers were second cousins. Adam Elrod married Sarah Owen Moore while Elias Elrod married Mary Howard Douthit. Richard Toliver Elrod was born in Brushy Creek Township June 30, 1824, and died October 7, 1900. His wife was born in the same locality January 2, 1820, and died February 2, 1905. Richard T. Elrod was a Confederate soldier, and a farmer. He was a member of the Masonic Order and he and his wife were Methodists. Their five children were Lafayette G., Elias Nathaniel, Adam Butler, William Capers and Mary.

The boyhood of Lafayette G. Elrod passed quietly on the home farm, with attendance in the common schools and work enough to stimulate his ambition. Farming has always been his occupation, and he has been one of the public spirited and progressive citizens of his locality.

In 1878 he married Miss Maria Estelle Elrod, member of still another branch of this old and prominent family of Anderson County. Her parents

were Elijah Walker and Elizabeth (Meares) Elrod, her father being a son of Adam and Sarah Owen (Moore) Elrod. Elijah Walker Elrod died while a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Elrod's mother was born in Greenville County, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Terry) Meares. Eleven children have grown up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elrod. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

COL. JAMES COSGROVE, the father of drainage in South Carolina, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, August 26, 1861. He was educated in the Cathedral Parochial School, and finished first in the class of 1880 at Charleston High School. He entered the firm of Cosgrove Wholesale Mineral Waters, of which his father was president, in 1881. In the year 1886 he engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business in Charleston.

In 1898 he revolutionized land values in Charleston County by establishing the Sanitary Drainage Commission of Charleston County. "Cosgrove Avenue," leading from the State Road to the Navy Yard, is a little tribute of the county to his work for reclaiming land.

He was elected to four terms to the State House of Representatives, where he served with tireless head and heart the interests of his constituency.

He was the founder of the Catholic Library Association, which began its beneficial existence on December 4, 1895. Mr. Cosgrove was elected intendant or mayor of Sullivan's Island for two terms and left a record for financial and executive interest and ability.

He was married January 29, 1885, to Matilda G. Forsythe, only daughter of W. C. Forsythe, wholesale dry goods merchant. Colonel Cosgrove died at Johns Hopkins Hospital March 25, 1911. There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to his memory to commemorate his great work as chairman of the drainage commission.

JOHN ALEXANDER CHASE, present postmaster of the City of Florence, is a successful business man and for years has planned and worked for the best welfare of his community, and he stands out conspicuous among the citizenship as an exponent of progress and improvement.

He was born at Florence February 22, 1868, son of John Pate and Maria F. (Brunson) Chase. His grandfather was Peter Brunson. John P. Chase was an accountant. John A. Chase is a member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and is descended from one of the early families of that stock.

He was educated in public schools and South Carolina College, and after completing his education engaged in general merchandise in Florence. For twenty years he conducted a large business. In 1911 he was appointed postmaster, receiving the appointment from President Taft. For his second term he was confirmed in office by President Wilson. Mr. Chase probably did his greatest work for the local welfare while a member of the first Board of Public Works, on which he served for twelve years. During that time the waterworks and many other local improvements were installed.

November 11, 1900, Mr. Chase married Miss Nancy McMacken, of Raleigh, North Carolina. They

have two children, John Alexander, Jr., and Dorothy Temple. John A. at the age of sixteen enrolled as a student in South Carolina's famous military school at Charleston, The Citadel.

Mr. Chase is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Florence. Among other interests he owns considerable farming land.

JAMES NEWTON SLOAN McCONNELL, whose home address is Rural Route No. 1 out of Anderson, is owner of one of the fine farms in that county and has achieved his success after beginning life as a farm hand and finally as a renter on the place which he now owns.

He was born in Anderson County August 30, 1851, and was an infant when his father lost his life after one of the great battles of the war between the states. He is a son of James D. and Susan (King) McConnell. His father was born in Anderson County, a son of S. Frank and Cynthia (Dobbins) McConnell. Grandfather McConnell was also born and reared in Anderson County, son of a Scotchman. Susan King was born in Anderson County, where her father was an early settler. James D. McConnell was wounded in the battle of Seven Pines, and as a result of these wounds died in 1862. His wife survived him only three years, passing away in July, 1865. She was the mother of three sons, Thomas E. and George F., twins, and James N. S.

James N. S. McConnell was four years old when his mother died and he grew up on the farm of his grandfather McConnell. He had limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty-one he left his grandfather's home and for several years hired out his services to other farmers. In 1888 he rented his present farm and later in the same year negotiated for its purchase, going in debt for a large part. By thrifty management he has made the soil and its products pay for the land, and in 1897 he built his present handsome residence, which is now only one of many good buildings. He follows the most improved methods of agriculture. His farm comprises 230 acres.

In 1893 Mr. McConnell married Frances Cornelia (Ducworth) McConnell. By her first husband she has a daughter Nannie, wife of Jesse Dobbins of Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have two children, Harold Sloan and Marie. The son is a graduate of Clemson College and the daughter of Winthrop Normal School, and is now assistant county demonstration agent in Anderson County. Harold Sloan McConnell found his scientific training of value to the Government during the war, and was a bacteriologist in the Medical Department with the Expeditionary Forces in France. Mr. McConnell is a Presbyterian, while Mrs. McConnell is a Baptist, and her children are of the same faith.

WILLIAM HERBERT PRICE, M. D. While he established himself in the general practice of his profession at Charleston in 1913, Doctor Price for nearly two years gave his professional services to the American army, both on the Mexican border and during the war with Germany and on his return to Charleston, though reengaged in private practice, has been working out the plan of his ambition to found

and develop a high class laboratory, one that will supply a general need to the profession and to the public. Dr. Price is a scientific investigator, and in the course of his experience has become deeply interested in the development of serums, vaccines and antitoxins as a means of combating disease. Many eminent men regard the future of medical science as closely bound up with and dependent upon this comparatively new field of discovery and investigation, and it is Dr. Price's ambition to perform creditable work in that line of his profession.

Dr. Price was born in 1883. His birthplace is a plantation five miles east of Florence, in one of the rapidly growing sections of Florence County. This plantation is owned by his father, Evan Price, who has lived there for many years and has as a result of development work undertaken by him attained a position of wealth and prominence in that agricultural section. Evan Price was born in Marion County, and married Harriet Coleman.

Dr. Price received a thorough academic and military training, spending two years as a student at The Citadel in Charleston and a similar period as a cadet in the West Point Military Academy. He abandoned the idea of a military career to prepare himself for medicine, and graduated in 1910 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. The following three years, for the purpose of gaining actual practice, he associated himself with one of the old and well known physicians of Charleston, and then set up in practice for himself.

Dr. Price volunteered as a private soldier in the Charleston Light Dragoons, Troop A of the South Carolina Cavalry, National Guard, in June, 1916, for service on the Mexican border. He was with that organization on the Rio Grande from June, 1916, until the following March, when the troops were demobilized.

In July, 1918, he again volunteered his services to the Medical Corps of the United States Army, reporting on August 1st, and being assigned to duty at Fort Oglethorpe in the Medical Officers' Training School. There he was appointed an instructor in riding, drilling, and in other branches. Later he was transferred to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and put in charge of the laboratory in the Base Hospital, where he had special opportunity for work along his chosen line in medical science. He was kept on duty there until August, 1919, when he was discharged. Dr. Price is a member of the State and American Medical associations.

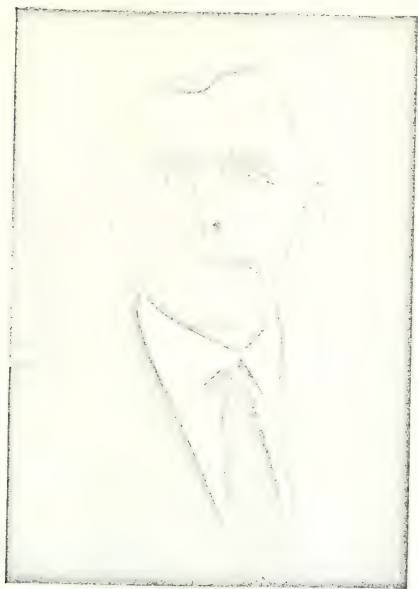
He married Miss Ruth Gregg, of Florence County. She is a member of the historic Gregg family which included the late Bishop Gregg and General Maxcy Gregg. Dr. and Mrs. Price have one son, William Herbert, Jr. Dr. Price is a member of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons.

JAMES WILLIS ROTHROCK is undoubtedly one of the best known and most influential factors in the agricultural life of Anderson County. This is due not only to the example of his individual achievements as a farmer, but also to the fact that for several years he was county agricultural demonstration agent.

Mr. Rothrock was born in Abbeville County



Wm. F. Price, M.D.



A. Kelly

July 19, 1836, son of John and Lucinda (Arnold) Rothrock. He was one of ten children, five of whom are still living. An older brother Hart Rothrock was a Confederate soldier and died at Point Lookout. John Rothrock was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1815, of Dutch ancestry, his people coming to the Carolinas from Virginia. John Rothrock moved to South Carolina in 1835 at the age of twenty-one, settling in Cohoesbury then in Abbeville County, where he spent the rest of his life as a practical farmer. He died in 1896 at the age of eight-one. His wife was born in Abbeville County of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was a daughter of Hart Arnold. Her birthplace originally was in Abbeville County, now Greenwood County.

James Willis Rothrock grew up on his father's farm in Abbeville County and had a high school education. When he started out he chose farming and has never deviated from that ancient and honorable occupation. Since the fall of 1880 he has been a resident of Anderson County and from his fields has gathered nearly forty consecutive crops. He was appointed county agricultural demonstration agent in the fall of 1907, and during the next seven years performed an invaluable work in counseling and co-operating with his fellow farmers in a general effort to raise the standard of production and quality.

Mr. Rothrock is a Master Mason and in the Woodmen of the World has served fourteen years as a clerk of his camp. He is a Methodist and a prominent layman, having served his church in all the offices in the gift of the church and is now on the board of district stewards of the Anderson district, South Carolina. In 1879 he married Miss Floride Darracott, a native of Anderson County. They have a family of seven children: John H., Marvin, Thomas, Bertha, Annie Lou, Mary and Allie, all are living at this writing, 1919.

HARVEY KELLY whose name is especially well known in Anderson County through his two terms of service in the Legislature, has for a number of years been a farmer, merchant, and is recognized as the founder of the Town of Cheddar in Anderson County.

He was born in that county September 22, 1865. The Kelly family was established in Anderson County by his great-grandfather, Elisha Kelly in early times. The grandfather also named Harvey Kelly was a native of Anderson County. John K. and Nancy Caroline (Johnson) Kelly were the parents of Harvey Kelly. John K. Kelly was a farmer. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Maggie Crawford, who survives him. By his two wives he was the father of twenty-two children.

Hon. Harvey Kelly grew up on a farm and at the age of twenty-two started out to make his own way in the world. For several years he operated a portable steam saw mill, and for six years was a traveling salesman. He then bought a farm, opened a country store, and his store became the nucleus of the now thriving community of Cheddar. He also operated a cotton gin and a blacksmith shop in that village and for twelve years

was postmaster until the office was discontinued. Mr. Kelly owes his success largely to the exercise of that homely quality expressed by the phrase "get up and go." In 1916 he was elected a member of the State Legislature to represent Anderson County, and the service rendered by him during his first term thoroughly entitled him to his reelection.

Mr. Kelly is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, Red Man and Woodman, and he and his wife are Baptists. In 1901 he married Miss Ida Johnson, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Johnson. They are the parents of five sons and one daughter.

ELIAS NATHANIEL ELROD has achieved a more than ordinary success as a farmer, has been thoroughgoing and progressive in all his methods, and has built up one of the good estates in Anderson County.

He was born in Brushy Creek Township of that County where he lives today on May 1, 1852, son of Richard Toliver and Susanna Maria (Elrod) Elrod. His parents were born and reared in the same township. Richard Toliver Elrod was born June 30, 1824, and died October 7, 1900. His parents were Adam and Sarah Owen (Moore) Elrod, the former born December 1, 1798, and died July 4, 1859, while the latter was born August 17, 1804, and died August 11, 1871. Susanna Maria Elrod, mother of Elias Nathaniel, was born January 2, 1820, and died February 2, 1905. Her parents were Elias and Mary Howard (Douthit) Elrod. Elias Elrod was born May 26, 1796, a son of Abraham Elrod, a native of Virginia, who married Marjorie Stanton. Adam and Elias Elrod were second cousins.

Richard Toliver Elrod was a Confederate soldier, serving during the latter part of the war. By occupation he was a farmer, and stood high in his community being honored with the post of trial justice for a number of years and in other public responsibilities. He was a Mason and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. They had four sons and one daughter: Lafayette G., Elias Nathaniel, Adam Butler, William Capers, and Mary.

Elias Nathaniel Elrod grew up on the home farm and for over forty years has been busily engaged with the responsibilities of agriculture. In 1874 he married Miss Lou Simpson, a daughter of James H. Simpson of Anderson. To their marriage were born the following children: Hugh Foster, Wade Hampton, Jennie, James Richard, deceased, Butler Lake, Rose, Luther Clay, Louree and Nathaniel Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Elrod are members of the Methodist Church and Mr. Elrod is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM HENRY TOLLISON is proprietor of a farm of a little less than 200 acres in Anderson County. He enjoys the comforts of the prosperous agriculturist in modern times and has also reared a large and interesting family. His present circumstances represent a strong early struggle over obstacles.

The fact that he was born October 6, 1859, and spent his youth and childhood in the period of the war and reconstruction explains one chief reason

why his early life was one of near poverty. He was born in Greenville County, a son of Thomas and Sallie (Thompson) Tollison. His father was a native of Greenville County, and his grandfather was Isaac Tollison. Thomas and Isaac were soldiers in the Confederate army. Thomas Tollison died in Rome, Georgia, toward the close of the war.

This threw upon his widow the responsibilities of caring for herself and her four children. She was also a native of Greenville County, a daughter of Harris and Bettie (Terry) Thompson her mother being a native of England. The four children of Thomas and Sallie (Thompson) Tollison were John Franklin, deceased; Lizzie or Lucretia; William Henry and Maggie. Sallie Tollison took her children were William Oscar, Bailey B., Mary, Gwinn, grandfather's farm in Anderson County. The mother never married after the death of her soldier husband and lived to the age of seventy-three, finding peace and comfort in the home of her son William Henry during her last years. The father died when her children were still young and she then moved to a farm of her own. William Henry was then fourteen years of age and he did what he could to help in the work of the farm and provide for his mother and other children. He had few opportunities to attend school. His mother in spite of the hard struggle she had to gain an existence never neglected the religious and moral education of her children and took them to Sunday school with exceeding regularity.

In 1881 at the age of twenty-one William H. Tollison married Miss Florence Holland of Anderson County. They started out as renters and after several years of economy and thrift bought a small tract of land and from time to time his prosperity has enabled him to increase his holdings. Mr. and Mrs. Tollison are properly proud of their ten children, to whom they have given good home, religious and educational advantages. These children are named Thomas Crayton, Lester Harold, Pearl Elizabeth, William Andrew, Walter Tillman, James Hoyt, Robert Hilton, Olive Mae, Maud Garland and Roy. James Hoyt was in Company D of the Three Hundredth and Twenty-third Infantry, Eighty-First Division, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Another son Robert Hilton was with the army on the Texas border during the Mexican troubles of 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Tollison are faithful members of the Baptist Church and he has been a deacon in his home church for over twenty years. He is also a Master Mason and a Woodman of the World.

WILLIAM OSCAR PEPPER. During the past half century some of the largest holdings of land and best farms in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County have been owned and managed by members of the Pepper family. One of them is William Oscar Pepper whose name is a synonym of good farming methods in that county.

He was born at Belton, South Carolina, April 25, 1868, a son of Enoch S. Pepper and a grandson of Elijah and Sallie (Breazeale) Pepper. The grandfather was a native of Virginia and on coming to South Carolina settled near Williamston in Anderson County. He married after coming to this coun-

ty. They had the following children: Pinckney L., Enoch S., Kannon, John who was killed while a Confederate soldier, William, Henniferal, Nira, Emaline and still another daughter whose first name cannot now be recalled.

Enoch S. Pepper was born in Anderson County April 29, 1829, and died at his home in Brushy Creek Township February 12, 1908. He had made considerable progress as a farmer before the war, and during that crisis between the states he enlisted and served in the Confederate army, having charge of a traveling forge. On October 6, 1866, he married Anna Breazeale, a native of Anderson County and daughter of David K. Breazeale. He took up the problems of life after the war a poor man, and by industry and good management achieved a much more than ordinary success as a farmer. At the time of his death he owned over 1,000 acres in Brushy Creek Township and also a large bank account besides. His wife died in 1891. Their children were William Oscar, Bailey B., Mary Gwinn, William H., Lela J., Pinckney, Sallie, Claude and Maude.

William Oscar Pepper as a boy spent his time between the duties of the home farm and country schools. On December 4, 1890, he married Miss Jessie J. Henderson, daughter of John R. Henderson. His career for many years has been chiefly identified with agriculture, but for some time he also conducted a country store near his home. As he has prospered he has been able to give his children good educational advantages, and his public spirit has been a factor in the development of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepper's children are James Carl Pepper, Annie Mae Pepper, Enoch Fred Pepper, and John Oscar Pepper. The oldest son completed his high school education at Easley, in 1916 graduated in medicine at Atlanta, Georgia. The following year he practiced with a well equipped office near his father's home, and later joined the army, serving as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and had the invaluable experience and rendered patriotic duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. Doctor Pepper is a Master Mason. The daughter Annie Mae Pepper is a graduate of the Mars Hill College of North Carolina. Enoch Fred graduated from Clemson College and is now employed as an entomologist in the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government. John Oscar Pepper is a graduate of the Easley High School.

DAVID AARON GEER. In spite of the fact that he had to begin his business career with savings from his salary as a clerk, David Aaron Geer of Belton has been a prosperous merchant for years, and is regarded as one of the most substantial property men in that section of the state.

He was born on a farm in Anderson County November 15, 1860, a son of Solomon M. and Mary E. (Holmes) Geer. His parents were also natives of Anderson County, where his grandfather David Geer was also born. The Geer family was first established in the state and in the country lying between Belton and Anderson by the great-grandfather Solomon Geer.

Mr. Geer's father was a farmer and died of



James

paralysis in 1885 at the age of sixty. The mother survived until 1916, passing away at the age of eighty-three. In the family were twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, nine sons and one daughter, thus constituting a large and numerous household.

David Aaron Geer lived on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and as the necessities of the family were so many he could acquire only a common school education. He worked as clerk in a store at Belton until 1894, and then invested his savings in a general merchandise business of his own. He has been a merchant at Belton for nearly thirty years, and at the same time has been interested in the livestock business and farming, his agricultural operations having been conducted on a large and important scale for several years. He is a democrat, quite active in the affairs of the party though never seeking office for himself. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Geer married Miss Ida Brown in 1911. They have two children, David A., Jr., and James Robert Geer.

MONROE MASTON BAGWELL. One of the oldest prominent families of Anderson County is represented by Monroe Maston Bagwell, a successful farmer in Brushy Creek Township, where he has spent his entire life.

The farm which he now cultivates was his birthplace on June 25, 1875. His parents were Fred and Samantha Caroline (Callahan) Bagwell. His father was born and reared near Honea Path in Anderson County. The grandfather, Henderson Bagwell, spent most of his life in Anderson County. The grandmother bore the maiden name of Stone. Their children were: Lewis, who was killed while a Confederate soldier; Jane, who married Major Gambrell; Paylis, who resides at Seneca; George, who was also killed during the war between the states; Maggie, deceased wife of J. J. Trussell; and Fred. Henderson Bagwell by his second marriage had other children, named Thomas, William, James, Ann and Texie.

Fred Bagwell was one of the sixteen year old boys who went into the Confederate army and performed their part as soldiers with the courage and steadiness of veterans. In 1876 he located on the land now owned and cultivated by his son Monroe, and was a farmer there until his death at the age of seventy-one. His wife died at the age of seventy-three. Their children were named William Lewis, John Luther, Mattie Iola, Monroe M., Alonzo Henderson and Ollie Wilton. Fred Bagwell and wife were active members of the Baptist Church and he was one of the founders of Pisgah Church in Brushy Creek Township.

Monroe M. Bagwell grew up on the home farm and received his education in local schools. In 1895 he married Elizabeth Spearman, daughter of the late Jacob and Sarah (Martin) Spearman. Nine children have been born to their marriage, named James Luther, Ruth Iola, Jacob Thelma, Fred, Beatrice Annie, Louis, Martin Monroe, Andrew Walker, and Irene, but the last named died in infancy. The oldest son was a soldier spending four

months in the army camp. Mr. and Mrs. Bagwell are active members of the Pisgah Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN WILSON MANUEL. In placing the name of John W. Manuel before the reader as one standing in the front rank of the enterprising men of affairs and an acknowledged leader of the bar at Hampton, South Carolina, whose influence has tended to the upbuilding of the community of his residence and the advancement of the affairs of his county, simple justice is done a biographical fact, recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he has been identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which invariably overcome obstacles and win success, and his example is well worthy of imitation by those dissatisfied with present attainments who would aspire to higher and more useful positions of honor and trust.

John Wilson Manuel was born in Jasper County, South Carolina, at what is now known as Gillisonville, the county seat of Beaufort District until 1825, his birth occurring on September 9, 1879. His father, Joseph C. Manuel, was a native of Barnwell County, this state, and is now living at Gillisonville, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the latter part of the struggle, his command being disbanded near Goldsboro, North Carolina, at the close of the war. He was a young man at the time and most of his service was in Charleston guarding prisoners. During his active years he followed farming pursuits and is highly respected throughout the locality where he lives. He is the son of John Manuel, a farmer and also a native of Barnwell County, who was descended from staunch old French Huguenot stock which settled in this country many years ago. The subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Susan Ann Souls, was born in what is now Jasper County, and by her union with Joseph C. Manuel six children were born, of which number the subject of this sketch is the oldest.

John W. Manuel attended the public schools of Hampton and also studied some under the direction of a private tutor, John T. Morrison, who enjoyed a high reputation locally because of his learning and teaching ability. Subsequently Mr. Manuel became a student at the famous old Citadel, in Charleston, where he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and standing sixth in a class of thirty-six. During the following six years Mr. Manuel taught school, and in the meantime gave serious attention to the study of law, so that, in May, 1908, he was formally admitted to the bar. He immediately located at Hampton and entered upon the practice of his profession, being associated in a partnership with Gen. James W. Moore until the death of the latter, in December, 1912, since which time Mr. Manuel has continued in the practice alone. He has built up a large and representative clientele in the courts of this and adjoining counties and has been connected with most of the important litigation here for several years. He is attorney for the Seaboard Airline Railroad, the Southern Railroad,

the Atlantic Coast Line and the Charleston & West Carolina, besides other important connections of like character. He has been eminently successful in his practice and enjoys a splendid reputation among his professional contemporaries.

In 1914 Mr. Manuel was married to Minna M. Brown, of Georgia. Fraternally, Mr. Manuel is a member of the Ancient Free Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He is a staunch supporter of the democratic party and at one time represented Hampton County in the State Legislature. He is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material, civic and moral lines, and he is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of his city and county.

EDWARD FREEMAN ALLGOOD, a prosperous farmer of Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County, his home being on Rural Route No. 2 out of Williamston, though too young to serve in the Confederate army, came to manhood in the period of the reconstruction, and in spite of the handicaps imposed by that period achieved more than ordinary success and prosperity as a farmer.

Mr. Allgood was born in Pickens County November 13, 1850, a son of Alexander and Mahala (Baker). Allgood, who were also natives of Pickens County. His grandfather, Holloway Barnett Allgood, came to South Carolina from Virginia and spent the rest of his life in Pickens County. The name Allgood is Irish. Alexander Allgood was also a farmer, and died when past eighty years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty-six. They had a large family of children: Adaline, deceased; William, who was a Confederate soldier; Zilphey, deceased; Joel, who was killed during the war between the states; Hanister, who was in the Confederate army; Mary, his twin sister, now deceased; Nancy; Rebecca; Edward Freeman; Martha, deceased; Azela; and DeForest Alexander.

Edward Freeman Allgood grew up on the farm and remained at home until his marriage November 12, 1868, to Elizabeth Patience Rogers. She was born in Spartanburg County, a daughter of Thomas Adams Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Allgood have been married for over half a century. To their marriage were born the following children: Henry Mortimer, Nancy Emma, Thomas Rogers, Joel Alexander, Mary Mahala, Camilla, Louisa Margaret, James Edward, Keith Erastus, Conrad Lacumus, Talitha Elizabeth, John Franklin and Bernice. The son, Thomas Rogers is deceased. Conrad L. became a physician and was living in Georgia when he joined the Medical Reserve Corps, and with the rank of first lieutenant saw active service in France. The daughter Talitha is a graduate from Furman University and is a successful teacher. John Franklin enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917.

Mr. Allgood has spent his active career as a farmer. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, using neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquors. As a democrat he has cast his vote for the good of the country and was especially active in the campaign of 1876 when Wade Hampton was elected governor of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs.

Allgood are Baptists, and all their children except the oldest are members of the same church. Mr. Allgood has been deacon and treasurer of the home church for nearly twenty years.

JOHN WILLIAM DANIELS. There was not a braver soldier, a truer gentleman, and a finer figure in the life and public affairs of Anderson County than the late Capt. John William Daniels.

He was born in the neighborhood of Central, Pickens County, August 26, 1833. When he was a boy his parents moved to Pendleton, where his father was a merchant tailor. Captain Daniels grew up in Pendleton, acquired such education as could be obtained from the village schools, and at the age of eighteen entered a South Carolina military school, The Citadel, at Charleston, where he completed a four years' course and graduated with honors. He showed appreciation of the military training he had acquired at The Citadel by immediately volunteering his services to his state at the outbreak of the war. He participated in the capture of Fort Sumter and upon the organization of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers was elected lieutenant of Company K. He was in some of the first battles of the war fought on Virginia soil. The Fourth Regiment was reorganized in 1862 and at that time Lieutenant Daniels was advanced to captain of Company L. The regiment was more familiarly known as the Palmetto Sharpshooters. At the battle of Seven Pines Captain Daniels was severely wounded in the right leg. The wound was such that he was confined in hospital for nearly two years, and was a cripple the rest of his life, and those living today who remember him recall him as a figure on crutches.

He shared in the impoverished condition of the state at the close of the war. His only capital when he returned from the army was a gold watch, which he put up as a guarantee for his board bill and afterwards redeemed. Unable to do physical work, he had the determination and ambition to make something of himself. His educational qualifications were superior, and as a young man of character and general popularity in his county, his friends suggested that he become a candidate for clerk of court. He was elected in 1865, and his official record as well as his personal popularity thoroughly entitled him to the subsequent honors he received, in repeated re-elections, so that for five consecutive terms or twenty years he was clerk of court. In 1886 the people of Anderson County called him again to public service when he was chosen a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, where he served with honor and credit for two years. For two years following he was employed in the office of the comptroller general of South Carolina and at that time lived at Columbia. This closed his career in public office, but to the end of his life he never lost a keen interest in public affairs. He had performed his duties against the obstacle of ill health, which made him a sufferer for many years, and after leaving office he lived a more or less retired life with freedom from business cares. Though he began his career poor, after the start given him while in public office, he needed no other capital and encouragement, and by good business management and wise investment



John W. Harris



Joseph H. Cannon

acquired a sufficient estate. He was frugal but not stingy, was just and fair in all his dealings, was helpful to his friends, and altogether lived a well rounded career. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

Captain Daniels died at Anderson May 17, 1901, when past sixty-seven years of age. October 27, 1881, he married Mrs. Julia (Webb) Carpenter, sister of the late T. J. Webb of Anderson County. The only child of their marriage, a daughter, died at the age of eight years while Captain and Mrs. Daniels were living at Columbia. Mrs. Daniels who has attained the age of seventy is one of Anderson's esteemed citizens and occupies a beautiful residence provided for her during the lifetime of Captain Daniels.

JOSEPH H. CANNON, M. D. A prominent young physician of Charleston, Doctor Cannon has been a prominent worker on the teaching staff and hospitals of the city and for nearly two years was on active duty as a naval surgeon at the Naval Base Hospital in Charleston.

Born in Charleston in 1886, he is a son of F. E. and Mary Elizabeth (Furse) Cannon. His father was a native of South Carolina. Doctor Cannon was educated in several private schools. One of his best teachers was Mrs. Dora Walker of Appleton, who was very successful in preparing boys for college. Doctor Cannon graduated with the class of 1912 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. After an internship of one year in Roper Hospital, he began private practice, but at the same time his association with his alma mater and hospital and other public duties has been practically continuous.

He was assistant in medicine and also had charge of the out-patient dermatology clinic of the medical college, and for two years was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, eventually being promoted to instructor in dermatology. Prior to the beginning of his military service he was also assistant visiting physician to the Roper Hospital.

He volunteered his services to the government early in 1917, for the period of the war. He was assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital at Charleston, and put in charge of the section of internal medicine. Thereafter all his time was taken up by these duties until April 15, 1919. He held the rank of lieutenant in the navy, and while relieved from active duty he is still retained with a reserve commission. Doctor Cannon is now dividing his time between his private practice and his duties as assistant visiting physician to Roper Hospital.

He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Society, the State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Medico-Chirurgical Club, the latter comprised chiefly of young men on the staff of the medical college and the hospital. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.

EDWARD KING. For generations the King family have been successfully identified with the rural life of Anderson County, have supplied many capable farmers, have developed large bodies of land, and

have also turned out men and women of the highest moral worth and civic character.

One of the younger members of the family is Edward King, prominent as a farmer in Brushy Creek Township. He was born in Anderson County May 27, 1878, son of Drury Edward and Willie Caroline (Elrod) King. His grandparents were Peter M. and Rhody (Raines) King, the former a native of Anderson County and a farmer and cooper by education. Drury Edward King was born in Anderson County December 10, 1839, was a school teacher and farmer, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. After the war he spent nearly half a century in the useful occupation of farming. He was prominent as a Methodist, being a steward of his church and superintendent of his Sunday school for many years. He died January 3, 1915. His wife was born in Anderson County November 14, 1839, and died December 14, 1918, at the age of seventy-eight. Her father was Samuel Elrod. She was the mother of four children: Ann, who married J. W. Lee; Mattie, who became the wife of A. P. Brown; Rhody, who is unmarried; and Edward.

Edward King grew up on the home farm, had a common school education and attended Wofford College at Spartanburg. He owns 241 acres including the parental homestead, and for many years has been busily engaged in its management and cultivation. His handsome country residence was erected by him in 1911.

He married Miss Mourning Moore in 1904. She is the daughter of J. J. Moore of Anderson County. Mr. and Mrs. King's four children are Richard Samuel, Ellen, Velde Edward and May. The family are members of the Methodist Church and Mr. King is a Master Mason and a Woodman of the World.

HARVEY RICHARDSON JONES is proprietor of a large and highly developed farm, is thoroughly progressive in his business, and one of the good citizens and neighbors of Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County.

He was born in that township May 25, 1856, son of William M. and Mahala (Elrod) Jones. His father and mother were natives of Anderson County. Their children were named Charles M., George W., Adam Franklin, Harvey Richardson and William Berry. After the death of the mother the father married Sallic Slayton. To that union were born five other children named Samuel Walker, Annie Mahala, Harrison M., Robert B. and Sallie. William M. Jones, the father, was a farmer by occupation. Though well advanced in years at the time he served in the Confederate army during the last year of the war. He lived to be seventy-two. His church faith was that of the Baptist Church.

Harvey Richardson Jones grew up on the farm and the years of his boyhood and early youth were spent in the peculiarly trying and difficult period of the war and reconstruction. He lived at home with his father to the age of twenty-one. In 1878 he married Miss Augusta Ann Rogers, daughter of Jackson Rogers. She died leaving no children. In 1912 Mr. Jones married Miss Frances Lenora Holder, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Malinda (Ferguson) Holder. Mrs. Jones was born at Walhalla, South

Carolina, and her father was a prominent Baptist minister, spending much of his life in Pickens County, and was a Confederate soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children named Edward Grady and Jessie Lillian. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church while he is affiliated with the Presbyterian faith. He is a Master Mason.

Mr. Jones has achieved real success as a farmer. His home place consists of 201 acres and he has lived there for thirty years.

THOMAS ALLISON HUDGENS, M.D. While he was best known in his community in Anderson County as a faithful and hard working physician, the late Dr. Thomas Allison Hudgens earned a place in the history of his state as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, a gallant regiment in the Confederate Army, as a leader in politics during reconstruction times, and as a citizen whose life was one of the finest integrity and irreproachable conduct in all its relations.

He was born at Laurens June 19, 1831, and died suddenly at his home in Honea Path February 25, 1892. His parents were Colonel John and Kathryn (Allison) Hudgens. His father, a native of Laurens County, was a farmer, served as a colonel in the State Militia, also a member of the State Legislature. Ambrose Hudgens, grandfather of Doctor Hudgens, was a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish lineage and developed one of the early farms in Laurens County. He married a Miss Irlby of that county. Kathryn Allison, mother of Doctor Hudgens, was born in Laurens County and her father Robert Allison was a native of Ireland, settling in Laurens County in early life.

Doctor Hudgens grew up on a farm, was the oldest of eight children, and had a healthy and wholesome youth, recreation being judiciously combined with study and labor. He finished his literary education in the University of South Carolina and in 1858 completed his medical course in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. For one year he practiced in his native county and then located at Donalds in Abbeville County. The outbreak of the war called him from his profession into the ranks of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment as a private. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was made captain and subsequently was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and as such continued to serve the Southern cause until the close of the war. The war over he located at Honea Path, and for a quarter of a century was looked upon as a leader in his profession and also in the general interests of the community. He owned and supervised much farming land, and in politics was chiefly identified with the movement which culminated in 1876 in the redemption of the state from negro rule. Later he served as a member of the Legislature. He was a Baptist and was a master of his Masonic Lodge. May 31, 1870, he married Ella Gaines. She was born in Pickens County but was reared at Anderson. Mrs. Hudgens is a member of the Methodist Church and is still living at Honea Path. Her parents Rev. Barnett S. and Margaret (Whitfield) Gaines were born in South Carolina, her father being a Methodist minister. Mrs. Hudgens grew up at Anderson in the home of her

grandmother Whitfield. Dr. and Mrs. Hudgens have eight children: John Allison of Pelzer married Sarah, youngest daughter of Capt. E. A. Smyth of Greenville. Ella died at the age of eleven years. Margaret is the wife of Rev. F. H. Wardlaw, Presbyterian minister. William Augustus Hudgens who was born September 26, 1878, is a distinguished name on the honor roll of South Carolina in the state record for the World war. He was a volunteer soldier, was on duty along the Mexican border one year, and soon after his return from the South entered the army when the United States declared war against Germany. He rose to battalion adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant in the 118th Infantry of the Thirtieth Division and he was killed in action in France on October 8, 1918. Captain Hudgens married Lucia Taylor. The next in the family in age is Thomas Arthur Hudgens, living at home with his mother. Frank Hampton Hudgens, a grain dealer at Nashville, Tennessee, married Miss Virginia Waterfield. Catherine is the wife of L. L. Wright of Honea Path, superintendent of the public schools of that city. The youngest child, Bessie May, married Dr. J. Wallace Payne of Greenwood County, South Carolina.

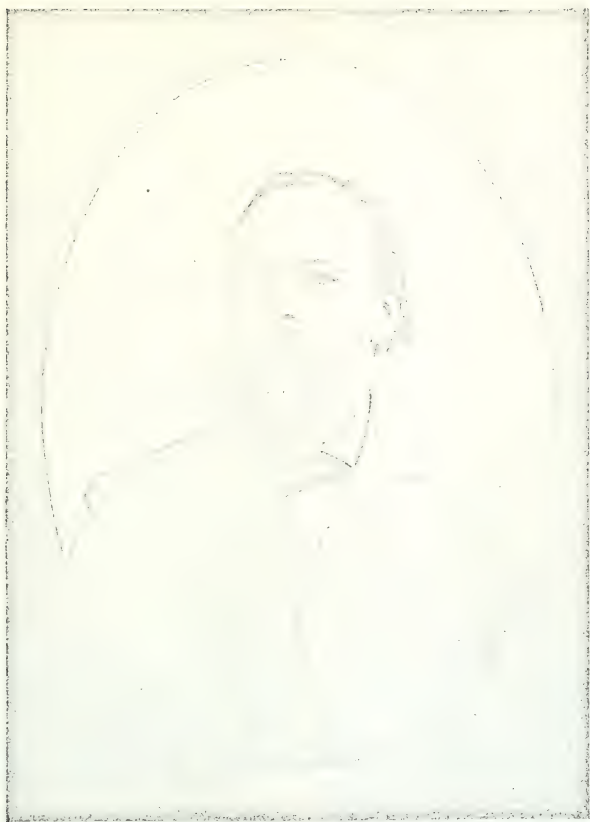
JAMES B. SPEARMAN, owner of a large and well ordered farm in Anderson County on Rural Route No. 1 out of Piedmont, is father of a large family of sons and daughters and is himself a representative of a family that has lived in South Carolina for a number of generations.

Three brothers named Spearman, natives of Virginia, came to South Carolina, two locating in Anderson County, one in Williamston Township and the other in Corner Township, while the third brother established his home in Newberry County. From these brothers have descended the numerous Spearman families now found in South Carolina. The brother that located in Williamston Township had three sons named Benjamin, David and Asbury.

Of these Benjamin married Sarah Catherine Idom, whose father came from Germany and was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin and wife had three sons and eight daughters, the sons being John, Jacob and David. John lost his life while a Confederate soldier. David was a Baptist minister and farmer.

Jacob Spearman was born in Anderson County February 7, 1850, and spent his active career as a farmer. He lived to the age of sixty-seven. He was one of the founders and for many years a steward of the Beulah Methodist Church and from the age of eighteen until his death was superintendent of his Sunday school. He was a successful farmer and left a good estate. His wife was Sarah Martin, daughter of James Martin. She is still living at the age of sixty-eight. Her seven children were: James B., William D., Elizabeth, Joan, Ruth, Robert M. and Andrew Walker.

James B. Spearman whose ancestry has been given briefly above, was born in Anderson County September 30, 1872. He spent his youth on his father's farm and made good use of his educational advantages. For eleven years he was one of the popular teachers in his community, farming when not engaged in school work. Since leaving school he



Mr J. Lee

has devoted his entire attention to farming and owns one of the valuable places in the Piedmont community. Since 1914 he has served as local magistrate, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic Order. He and his wife are members of the Beulah Methodist Church.

In 1894 Mr. Spearman married Miss Mamie Callahan, daughter of Maston W. Callahan of Anderson County. Mr. and Mrs. Spearman are the parents of twelve children. All are living but one, William Oscar, who was a victim of the influenza epidemic and died at the age of nineteen. Pallie, the oldest daughter, is the widow of Curtis M. Simmons, who was a graduate of South Carolina University and was killed in action in France November 2, 1918, only a few days before the signing of the armistice. The other children are: Sarah, a graduate of the Winthrop Normal; Ruby, a student in Lander College; David R., Gladys, Helen, Jamie, Marvin and Mary, twins, Edith and James B., Jr.

ADOLPHUS CLARK WEBB, whose life is tied to Anderson County by many bonds of association and affection, is a planter and for many years has also been a merchant in the country community where he was born and reared.

Mr. Webb was born on his present homestead September 1, 1855, a son of Charles G. and Frances A. (Smith) Webb. His parents were both natives of Anderson County, his father being a son of William and Elizabeth (Guyton) Webb and his mother a daughter of William and Mariah (Mattison) Smith. The father was born December 8, 1824, in Hopewell Township. The mother was born September 10, 1828. Charles G. Webb spent his active life as a farmer, entered the Confederate army during the war between the states, and while in service in Virginia lost his life. His children were as follows: Warren J. born June 19, 1854, died in childhood; Adolphus Clark; Mariah E. born June 11, 1857; Dayton, born February 20, 1859; and Martha Ann, born March 14, 1861. Their mother passed away August 30, 1884.

As the oldest living child Adolphus Clark Webb had to begin work early and eventually became the sole dependence of his widowed mother. For this reason and also because of conditions during and following the war he had limited opportunities to secure an education. Since early manhood he has made steady progress as a farmer and for twenty years has conducted a country store. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

February 12, 1884, Mr. Webb married Matilda Tarrent Williams who was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Capt. M. B. Williams. To their marriage were born four sons and one daughter: Percy A., Mack W., Tarrent E., Reginald Calhoun and Manda Lizzie. The son Mack W. is a successful physician and surgeon at Aiken, South Carolina. Tarrent and Reginald were both soldiers, serving in the Eighty-first Division in France.

WILLIAM H. TUCKER and his brother John Baylis Tucker constitute a fraternal and business partnership that is widely known over Anderson County. The Tucker brothers are bachelors, have given their active lives to farming and the various enterprises

of a country community, have greatly prospered and own some of the richest and most valuable lands in their native locality, and their public spirit has been displayed in behalf of every community movement and in many individual cases.

They were born in Anderson County sixteen miles south of the City of Anderson, William H. on January 18, 1859, and John Baylis on December 22, 1865. Their parents were Harrison and Mary Ann (Watson) Tucker, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Anderson County. The paternal grandfather David Dejonnette Tucker was born in Anderson County, and his father was a native of England. The maternal grandfather David M. Watson was also born in Anderson County, son of Jonathan Watson, a native of Virginia who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Harrison Tucker and wife had six children: Indiana Matilda, who married Dr. N. J. Newell; David Dejonnette; William H.; Lawrence Riley; John Baylis; and Curriene Malissa Jackson who married R. D. Bates of Greenville. All the children were born in Anderson County. The parents were active members of the Baptist Church. Harrison Tucker served faithfully throughout the war in the Confederate army and was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1902 at the age of eighty-one and his wife in 1907 aged eighty-four.

The Tucker brothers have been partners in their farming enterprise since early manhood. They own and operate a large plantation comprising 1,100 acres, and besides this place they have other farm lands. For thirty-five years they have also operated a cotton gin and saw mill and their business is therefore in the nature of a public service to the locality. When the present Cross Roads public school building standing on land formerly a part of the Tucker farm was proposed, William H. Tucker generously contributed \$5,000 for its construction and is the individual chiefly responsible for making this one of the best equipped and most efficient country schools in Anderson County.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN LEE, a boy soldier of the Confederacy, for half a century, has been a farmer, wheelwright and millwright and surveyor in Anderson County, and the record of his immediate family is one of almost unsurpassed sterling patriotism in times of war and peace.

He was born three miles west of Honea Path in Anderson County, September 14, 1814. His grandfather was William Lee, a native of England, but came to the American colonies and espoused their cause at the time of the Revolution and was with General Washington at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. His son, Talton Lee, a native of Virginia, married Mary Bugell and took part as a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, serving under General Jackson in the War of 1812. He was an early settler in Pendleton district, now Anderson County, where he farmed and lived until his death at the age of sixty-five.

Philip Lee, the father of William Franklin, was born in Pendleton district, now Anderson County, March 27, 1803, and died August 7, 1862. He was a farmer and well digger, and sank many of the wells of Anderson County. Though well advanced in years he joined the army as a soldier

of the Confederacy, being in Company I of the First South Carolina Regiment of Regulars. He married Elizabeth Dunlap Greer, who was born in Anderson County February 25, 1805, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Greer. She died August 20, 1894. Their children were twelve in number, three of whom are still living. Philip Lee, who died early in the war between the states, had five sons in the Confederate army, John W., James B., Robert A., William F. and Enoch W. These sons, five sons-in-law and one grandson were in the cause as soldiers.

William Franklin Lee enlisted in March, 1862, when a little over seventeen years of age, in Company D of Hampton's Legion. He saw active service until the close of the war, leaving the army April 13, 1865. He still has in his possession a pass to visit Richmond, issued by order of Governor M. L. Bonham and dated March 3, 1863. He is a prominent member and present commander of Camp Crittenden No. 707 of the United Confederate Veterans at Piedmont.

All his education was acquired in the old field schools prior to the age of fourteen. He spent his youth on the farm, also learned and followed the trade of shoemaker and for a year worked at the wagon making trade at Belton. In 1873 he took up his work as millwright, and followed it for many years. He deserves a prominent place among the construction engineers of his state. In 1891 he superintended the construction of the dam for the Piedmont Cotton Mill Company at Piedmont; also built the stone dam for the cotton mill company at Trion, Georgia; another dam at Cherokee Falls, and has built and installed many water wheels and has thus been an important factor in harnessing the water power of the state to the manufacturing industry. Mr. Lee furthermore has the distinction of having surveyed more farm lands in Anderson County than probably any other individual. For nearly half a century he owned and supervised extensive farm interests. His home has been in Williamson Township since 1886, when he located on his present farm of 170 acres. Mr. Lee is a Master Mason and is master of his lodge. He is a Presbyterian in church faith. His life has been one large opportunity to him, and out of the riches of experience he has gathered an immense fund of information and is an exceedingly entertaining conversationalist.

Mr. Lee was married May 10, 1866, to Jennie Balentine. She died in 1898 the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. In 1899 he married Mrs. Rebecca (Morrow) Reavis. By a former marriage Mrs. Lee was the mother of two children. She was born in Ireland. The military record of Mr. Lee is supplemented by the performances of six grandsons who were in the National Army during the World war period. Three of them were with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and one of them, William Franklin Lee lost his life in action at Argonne Forest October 5, 1918.

JAMES H. SILCOX. In the history of the cotton business at Charleston the name of Silcox has figured prominently for over half a century. Of the older members of the family one of the most prominent was the late Ferdinand Augustus Silcox.

He was born at Charleston in 1849, a son of Daniel Hardy Silcox. While a student at The Citadel in Charleston the war between the states began, and he was called out with others of his class and was in the service of the Confederacy during most of the struggle. Soon after the war he took up the cotton business in Charleston, and for many years was a prominent cotton factor. At one time he was president of the old cotton mill in Charleston, the first institution of its kind built in the city. He also founded the cotton business now conducted by his nephews under the firm name of Silcox & Company. Ferdinand A. Silcox was a leading layman of the Baptist Church, being a leader for many years in the First Baptist Church of Charleston. He died in 1897. His wife was Caroline Spear.

Their son, James H. Silcox, grew up in the same line of business followed by his father, and in 1918 founded and carries on a general cotton buying and exporting business under the name James H. Silcox & Company. Mr. Silcox was born at Charleston July 20, 1887, and was educated in Clemson College, the College of Charleston and the University of South Carolina. He married Miss Helen Heyward, of Charleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Heyward. To their marriage have been born four children, J. Heyward, Helen Heyward, Margaret Beverly and an infant.

JOHN GRIFFIN DUCWORTH, M. D. In the words of a friend and contemporary the late Doctor Ducworth of Anderson County "was a good man, a splendid citizen, an able physician, a faithful friend and kind neighbor." It was fortunate that there were such strong characters as Doctor Ducworth to take their places in the various communities of South Carolina in the period immediately following the war and reconstruction. The war had all but ruined the state, not only by the physical loss of its best manhood, but in depriving the coming generation of needed educational opportunities. The late Doctor Ducworth acquired a thorough professional education in spite of heavy handicaps, and in 1875 began a practice in one of the country communities of Anderson County, where he remained steadily until his death.

He was born in that county November 23, 1847, a son of William and Frances (Brazeale) Ducworth. His parents spent all their lives in Anderson County, his father being a farmer and was a Confederate soldier in the war.

Doctor Ducworth was one of eleven children. He spent his life as a farm boy, acquired a fair literary education at Williamston, and later attended Newberry College when that school was at Walhalla. Finally he entered Baltimore Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1875. In order to complete his education he had been obliged to borrow and when he began practice he was \$500 in debt for his education. He located on a farm near Five Forks, and in that vicinity continued to reside until his death February 10, 1908. Doctor Ducworth was justly regarded as a physician of splendid judgment and ability and for many years attended a large practice. He loved his work and frequently expressed a desire to "die in the harness." This



East H. Silcox



E. F. Elrod

wish was practically granted. One night while making a professional call he was taken ill, and was unconscious when carried to his own home. He was always a student of medicine and made every effort to progress in the advance of his clients. He took post-graduate courses in New York and was a member of the County and State Medical societies for many years.

He was no less successful as a farmer than as a physician. He developed a fine estate, and some ten or twelve years before his death built a modern and handsome nine-room frame residence, which stands as a monument to his thrift, good taste and desire to provide an attractive home for his loved ones. He was a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias, a deacon for many years in the Lebanon Baptist Church and showed his interest in education by serving several years as a school trustee. Both he and his wife were loyal church workers and their home was always open to the pastors of their denomination.

Doctor Ducworth married Miss Nancy Florence Welborn. They were married in 1876 on his twenty-ninth birthday. Mrs. Ducworth was born in Anderson County August 2, 1857, a daughter of Lemuel H. and Mary Caroline (Harper) Welborn. Her maternal grandfather Asa Harper was a grand old gentleman and is remembered as one of the most beloved men of Anderson County. Lemuel H. Welborn was a son of William and Nancy (Waddell) Welborn. Doctor and Mrs. Ducworth had only one child, Mary Bird, now the wife of Dr. C. E. Elgin of Seales, Alabama. However, they also reared in their home a niece and nephew of Mrs. Ducworth, Helen Marian and John D. Smith.

THOMAS TAYLOR WAKEFIELD is well and prominently known in the City of Anderson as well as in his home community where for nearly thirty-five years he has been a factor and progressive farmer.

Mr. Wakefield was born February 1, 1856, on his father's plantation known as "The Temple of Health" in Abbeville County. His parents were Conrad and Jane (Buchanan) Wakefield, both natives of Abbeville County. Grandfather Hezekiah Wakefield, a native of Abbeville County, married a member of the Shirley family. His father was Abel Wakefield, a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Abbeville County. The Wakefields are of English descent. Jane Buchanan Wakefield was a daughter of Samuel Buchanan, a native of Maryland and a first cousin of President Buchanan. Conrad Wakefield and wife had eight sons and three daughters, all the sons but one reaching mature years and two of them, John and Hezekiah, performing their duties as soldiers in the Confederate army. Conrad Wakefield spent his life as a farmer and died at the age sixty-eight, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-nine.

Thomas Taylor Wakefield next to the youngest among the children spent his boyhood negatively free from care on his father's farm, acquired a common school education and at the age of twenty-three married and established a home of his own. The next three years he spent as farming in Abbeville County and in 1882 bought a farm in Anderson County. Except for four years he has applied

his energies to farming. That four year period was spent away from the farm, since his health had been greatly impaired, and while living in the City of Anderson he acted as agent for the Farmers Warehouse Association. He is a man of progressive ideas and has applied such ideas to his farming methods. The only public office he has held was as a local magistrate for several years. He is a Baptist, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias and has always favored the cause of public improvement and identified himself with such improvements in his community.

In 1879 he married Miss Julia Watkins, a daughter of David Watkins of Anderson County. She died in 1904. Mr. Wakefield's children are: Roberta, now employed in the foreign commerce department of the Federal Government at Washington; Annie Watkins at home; David Conrad, a farmer of Abbeville County; John William of Atlanta, Georgia; and Jane Emmaline at home.

ELIAS FRANKLIN ELROD. For half a century Elias Franklin Elrod has been a sustaining factor in the agricultural community of Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County. He took his active career there, a poor soldier just returned from war between the states, and the resources of the South were not more impoverished than his individual condition.

He was born in the township where he lives today on July 2, 1839, member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Anderson County. His parents were Elias and Mary Howard (Douthit) Elrod. Elias Elrod was born in Anderson County May 26, 1796. His father Abraham Elrod was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Brushy Creek Township. Abraham married Margerie Stanton. Mary Howard Douthit was born September 28, 1804, a daughter of Rev. James Douthit, a pioneer Methodist minister.

Elias Elrod who was a farmer by occupation died August 11, 1871. He and his wife had twelve children.

Elias Franklin Elrod grew up on the home farm and acquired all his educational advantages in the old field schools. He was past twenty-one when the war came on and on April 16, 1861, he was enrolled in the Fourth South Carolina Regiment. He was with his command doing faithful work as a soldier and always responsive to the call of duty. This regiment finally became so weakened by numerical losses that it and other remnants were merged with the Sixth Cavalry. At the close of the war Mr. Elrod was a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland.

He started in with renewed hope after the war and in spite of poverty and devastation on every hand he made considerable progress even while South Carolina was suffering the horrors of reconstruction. Hard work and frugal management gave him his start and in later years he has become recognized as one of the largest land owners in the county. A few years ago his residence was destroyed by fire and has since been replaced by a handsome modern home fitted with every comfort and convenience. As a citizen he has been thoroughly public spirited. Since the close of the war he

has been affiliated with the Masonic Order and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. In 1869, fifty years ago, he married Miss Emma Meares, a native of Greenville County. Eight children have been born to their union.

THOMAS PARSON STACKHOUSE. In the story of the growth and development of every great commonwealth are inseparately connected the names of certain individuals who through their activities and broadness of vision have materially aided in their country's advancement, and in a history of South Carolina the name of Thomas B. Stackhouse finds easy and graceful place. He has had a long and active career as a planter, manufacturer and banker, and in many ways has been identified with the most substantial interests of his native state.

A son of T. F. and Mary A. (Bethea) Stackhouse, he was born at Dillon, South Carolina, November 23, 1857. His early boyhood was spent upon his father's plantation, a property which was in the possession of the Stackhouse family for a hundred and sixty years. He was graduated from Wofford College in 1880, with the degree of A. B., though prior to his college course he had been a teacher in the schools of the state, and also taught during his college vacations. He is one of the most valued alumni of Wofford, and served several years as a member of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Stackhouse was a merchant at Little Rock, South Carolina. From 1882 to 1902, he gave a large share of his attention to agricultural operations near Dillon. In 1897 he organized the Bank of Dillon, which he served as manager until 1903 and resigned its presidency in 1915. Prior to this, in 1900, he was instrumental in the organization and the building of the Dillon Cotton Mills, and was president of the same until 1903, when he resigned to engage in the banking business at Spartanburg where he, together with J. H. Sloan, organized the American National Bank and Trust Company, and where he filled the dual office of cashier and treasurer. In 1905 he was elected vice president of the National Loan and Exchange Bank at Columbia, an office he still holds.

He also served as director of the Cowpens Manufacturing Company and the Hamer Cotton Mills.

In 1908 Mr. Stackhouse was elected president and manager of the Standard Warehouse Company, which maintains branches at Columbia, Orangeburg, Newberry, Greenwood and Anderson, and it is perhaps in connection with his labors in this particular field of activity that he has become most widely known in business and financial circles throughout the South and elsewhere. Realizing the vast importance from both the economic and financial standpoints of the cotton industry, and the necessity of extending financial aid to the planters in order that production might be maintained and encouraged, he was the first one in South Carolina to advertise 6 per cent loans to the farmers. Under his management the receipts of the Standard Warehouse Company have become recognized by bankers in all of the many financial centers as the very best kind of security. In the past ten years Mr. Stackhouse has obtained for farmers, on their lands,

loans in excess of \$1,000,000, at the rate of 6 per cent or less.

In 1885 Mr. Stackhouse married Miss Elizabeth McCall Hamer, a native daughter of South Carolina, born near Dillon, and a descendant of an old and prominent family in the state. To them has been born a daughter, Sadie May, now Mrs. L. M. Hawkins, of Columbia.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse are members of the Methodist Church, in which he is a steward, and in which Mrs. Stackhouse takes an active interest in woman's work.

JOHN DUCWORTH WELBORN, as a result of forty odd years of successful effort has found an influential and prosperous place among the farming community of Anderson County, where he has spent his life. His home is near Pendleton.

Mr. Welborn was born in Anderson County April 1, 1876, son of Cash Augustus and Georgiana (Harper) Welborn, both natives of Anderson County and a grandson of Augustus Welborn, who was born in Virginia of Scotch-Irish lineage. Augustus Welborn settled near Pelzen at an early day. Cash A. Welborn spent his life as a farmer and died at the age of sixty-eight. He and his wife were members of the Lebanon Baptist Church. They had the following children: Robert Lee, who lives on the old homestead; Mollie who married W. T. Holland; William Charles; Rosa who became the wife of B. F. McMurrey; John D.; Gussie, wife of Arthur Martin of California; Carrie, wife of M. B. Huncutt; Hallie, wife of Clifford Owen who was a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces.

John D. Welborn grew up on a farm and had a common school education. One of a number of children he could count on little assistance from his father when he started an independent career and in fact has won his prosperity by concentrated effort and by hard work. Along with farming he has operated a saw mill and threshing outfit, and today is owner of a farm well improved and constituting a beautiful home.

In 1898 Mr. Welborn married Miss Adelia Burriss, daughter of Levi G. and Mary (Moore) Burriss, of an old and well known family of Anderson County. To their marriage were born nine children, named: Max Fant, Edna, Violet, Hugh, Nell, John D., Jr., Harper, Harriet and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Welborn are members of the Lebanon Baptist Church and he is a deacon and treasurer.

LOUIS M. SHIMEL is an active and well known member of the Charleston Bar, having a large and varied practice, including within its scope virtually all branches of the law. He has taken an active interest in municipal and state politics and in public affairs generally, and has on many occasions given his services to worthy causes in his home city. He participated in various war activities and campaigns and was a four-minute speaker throughout the war.

Mr. Shimel was born in Galicia in March 18, 1885. As a small child he was brought to New York City and was reared and educated in the national metropolis, going through the elementary and high schools there and taking his law course



Louis Schindl



George W. Sullivan

in St. Lawrence University, whence he was graduated in 1907. He practiced law in New York City six years and in 1913 moved to Charleston, where he soon attained a secure place in his profession and where he enjoys the good opinion of both the bar and the general public.

Mr. Shimmel is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a Pythian and a Moose, a member of the I. O. E. N. B. R. I. and president of Charleston Lodge, I. O. E. N. B. R. I. He is a member and secretary of the board of the Charleston Home and a member of the board of the Charleston Hebrew School. Among his most important positions of trust is that of attorney for the Central Labor Union, in which capacity he has been closely associated with the leaders of labor in Charleston. He was entrusted with many of the details of organizing the Charleston Labor Temple and is the attorney for that institution. He has also served as assistant corporation counsel for Charleston.

In 1914 Mr. Shimmel married Miss Lillian Fechter, of Charleston, and they have three daughters, Dorothea, Estelle and René.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SULLIVAN. In upper Carolina for generations there has been no family distinguished for a greater degree of business enterprise, patriotism and all the thrifty and public spirited virtues of good citizenship than that of Sullivan, members of which have made their homes perhaps chiefly in Greenville County and from there have spread to various surrounding counties in the same district.

Among them is George Washington Sullivan of Anderson County, for over thirty years a resident of Williamston and formerly an industrial leader in Greenville County. He was born in Laurens County March 25, 1848. He is descended from Owen Sullivan, a native of Ireland. Owen Sullivan while coming to this country made the acquaintance of one of his fellow passengers, Margaret Hewlet, who was of English ancestry. They were married soon after landing at Charleston, subsequently located in Caroline County, Virginia, later went to Georgia, and finally returned to South Carolina and settled in Greenville County. From this couple are descended many of the prominent people who have borne the name Sullivan and achieved distinction in business, professions and politics.

One of the sons of Owen and Margaret was Charles Sullivan, who married Mrs. Mary (Charlton) Johnson. In honor of his wife he named his fine old homestead in Laurens County "Charlton Hall."

Hewlet Sullivan, grandfather of George Washington Sullivan, was a Revolutionary soldier, being one of the followers of Gen. Francis Marion. He settled at an early date in Greenville County, and several times was a member of the South Carolina Legislature. His wife was Mary Dunklin. They were the parents of George Washington Sullivan, Sr., who was born in Greenville County, September 27, 1800, and died at his country home, Charlton Hall, in Laurens County, December 19, 1887. He spent the greater part of his life as a farmer and merchant in Laurens County. He was captain in

the State Militia, and during the war served two terms in the South Carolina Legislature. For over forty years he was identified with the Methodist Church as an active member. January 14, 1836, he married for his first wife Jane W. Brooks, a native of Edgefield County, South Carolina, and daughter of Littleton A. and Sarah Brooks. She died February 1, 1855, at the age of thirty-four. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret (Cunningham) Prince. All the children were by the first marriage, namely: Eugenia A., who became the wife of J. C. Fetherstone; Mary Helen, who married Robert G. Goodgoin; Jane C., whose husband was Samuel R. Todd and their son, Charlton Sullivan Todd, a Methodist missionary to China, is buried by the side of his mother in Laurens County; George W., Jr.; Joseph H. Sullivan, of Laurens County; and Lizzie Z., who became the wife of C. C. Garlington.

George W. Sullivan grew up on his father's farm in Laurens County. He was just thirteen years old when the war between the states began. He had no active part in that great conflict until 1864, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the South Carolina Militia. For a few months he was on the coast defense and was then appointed to a cadetship in the South Carolina Military Academy by Governor McGrath. After two months in the Academy he entered the Confederate army as a member of the State Cadets and continued until the close of the war, coming out with the rank of an orderly sergeant. In 1867, two years after the close of the war, he entered Wofford College at Spartanburg, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1870.

In leaving college Mr. Sullivan at once became an energetic factor in the Sullivan Manufacturing Company, in which his father, brother and other associates were interested. In 1870 this company erected a cotton mill at Fork Shoals in Greenville County, and for ten years Mr. Sullivan gave his personal attention to the industry as treasurer of the company. Having sold his milling interests in 1880 he located on a farm in the vicinity of the mills, and conducted the operation of his fields and also a store on his land. In July, 1885, he bought a stock of merchandise at Pelzer and had a general store there for several years. In December, 1885, he removed to Williamston, where he has since had his home and where he also was a general merchant.

Mr. Sullivan has been an owner of farm lands for several years and the latter part of his life has been primarily devoted to farming. He is also interested in banking institutions in Anderson and Greenville counties, and as a man of large means has co-operated generously with every public spirited movement in his section of the state.

Like many busy men of affairs, Mr. Sullivan entered politics only reluctantly. The first service he rendered the cause of good government was in the historic campaign of 1876, for the restoration of white rule. In 1877 he was appointed on the staff of Gen. J. W. Gray with the rank of major. He would never consent to be a candidate for political office until 1906, when he was chosen a member of the State Senate and at the end of four years was re-elected without opposition. He was one of the able members of the Senate during those two terms, and among other features of his record he was active

in securing the abolition of the dispensary system of the state.

Mr. Sullivan has been a Mason for many years, is a past master of his lodge, and is a friend and supporter of church and education. He is a trustee of Lander College and a member of the Methodist Church.

In 1877 he married Miss M. Lizzie Chiles, of Abbeville County. Mr. Sullivan is the father of a very interesting family of children: Hewlet C., who lives in Texas; Janie Brooks, wife of Dr. J. N. Anderson, dean of the faculty of the University of Florida at Gainesville; Washington H., a resident of Williamston; J. Edgar, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Anderson; George M., a railroad man at Greenwood, South Carolina; Joseph Dunklin, who was a corporal in the Eighty-first Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and Lillian, wife of Doctor Sherard, a dentist at Anderson.

HON. JOSEPH W. MCCOWN. A busy lifetime covering a wide range of experience and useful service has been that of Joseph W. McCown of Florence, who owns the ancestral plantation which has been the property of the McCown family for many generations. He has exerted himself in various directions in business affairs, more particularly in banking in recent years, and has also filled many offices of trust and honor in public affairs.

Mr. McCown was born on his father's plantation within a few miles of Florence, in what was then Darlington County, August 1, 1864. This plantation was originally a grant of land from King George II to an early ancestor of Mr. McCown. It comprised over 1700 acres, and practically all of this estate is now owned by Joseph W. McCown. The latter's father was Joseph James McCown, who was born on the plantation February 14, 1832, and died February 20, 1904. The mother was Emma Martha Nettles, who was born in the same county June 14, 1842, and died May 22, 1917. Her father, Gen. Joseph B. Nettles, was a prominent planter and citizen of Darlington County. Joseph James McCown and wife were married in June, 1862, and of their family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, the daughters and five of the sons are still living.

Joseph W. McCown grew up in the environment where he was born, acquired a district school education and training under private tutors, was early inducted into the experience of useful labor on the plantation, and completed his education in South Carolina College at Columbia, which he attended from 1884 until graduating in 1888. On leaving college he went to Birmingham, Alabama, then a comparatively new city, and engaged in railroad construction work, and also assisted in laying out the industrial City of Bessemer, Alabama. He built up a rather extensive organization for contracting, and built several miles of streets in Huntsville, Alabama. The yellow fever of 1889 practically brought an end to his contracting work, and he then returned to his native state and home, and since then for over thirty years has kept a large share of his energies and interests employed on the plantation. In 1892 Mr. McCown was elected clerk of court for Florence

County, and filled that office continuously for sixteen years, finally declining a re nomination in order to concentrate his efforts upon his banking affairs.

In 1908 Mr. McCown organized the First National Bank of Florence, and has continuously served as president. In connection with the First National he organized in 1910 under a state charter the Peoples Savings & Trust Company, and he is also president of this and is president of the First National Bank of Hartsville, South Carolina, and president of the Florence Ginning & Milling Company, his son, Joseph W., Jr., being general manager.

Mr. McCown has become widely known over the state not only through his business connections but by a long and notable service in the State Senate, beginning in 1906 and continuing for three terms, covering twelve years. He was also democratic county chairman for sixteen years. He is prominent in Masonry, being past master of Hampton Lodge No. 204, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of Campbell Chapter No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, is eminent commander of Forest Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, of Harmony Lodge No. 8 of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

May 25, 1890, Mr. McCown married Harriet Annie McCown, a daughter of Dr. Samuel O. McCown of Ebenezer Section. They have three children, Annie, Joseph W., Jr., and Mignon. Mention has already been made of Joseph W., Jr., as a business associate with his father. The daughter Annie is the wife of Lieut. Thomas M. Ross, an attorney at McCormick, South Carolina.

ENOCH MARION DUCWORTH. Several of Anderson County's best business men, farmers and most public spirited citizens bear the name Ducworth. One of them is Enoch Marion Ducworth, who has lived in that county for over sixty years, and is one of the largest land owners and ablest business men.

Mr. Ducworth was born July 24, 1858, a son of William Russell and Frances (Breazeale) Ducworth. The parents were also born and spent their lives in Anderson County, his father being a farmer. His father served as a Confederate soldier, and he and his wife were active members of the Baptist Church. Of their eleven children eight are still living.

Enoch Marion Ducworth grew up on the home farm and lived with his parents to the age of twenty-two. In 1886 he married Miss Miriam Martin, daughter of Welborn and Eugenia (Kenyon) Martin. To their marriage have been born six children: Oscar R., John W., Alice, Alma, Enoch Marion, Jr., and Frances. The son E. M. Ducworth, Jr., was in the National army during a part of the late war, but was never sent overseas.

For twenty years Mr. Ducworth lived on the old homestead farm, which he bought and which was sold only recently. In 1907 he moved to his present fertile and well improved place. While his basic efforts have always been in agriculture he has for fifteen years or more become widely known over this section of the state as a dealer in mules. He has a large amount of good farm land and out of his prosperity has generously supported all local movements. He and his wife are members of the



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Hopewell Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

AUGUSTUS J. SITTON. The history of the Sitton family goes back into the colonial days of South Carolina, and is a record of many men prominent in their respective communities. For nearly a century one of the important industrial institutions that furnished an outlet for the energy, enterprise and ability of one branch of the family has been the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Autun.

It is interesting to note that this industry was established in 1838, the same year that the late Augustus J. Sitton was born. The late Mr. Sitton was for over thirty years one of its owners. The factory has never ceased operation during the eighty years since it was established, and in that time it has produced an enormous volume of cotton and yarn.

The late Augustus J. Sitton was born at Pendleton, December 16, 1838, and died at Autun, March 9, 1909, in his seventy-first year. He was descended from John Sitton, Sr., who came from England to America in colonial times. His son, John, Jr., was born in North Carolina and became one of the pioneers of Pickens County, South Carolina. In Pickens County was born Phillip Sitton, who died there in 1828. Phillip married Sarah Bradley, whose father, Ambrose Bradley, was likewise identified with the early settlement of Pickens County. She died in 1817, when her son, John B. Sitton, was only seven years old.

John B. Sitton, father of the late Col. Augustus Sitton, was born in Pickens County, November 28, 1810, and died at Pendleton in 1893. He grew up on his father's farm, and soon after his father's death, at the age of eighteen, in 1829, he removed to Pendleton and made his home there the rest of his life. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the carriage making trade and in 1832 set up a carriage shop of his own. In that year he was also appointed postmaster of Pendleton, and held that office steadily under the Federal government for nearly thirty years, and then continued to act as postmaster for the Confederate government. During the war he also served under the Confederacy as receiver of Anderson, Oconee, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens counties, a very honorable and responsible office, the duties of which he discharged with eminent satisfaction. In the meantime he had continued his carriage shop, and had increased it by introducing a harness department. He continued in business after the war and also became active in other enterprises, including the bank at Pendleton and the flouring mill on Conners Creek in Oconee County, known as Sitton's Mill. John B. Sitton was a democrat, served as mayor of Pendleton many years, was a Presbyterian and fraternally was a Mason.

In 1832 he married Celena J. Norton, a daughter of Col. Jephtha Norton, of Oconee County. She died in 1862, the mother of eight children: Augustus J., Emma C., Alice, Frank L., Janie, Miles N., Henry P. and Joseph J.

Augustus J. Sitton grew up in Pendleton and acquired a good English education. Early in life he learned the trade of carriage maker under his father, and followed that as a business until the outbreak

of the war. In April, 1861, he volunteered in the Confederate army in Company K of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. J. B. E. Sloan. A year later this regiment with others was merged with the Palmetto Sharpshooters, and with that distinguished organization he served until the close of hostilities, surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox. In the first battle of Manassas he received a painful, though not dangerous wound, and at that time was second sergeant of his company.

The war over he resumed work at his trade as his father's partner and continued so until 1876. During this time the firm of J. B. and A. J. Sitton conducted a steam gin at Pendleton. In 1876 Mr. Sitton accepted the management of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Autun, conducting the mill for the bondholders fifteen months. In 1878 with Col. Jesse W. Norris, he bought the mill, and thereafter for twenty years this partnership continued, at the expiration of which time Mr. Sitton bought Mr. Norris' interest, and became sole owner. He continued the business until his death. The mill for years has been the chief asset of the community at Autun, and the company also operates a general store there. The late Mr. Sitton was a director of the Pendleton Bank for many years. He was a democrat, true and tried, and served two years on the staff of Governor Hampton with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is generally credited with originating the "Red Shirt" as a campaign uniform and emblem of the forces that were striving to restore South Carolina to white men's rule in the memorable campaign of 1876. It was largely the work of the "Red Shirts" which overthrew the carpet bag government and triumphed through the election of Governor Hampton. Colonel Sitton was an active Baptist and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1884 he married Miss Leila Aull, of Newberry, a daughter of John P. Aull. She is still living at Spartanburg with a daughter. To their marriage were born three children: Augustus J., who died at the age of sixteen; Cema L., wife of A. M. Chreitzberg, a prominent Spartanburg banker, and Eugene N.

Eugene N. Sitton, who graduated from Clemson College in 1911, succeeded his father as president of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife is Sarah E. McPhail, of Pendleton, and they have three children, Sarah Elizabeth, Frances and Leila Eugenia.

JAMES MARCELLUS BROYLES. The agricultural interests of Anderson County are capably and honorably represented in Fork Township by James Marcellus Broyles, who has devoted his entire life to this vocation and has met with unqualified success therein. Through good management and industry he has brought himself to a position of prominence among the farmers of his section, and at the same time has maintained a high reputation for public spirit and progressiveness in matters of civic import.

Mr. Broyles was born in Whitfield County, Georgia, October 29, 1863, a son of Dr. William Lownes

and Mary Adelaide (Routh) Broyles, the former a native of Tennessee and a son of Cam Broyles, and the mother a native of Whitfield County, Georgia, and a daughter of Pleasant Miller and Clarissa Harlow (Watkins) Routh. William L. and Mary A. Broyles came from Georgia to South Carolina by wagon and located in Fork Township, Anderson County, December 25, 1893, where the father engaged in farming until his death June 14, 1877, when he was aged about fifty-one years. He also was an old-time country physician and practiced his calling in conjunction with his agricultural labors. He was always ready to answer the summons of those who were afflicted, and no weather as too inclement for him to venture forth on his errands of mercy, nor did he allow any personal interest to interfere when his services were needed. He became greatly beloved and revered by the people of the entire countryside, and in his death his community lost a citizen who had done much both for his community and for his fellow-men. Mrs. Broyles still survives her husband and is one of the highly respected ladies of her community where her many admirable traits of mind and heart are known and appreciated. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: George Nash, who is deceased; Fannie Murtis, also deceased; James Marcellus, of this notice; Lula Josephine, who is deceased; and William Clifton, a resident of Anderson.

James Marcellus Broyles received an educational training something beyond that of the farmers' sons of his section, as his father, himself a well educated man, recognized the merits and benefits of education. After attending the local schools he took a course at Adger College at Walhalla, South Carolina, and then returned to the home place, where he assisted his widowed mother until his marriage, December 13, 1888, on which date Miss Cattie Gantt became his bride. She is a daughter of the late James A. Gantt, and was born and reared in Fork Township. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Broyles; Fannie Murtis, Mary Eliza, Joanne and Wilhelmina. At the time he began housekeeping Mr. Broyles located on his present property, and has since continued to add to his landed possessions until he is now the proprietor of 477 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements on this property are of the most modern character, and include, among other attractive and substantial buildings, a splendid country residence with all modern conveniences.

Mr. Broyles is an honored and worthy representative of the farming element of Anderson County, and as a citizen has always merited the highest esteem in which he is held.

W. EUGENE ATKINSON. While his active business career covers little more than twenty years, Mr. Atkinson has made such vigorous use of his time and opportunities that he is head of or otherwise officially connected with several of the leading business and commercial enterprises of his home city of Orangeburg.

He was born in Sumter County, May 2, 1882, son of Edward R. and Beulah (Josey) Atkinson. The Atkinson family is of English descent, and

has been in America since the early period of colonial settlement in the seventeenth century. Some of the family were Continental soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The family seat in South Carolina has been in Sumter County for a century and a half. W. Eugene Atkinson was born on the old Atkinson homestead and in the same house in which his grandfather, Edward Atkinson, was born. In the maternal line the Josey family has likewise been in South Carolina for many generations, and is of English descent.

Eugene Atkinson grew up on his father's farm and acquired a good business and English education in the public schools in Sumter and Orangeburg counties. In married life he left the farm to go into business and spent nine years as a bookkeeper. He was a cotton broker and farmer. In 1911 Mr. Atkinson established the Atkinson Furniture Company, Incorporated, of which he is president. He has also been president since 1918 of the Planters National Bank of Orangeburg, and is president of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company. The Planters National Bank of Orangeburg was organized in 1908, with a capital of \$500,000, subsequently increased to \$1,000,000. It is one of the strongest institutions in that section of the state, and in 1920 its resources were in excess of \$1,000,000.

August 14, 1907, Mr. Atkinson married Agnes Holman, of Orangeburg County. They have three children, Edwin Wilkes, David Holman and William Benjamin.

Mr. Atkinson is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Orangeburg, and a prominent layman of that denomination in the state, being appointed secretary treasurer of the South Carolina Conference. Prominent in Masonry, he is a past master of his lodge, past high priest of the Royal Arch, and past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and belongs to the Shrine. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES DAVID WATSON. While there has been nothing abnormal in the career of Charles David Watson, he has long borne the reputation in Anderson County of being a steady, hard working farmer, a good manager, a citizen always responsive to community demands, and a worthy representative of an old and honored name.

He was born in Anderson County February 7, 1867, and is a son of the late William Gary Watson, whose life story is told at length on other pages. The son acquired a common school education, lived at home until married, and then settled on the farm where he lives today, just north of the Village of Starr. For over twenty years he has driven his enterprise of farming with increasing success, is a large producer of the staple crops of South Carolina, and today owns and operates a farm notable not only for its extensive acreage but for its delightful surroundings and home atmosphere.

In 1896 Mr. Watson married Miss Mamie Robinson, also a native of Anderson County and a daughter of Col. Richard B. A. Robinson. Her father, who was born in Abbeville County February 27, 1846, died in Anderson County March 18, 1903.



W. E. Atkinson



J. Fowler

He was a son of James and Emily (Highy) Robinson, of Abbeville County. Colonel Robinson entered the Confederate army in 1863, at the age of seventeen, and proved a steadfast and valorous soldier until the close of the struggle. Soon after his return home he married, settled on a farm in the southern part of Anderson County, and in that locality remained an honored figure to the close of his life. His military title of colonel was derived from his service on the staff of Governor Hagood with that rank. For twenty years he was a local magistrate and for two terms represented Anderson County in the Legislature. Nor should there be forgotten his services rendered in the trying times of reconstruction as a leader in the "Red Shirt" campaign, which brought about restoration of local and state government to white rule. He was a staunch democrat, a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. The widow of Colonel Robinson is still living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Watson. Her maiden name was Tamatha Ann Parker and she was born in Anderson County August 18, 1846, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Gambrell) Parker. Colonel and Mrs. Robinson had two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have no children. They are members of the Baptist Church.

J. S. FOWLER. From the standpoint of continuous service J. S. Fowler is the oldest business man of Anderson, where continuously for upwards of forty-five years he has been a dealer in livestock, vehicles, saddlery and a varied line of kindred supplies.

Mr. Fowler, whose full given name is Judge Sidney, but who is called "Jud" by his friends, came to Anderson at the age of twenty-three, a young, unmarried man. He was born on his father's plantation in Cherokee County, Georgia, September 13, 1854. The Fowlers are of English descent, and his grandfather, William Fowler, and a brother came from their native state of Massachusetts and settled in South Carolina soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. James A. Fowler, father of the Anderson business man, was born in Anderson County, but in 1815 went to Cherokee County, Georgia, which had recently been opened for settlement. He spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Georgia, and early in the war between the states raised a company of Confederate soldiers and was chosen captain. Some years previously he had sustained an injury to his leg, which incapacitated him for active military duty, and he was obliged to resign his commission in the army, much to his regret. He then returned home and toward the close of the war re-entered the army. In his last years his health was not good, but he lived to a good old age and died on his Georgia plantation in 1882. By his first marriage he had two sons, who became Confederate soldiers and were killed in the war. His second wife was Elizabeth Milliken. She was the mother of seven sons, two of whom died in childhood. Of the five now living the youngest is fifty-four years of age.

Judge Sidney Fowler grew up on his father's farm and acquired a fair education, chiefly from private tutors employed by his father. Since school days he has had an extensive business experience

that has brought him wide and diversified knowledge. The first year he spent in Anderson County he was a farmer, and has always had farming interests, operating on an extensive scale, and he is known as one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the state. He began merchandising with limited capital and has achieved a measure of success which entitles him to the position which he holds among the prominent business men of Anderson County. He was active in securing for Anderson its first cotton mill, and has taken a prominent part in every enterprise which had for its object the development of the resources of the city and county. No one has been more liberal than he in contributions to the educational, religious, charitable and business interests of the community.

He is a democrat in politics, and while he has never sought political office, his strong political influence has always been given to the cause of pure politics, and to the election to office of the best men.

In 1877 Mr. Fowler was married to Mrs. Hortense (Earle) Cooley. Mrs. Fowler died in 1914. No children came to bless this marriage, but Mr. Fowler's step-children and their children were ever the objects of his love and watchful care and interest.

He is noted for his large hearted generosity. Many a man in Anderson County—now successful and well to do—will bear testimony to the fact that Mr. Fowler's generosity and aid started him in life. It is an open secret that any person in distress or want or trouble may go to him with the certain assurance of receiving help.

His home is always open, and his hospitality is as boundless as his welcome is gracious and cordial.

WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN, whose father lost his life while a soldier of the Confederacy, has spent an active and hard working career as a farmer of Anderson County, and while his personal record does not contain a record of military service, three of his sons were soldiers in the World war.

Mr. Martin was born near his present home in the northern part of the county September 27, 1861, son of William A. and Rebecca E. (Fielding) Martin, both natives of the same county. His grandfather, Jesse Martin, was born in Virginia and came to Anderson County in early days. The maternal grandfather, Henry B. Fielding, was likewise from Virginia.

William Henry Martin was the only child of his parents. His father left the farm to go into the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and gave up his life to the cause while in the defense of Petersburg near Richmond. He was then twenty-five years of age. The mother in the meantime with her only child had made her home with her father and mother, and she remained on the Fielding farm and William Henry Martin grew up there. He had the opportunities of only a common school education. At the age of twenty-five he married and started out to make his own way in the world. Through farming he has proved his value as a business man and has gained prosperity by his

practical and thoroughgoing methods and industry. In recent years he has operated a dairy. He owns and manages some extensive farm lands and has a fine country residence.

Mr. Martin married Miss Lula Newton, a daughter of Larkin and Ruth (Welborn) Newton, of Anderson County. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Church, and he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and is a staunch democrat.

The Martin family comprise twelve children. A brief record of this large family is as follows: Tennie, who died leaving two children, Marie and Lettie; William N., who was in the service of the Government as a soldier during the great war, but never had the fortune to be sent overseas; Annie, unmarried; Varina, wife of Reece R. Long; Fielding, who while serving in the United States Army died at Vancouver on the Pacific Coast January 6, 1919; Paul, who was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces as a musician in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Third Infantry, Eighty-First Division; Ruth; John Bailus; Jesse; Mary; Ellen; and William Henry, Jr.

THOMAS ELLIOTT WATKINS, of Anderson County, has lived more than sixty years, and has always been identified with agriculture and farming interests. From that ancient profession he has provided liberally for those dependent upon him, and is father of some sons and daughters who are particularly noteworthy as energetic young workers in the spheres of business, agriculture and professional affairs.

Mr. Watkins was born in Anderson County June 12, 1856, a son of David and Annie (Martin) Watkins, also natives of Anderson County. The grandfather was Joseph Watkins and the great-grandfather, John Watkins, was a native of Virginia. David Watkins spent his life as a farmer and school teacher, and toward the close of the war between the states entered the service as one of the "old men" of the South and served with the rank of lieutenant. He and his wife had three sons and two daughters: William Martin, who died at the age of twenty; Thomas Elliott; Jacob Alfred; Julia; and Ruth Jane, who died when eleven years old.

Thomas Elliott Watkins acquired a common school education and came to manhood just as South Carolina was emerging from the slough of industrial depression caused by the war. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage, and for over forty years has been an independent farmer. In 1877 he married Miss Roberta Virginia Griffin. She died less than a year after their marriage.

January 18, 1882, Mr. Watkins married Miss Virginia C. Smith, who was born in Anderson County December 14, 1857, a daughter of Nimrod Smith. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Hopewell Baptist Church. He and his wife have had the following children: Rufus Walter, born October 3, 1882; Clinton Lamar, born July 6, 1884; Thomas Del, born October 30, 1886; David Wayne, born February 1, 1889; Roy Nimrod, born May 5, 1891; Lois Virginia, born January 2, 1895; and Charles Smith, born February 16, 1898. Something should be said concerning each of these children. Rufus Walter is

one of the progressive farmers of his native county. Clinton Lamar is a graduate of the normal course at the University of South Carolina and for six years was a teacher. Thomas Del was graduated at The Citadel in 1907, was a soldier in Camp Gordon and lacked two weeks of graduating from the officers' training school when the armistice was signed. David Wayne is a graduate of Clemson College and is now acting director of the extension work of that institution. Roy Nimrod was a student at Clemson College and College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, and is now associated with his brother Rufus in farming. Lois is a graduate of Winthrop Normal at Rock Hill and is now County Home Demonstration Agent for Anderson County. Charles Smith, the youngest son, is a graduate of Clemson College and is now a teacher of agriculture at Simpsonville.

SAMUEL BROADUS EARLE, M. E. Clemson College, which has performed a valuable service in the state in the promotion of industrial education, has had the services of Samuel Broadus Earle, a graduate mechanical engineer, in connection with the department of engineering more than fifteen years, and for a large part of that time head and director of the department.

Mr. Earle was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, March 11, 1878, youngest of the ten children of Rev. Thomas John and Eliza Jane (Kennedy) Earle. His mother's grandfather came from Ireland and was a pioneer settler in Georgia. The Earle family was established in America by John Earle, who came from England in 1649 and settled in Northumberland, afterwards divided into Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he spent his life. Among his descendants were Baylis and John Earle, who came to South Carolina in 1774, and from them many prominent families in the state trace their descent. Baylis Earle was the great-grandfather of Samuel Broadus Earle. He settled in the valley of North Pacolet River in Spartanburg County.

Rev. Thomas John Earle, a son of Theron Earle, was born and reared in Spartanburg County, was a graduate of Mercer University, in early life ordained a Baptist minister, and after a pastorate of four years at Pendleton located on a part of the Earle homestead at Gowensville in Greenville County. While he lived the rest of his life on a farm and followed the occupation of planting, he worked untiringly and practically without compensation in behalf of religion and education. For thirty-five years he was pastor of the Baptist churches at Landrum, at Holly Springs and Gowensville, and for several years of the churches at New Prospect and Milford. All these churches were in riding distance of his home. He was also interested in a store at Gowensville and for several years conducted an academy in that village. He died in his sixty-fifth year and was one of the most useful and respected citizens in Greenville County.

Samuel Broadus Earle was eleven years old when his father died. He acquired a thorough education, graduating A. B. from Furman University and receiving his Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1899. In 1902 he was graduated with the degree Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University. After his return from that institution he



Jack Barron

became assistant professor in mechanical engineering at Clemson College in the fall of 1902, and later was made associate professor and in 1910 male professor of mechanical engineering and director of the engineering department. In the absence of the president he has also performed the duties of that office.

Mr. Earle is a full member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the National Association for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

December 22, 1908, he married Miss Susan Hall Sloan. Her father was the late P. H. E. Sloan, who was secretary of Clemson College from its founding until just before his death in 1914.

JAMES N. PEARMAN, clerk of court for Anderson County, is well known among the political leaders of the state and for a number of years was a successful farmer in Anderson County.

He was born in that county December 9, 1872, a son of Weldon C. and Sallie (Ricketts) Pearman. His grandfather was Nathaniel Pearman, of an old South Carolina family originally from Virginia and of English lineage. Nathaniel Pearman died before the war between the states. The maternal grandfather, Peter Ricketts, who died while in the service of the Confederate army, was born in Holland, was brought to the United States at the age of ten years and married a member of the Banister family, one of the oldest names in South Carolina. Weldon C. Pearman was born in Anderson County and his wife in Abbeville County. They were the parents of five children, James N. being the only son.

He and his sisters grew up on a farm in Anderson County. His father died at the age of thirty-eight, but his mother is still living and makes her home with her son in Anderson. Mr. Pearman attended the private school of Prof. W. J. Ligon at Anderson, but at the age of sixteen circumstances compelled him to abandon his education and earn his living and contribute to the support of others. He became a farmer, and for a number of years was a hard-working agriculturist and still owns farming interests.

From 1899 to 1908 Mr. Pearman was desk clerk in the Lower House of the State Legislature. Later he was called to the office of trust and responsibility he now holds, that of clerk of court for Anderson County. He is a staunch democrat, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and a Baptist in religion.

Mr. Pearman married Miss Savannah Ashley in 1899. Her father was the late Hon. Joshua Ashley, whose career as a man of affairs and figure in state politics has been reviewed elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Pearman are the parents of seven children.

CHARLES STARK SULLIVAN. One of the notable group of business men, and long associated with his brothers in the preeminent business known as the Sullivan Hardware Company of Anderson, Charles Stark Sullivan was not only a successful business man but cheerfully accepted and carried forward

many responsibilities connected with church, education and civic affairs.

He was born in Anderson County May 26, 1868, son of Captain Nimrod K. and Emily K. (Mattison) Sullivan. His father was a captain in the Confederate army. In the Sullivan family were four daughters and seven sons. One of the sons died in infancy and O. S. Sullivan at the age of twenty-one. The five sons who reached maturity were J. M., H. K., C. S., N. B. and William W. Sullivan. All at one time or another were factors in the growth and development of the present Sullivan Hardware Company. The business was established thirty-five years ago by J. M. and H. K. Sullivan.

Charles S. Sullivan grew up at Anderson and acquired a good education in the private school of Professor W. J. Ligon. In early manhood he moved to Elberton, Georgia, where for two years he was manager of a branch house of the Sullivan Hardware Company. On returning to Anderson he took an active part in the affairs of the business, and succeeded his brother H. K. Sullivan as president of the company. All his business associates felt complete confidence in his ability and in the probity of his character. He was a friend of church and education, for many years an active member of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, and at the time of his death had been a deacon of the church for five years. Just before his death he was elected president of the adult class in the Sunday school.

He was a trustee of Anderson College. While on business at Columbia in connection with the college he died suddenly of heart failure October 12, 1915. His death was the greater loss because he was at the time a comparatively young man, only forty-seven. He was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. In 1890 he married Miss Luta Bewley, a daughter of William Carter and Catherine Douglas (Hale) Bewley. Her parents were born, reared and married in East Tennessee and for a number of years lived at Anderson, where her father was a well known merchant. Mrs. Sullivan and children reside in a fine home on South Main Street in Anderson. Her five children are named Charles Stark, Catherine, Emily, Dorothy and Luta Barbara.

JOHN ELLINGTON WHITE, D. D., who has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson and president of Anderson College since 1916, is a Southerner by birth and training, and his work as a religious leader and educator has made him an honored figure in the Southern states.

Dr. White was born at Clayton, near the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, December 19, 1868, son of James McDaniel and Martha (Ellington) White. His father was also a Baptist minister, and his mother was a daughter of Rev. John Ellington, a Baptist clergyman. Rev. James McDaniel White was also an officer in Hampton's Legion and the Confederate army.

John Ellington White was educated in the schools of North Carolina and in 1890 graduated with honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Wake Forest College in North Carolina. Up to that time he had contemplated the profession of law. While teaching in Mars Hill College in Western North Carolina in 1891 he realized a definite calling

to the ministry. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1892 and served as pastor of the church at Edenton, North Carolina, from 1893 to 1895. In 1905 Wake Forest College gave him the degree Doctor of Divinity. He was unanimously elected, and from 1896 to 1901 served as mission secretary of North Carolina for the State Baptist Convention. Under his leadership the mission work was more than doubled. In 1900 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia, and was engaged in the duties of that position from January 1, 1901, until 1916. During this period of fifteen years the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta became one of the very largest and most important congregations of that denomination in the South. He resigned to become pastor of the First Baptist Church at Anderson, this being the largest Baptist Church in South Carolina. In connection with his pastorate Doctor White is president of Anderson Woman's College. Under his direction this college has won a Southwide influence in Christian education.

Doctor White has been distinguished not only for fearless leadership but by a breadth of vision and clearness of thinking which make leadership worthy of the name. An eloquent preacher, he has been concerned primarily with inspiring the cultured audiences in his own churches with his own sense of responsibility for the education and enlightenment of the masses of people. He has long been identified with educational movements that have brought him to the remoter sections of the South, and is one of the recognized leaders of the South in the work of adjustment which seeks to improve and harmonize the relations between the white and black races.

While in Atlanta Doctor White served as head of the Law and Order Committee of the Atlanta Ministry Association, and was the first vice president of the Southern Sociological Congress. He has served as a trustee of Wake Forest College, of Meredith College of North Carolina, of Mercer University of Georgia, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, and in 1914-15-16 was university preacher of the University of Chicago. He was president in 1909 of the Georgia Baptist Board of Education and served on the Boards of Control for the Georgia Baptist Orphans Home, the Home Missionary Board and the Georgia State Sanitarium and the Southern Baptist Convention. He is an independent democrat in politics and a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

Doctor White has found time in the midst of a busy career for the duties of authorship. His published works are "Silent Southerners," published in 1906; "My Old Confederates," published in 1908; "Prohibition, the New Task of Opportunity of the South," published in 1908; joint author of "The Man that Rum Made," published in 1912; and "Southern Highlanders," published in 1913.

October 12, 1892, Doctor White married Effie I. Guess, of Cary, North Carolina. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter.

REV. DAVID ETHAN FRIERSON, D. D., was born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, February 14, 1818, and died in Anderson, South Carolina, August

29, 1895. He was a son of Daniel and Jane Martha (McIntosh) Frierson. His father was born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, was a planter by occupation, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and a man of sterling piety and of great firmness and courage. He lived in this state until he was about fifty years of age, when he removed to Leon County, Florida, where he died a few years later. He sleeps on the banks of the Oklochee. Daniel was a son of James and Margaret (Frierson) Frierson, who were cousins, the former a son of James and the latter a daughter of John Frierson. Their fathers were brothers and sons of William Frierson, and they and their father were born in County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, whence they immigrated to America in 1730, along with other emigrants from Ireland, among them the Witherpoons, Flemings and Jameses, all settlers in Williamsburg County.

William Frierson, the progenitor of the Frierson family in America, was of Scotch lineage, though born in Ireland. Besides John and James, William was the father of William, Thomas, Robert and Agnes, these last four having been born in South Carolina.

Daniel and Jane Martha (McIntosh) Frierson had the following children: James Henry, who was an eminent physician, died young and unmarried; David Ethan, the subject of this sketch; William McIntosh, who was also a physician, removed to Leon County, Florida, with his father, where he married Mary Hale, and lived and died in Florida; Robert Manton was a planter in Florida, married Catherine Hale, and died a victim of the Civil war; Daniel Leland was a teacher and married Henrietta Bradford, of Florida, and died in that state; Edward Ogilvie became an eminent minister in the Presbyterian Church, was for years pastor at Norfolk, Virginia, later at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he died, married first Jeannette Cunningham of Marion County, after whose death he later married Lou Gordon of Williamsburg County; Sidney Burgess, who died young and unmarried; Martin Luther, who first practiced law at Decatur, Alabama, and then became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, was for years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Florence, Alabama, and president of the Synodical College there, and his last pastorate was at Orange, Texas, where he died, was married to Margaret Gordon of Williamsburg County, South Carolina, sister to the wife of Edward Ogilvie. Daniel had one daughter, Emmaline, who died in girlhood. All of his sons save James Henry and Sidney Burgess, who were then deceased, served in the Confederate army. Rev. David Ethan being a chaplain and Daniel Leland a captain.

Rev. David Ethan Frierson, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, was given liberal education in the schools and academies of his youth, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1837, with honors, at the age of nineteen. He graduated in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Columbia, and entered the ministry at the age of twenty-three years. His first ministry was as missionary to the Scotch settlers on the Little Pee Dee in South Carolina, and his first pastorate was that of the Presby-

terian Church at Marion Court House, South Carolina, and later, about the year 1838, he accepted a call to the pastorate of Hopewell Presbyterian Church in Marion County (now embraced in the County of Florence). Here he served continuously, save while he was chaplain in the Confederate army in Tennessee, until some time in the year 1870, when he resigned his pastorate of Hopewell and preached at various places until January, 1871, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Anderson, South Carolina (now the First Church). This pastorate he retained for nearly twenty-five years, resigning therefrom about one year before his death.

On November 9, 1842, Rev. David Ethan Frierson was united in marriage with Rebecca Ellen Crosland, of Bennettsville, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Pouncey) Crosland, of Bennettsville, South Carolina. She was through her mother was a direct lineal descendant of Colonel Kolb of the Revolutionary army. To her marriage with Rev. David Ethan Frierson there were born seven children, as follows: James Manton, who volunteered at the age of eighteen in the Confederate army and died a victim of disease contracted in the service at the age of twenty-one years, near the date of the close of that war, having never married; Sarah Jane, who never married, now living at Anderson, South Carolina, yet has lived a life of great usefulness and has nobly stood in the place of mother to her younger brothers and sisters, as well as the four orphaned sons of a deceased brother; Ann Eliza, who married John W. Gordon, of Williamsburg County, South Carolina, who with his family removed to Decatur, Alabama, where he died, she, the widow, now living in Nashville, Tennessee; Martha Ellen, who married John W. Todd, of Anderson, and now living at Seneca, South Carolina; David Elmore, Presbyterian minister, for some years pastor at St. Joseph, Missouri, pastor for many years at Shelbyville, Kentucky, now a resident of Winter Haven, Florida, married Sarah Sutphen, of Columbia, South Carolina; William Henry, a practicing lawyer at Anderson, South Carolina, who was for six years county treasurer of Anderson County, for nine years United States Commissioner, and was the first recorder of the City of Anderson, married Nellie Bewley; Edward Cecil, deceased, who was a successful physician for many years at Anderson, South Carolina, married Mattie Evelyn Towers. Mrs. Rebecca Ellen (Crosland) Frierson, the mother of the seven children just named, was born at Bennettsville, South Carolina, January 15, 1823, and died at the age of thirty-six, during the early pastorate of her husband at Hopewell Church, on August 16, 1859.

For a second wife Rev. David Ethan Frierson married, April 21, 1861, Mrs. Adeline Allsobrook McIntyre, nee McCall, who died at Anderson, South Carolina, March 17, 1891. Unto this marriage were born eight children, two dying in early infancy. The other six grew to maturity and are all living, their names being Robert Ethan, merchant and farmer at Heardmont, Georgia, married Rebecca Crosland, daughter of William A. Crosland at Bennettsville; William Thomas, now of Chattanooga, Tennessee; James McCall, married and living at Cedar Springs,

South Carolina, a teacher by profession; Daniel Manton, professor of mathematics at the College at Arkansas at Batesville in that state, married Willie Joe Vance, of Clinton, South Carolina; Miss Neely Adeline, a trained nurse, volunteered in the Red Cross service and devoted two years to ministering to the sick and wounded American soldiers at Base Hospital No. 18, France; Leland married in Mississippi and now living at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mrs. Adeline Allsobrook Frierson was the mother of Richard H. McIntyre by her first marriage with Richard H. McIntyre, Sr., and he was reared in the family with the children above named, married Ella McPherson and died about the year 1894.

Rev. David Ethan Frierson was acknowledged in his time to be a profound thinker and a man of scholarly attainments, as those of his sermons and public addresses which have found their way into print testify. He left no books to perpetuate him, and this may be accounted for by his native modesty and his zeal to serve his immediate generation. Some of his productions deserve more than a mere passing mention. His "Professor Drummond's Apology to Scientists," written as a criticism of Professor Drummond's widely read work, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," controverts that eminent author's attempt to range all religious thought and fact under the control of natural law. It appeared in pamphlet form about the year 1888 and was widely read and welcomed in orthodox circles, notably the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which adopted this defense of the old beliefs as a statement of the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church on the subject. His "Literary Merits of the Bible" was an address delivered before the literary societies of Davidson College and published by the societies at their request in 1858, and is the product of a master hand, abounding in literary and classic beauties—a piece of "cloth of gold." In recognition of his talents the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the directorate of Erskine College in 1878. Dr. Frierson was in discourse a purist, and, although a profound classical scholar and master of ancient languages, his sermons were models of simple and vivid portraiture of spiritual truth and the high moral, without attempt or pretense at the ornate.

It was his life, however, that has endeared him to his generation, and that entitles him to a place in the annals of his times. He was singularly free from all slavery to convention in its every exaction. His ministry was not more to his pastoral charge than to the needy within the reach of his help, to whom his was a special ministry. The prisoner behind bars, on whom the world had turned its back, the pauper at the county home with his fixed place to die, the sick, the afflicted everywhere—these were the subjects of his faithful ministry. It is recorded of him that he was "a friend of humanity, a preacher of righteousness and a servant of God." A life like his reflects the glint of gold that belongs to the nobler natures. About its close a halo hangs that lingers through the years that follow. It is like one of those roscate sunsets of autumn that follow on the death of summer, in whose after-glow, when the sun is down, nature fairly outdoes herself in the exquisite coloring she throws about the place

of the retiring orb, "as if some radiant angel had left his glowing robe as he passed through the gates of Hesperus."

LEWIS MALONE AYER, who was one of the signers of the ordinance of South Carolina secession and a member of the Confederate Congress, was a rare and exceptional man, not only on account of his political distinctions, but for his essential character and the varied services he performed as a lawyer, planter, educator and minister.

He was born November 12, 1821, at Patmos, his father's plantation near old Beaufort Bridge in the Barnwell district. He lived throughout a great and heroic period in the life of his state and died at Anderson March 8, 1895. He was the third child and only son of Lewis Malone Ayer, Sr., by his third marriage, to Rebecca Erwin. The senior Ayer served as a boy courier to Francis Marion in the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself for his quick wit and ready action on many occasions. Thomas Ayer, the grandfather, of Scotch-Irish lineage, came to this country in infancy and grew up in Virginia. In 1759 he moved to the Marlboro district of the Carolinas and for a time held a commission under the Crown. He was a member of the grand jury of Marlboro district, which so very early declared for liberty. This declaration was one of the first in behalf of liberty. During the Revolution the Tories laid waste the estates of the Ayers, and Lewis Malone Ayer, Sr., left Marlboro with his wife and one child, carrying them and all his worldly goods in a one-ox cart and settled in the Barnwell district. There he became a plantation manager for some wealthy planters, and with his unusual ability achieved independence as a merchant and planter and was regarded as one of the wealthy men of his time. For twenty-five years he represented his district in the House and Senate of South Carolina, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five. He was survived by two children, Lewis Malone and Mrs. Alfred Aldrich, wife of the judge whose dramatic closing of his court when "the voice of justice was stifled" has passed into a classic.

Lewis Malone Ayer was born and reared on a farm, and had every opportunity to acquire a thorough education. For a time he was a student in Mercer Institute, a manual training school at Penfield in Green County, Georgia, but left there because of the cruelty of his preceptor. Later he attended the Mount Zion Academy at Winnsboro, then under the management of J. W. Hudson, and in that school had some of the most delightful associations of his life. He formed there what proved a lifelong friendship with Dr. F. Peyre Porcher, of Charleston, and became a lieutenant in the cadet company commanded by Preston S. Brooks, who was also his esteemed friend. He entered South Carolina College in 1838, but left before graduating to enter the University of Virginia, where he was one of the editors of the college magazine and otherwise distinguished by his student activities. He studied law at Harvard, attending lectures under the great masters of jurisprudence Greenleaf and Story.

His education completed, he returned to Barnwell and began the practice of law with Angus Patterson, who for years ranked as the master of the Barnwell bar. He married Miss Anna, a daughter

of Mr. Patterson, and of their children one daughter and four sons grew to maturity. The son Frank Ayer became a lawyer at Barnwell, where he died unmarried, and the three other sons married and made names for themselves in business and professional affairs, Lewis becoming a physician, and died in Florida, where Alfred, the only survivor, lives. Thomas Ayer, another of the sons, died in Macon, Georgia, in 1918. The only daughter, Iris, married at Anderson, where some of her children still reside.

Mr. Ayer left his professional work for an unusual reason and one that did him credit. It was suggested that the advancement of some of the young and struggling attorneys of Barnwell was prevented because of his continued work as a lawyer after he had attained considerable degree of wealth. He therefore retired and devoted himself to agriculture for a number of years.

While a lawyer he had taken much interest in the State Militia, was colonel of the Forty-third Regiment and later brigadier general of the Third Brigade, being the youngest of the commanding officers of that organization. He represented his district in the Lower House of the State Legislature several times, and in the Legislature distinguished himself by his independence of thought and action, frequently parting with his associates in defense or opposition to some measure.

The late Mr. Ayer organized and equipped at his own expense a company which he led out to the western prairies of Kansas in 1856 at the height of the free soil movement. He and his men did what they could to safeguard and promote the interests of slavery in that territory, and it was a campaign rich in experience as well as personal hazard to the individual members. While he was absent his brother-in-law, Judge A. P. Aldrich, wrote asking consent to use his name as nominee for governor of South Carolina. He refused this request, since he thought the nomination was due to Preston S. Brooks, his old school friend and associate. Later he entered the campaign for nomination against Mr. Owens of Barnwell for congressman from the Third District, and overturned political tradition and precedent by disputing Mr. Owens. He was elected, but did not take his seat in Congress because of the breaking out of the war between the states. A firm adherent and admirer for many years of John C. Calhoun, Mr. Ayer was leader in his district for the principles of secession, and received the highest vote of the five delegates from Barnwell district to the secession convention. As noted above, he was one of the signers of the ordinance and left the convention to take an active part in the organization of troops to defend the state. On the advice of friends he resigned his ambition for a military career in order to serve the Confederacy in its Congress. He was candidate against D. F. Jamison, president of the secession convention, for a seat in the Confederate House and was elected by a large majority. In his second campaign he was opposed by Col. R. Barnwell Rhett, the editor of the Charleston Mercury. Mr. Ayer as a congressman was one of the staunchest supporters of President Davis and was a warm personal friend of the great southern leader.



Lewis M. Clegg



J. B. Hart.

Mr. Ayer's political career was closed with the end of the war. He had staked everything on that war and had lost. His home was desolated, and with a wife and one child to provide for he became a cotton factor at Charleston for a few years, until his plantation could be restored. He resumed the life of a planter in January, 1868, but his affairs did not prosper, though his advice was sought on every hand in business as well as other matters. Soon after the war he became converted to religion through the influence of his wife and friends, and ever afterward chose the hard path of duty rather than that of pleasure. He surrendered his plantation to his sons and became a minister of the Baptist Church, first serving the church at Anderson, where he had his home during his old age. At a time when most men are willing to retire he also took up educational work, and for several years conducted a flourishing female academy at Anderson. He was the beloved adviser and friend of all young people, and while his knowledge and information were almost encyclopedic, he was especially esteemed for his real wisdom and his depth of sympathy and understanding. He was author of several books and a number of other writings, and was one of the last survivors of the old school of orators who had made the South famous in ante-bellum times. Altogether his was an exemplary life, and its experiences, while not possible to duplicate in any other age of history, resulted in deeds which may well be admired and emulated.

While a member of the Confederate Congress Mr. Ayer married for his second wife, Miss Lillie Moore, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Verner Moore, who was prominent as a Presbyterian minister and for twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia. To this marriage were born four children to reach mature years: Hartwell M. Ayer, former editor of the *Florence Times*, who died in 1917; Marie Louise, wife of the prominent Anderson banker, J. R. Vandiver; Verna Blythe, wife of Kanute Akerberg, a sculptor of national and international reputation; and Paul Earle Ayer, a resident of Anderson.

A grandson of the late Mr. Ayer inherits his martial spirit and served with distinction in France during the World war. This grandson is Basil A. Vandiver. Rhoda Vandiver, a daughter of Mrs. J. R. Vandiver, married Professor Bradley, who was also a gallant soldier in the war. Mrs. J. R. Vandiver has long been prominent in the social life of Anderson, and was an active leader in all patriotic movements during the great war. She has written much local history, and has many of the characteristics which distinguished her late father.

JAMES PERCIVAL HART. Since completing his education about nine years ago Mr. Hart has made his work an enthusiasm center around the mechanical and technical trades. He has been recognized for the past few years as an expert in automobile engineering and practice, and is one of the most progressive members of the automobile trade circles of Charleston.

Mr. Hart is a member of an old family of South Carolina and was born at Martins Point in Charles-

ton County in 1894, son of W. R. and Kate (Seabrooke) Hart. His mother's people have had many associations with the low counties of South Carolina. The ancestral home of the Hart family is at Martins Point, where W. R. Hart for many years has been a leading planter.

James Percival Hart graduated from the Porter Military Academy at Charleston with the class of 1911. For some time he was sales manager for the Army Cycle Company of Charleston. More recently he established his present business, the Hart Auto and Repair Company, of which he is treasurer and manager. This business is housed in extensive quarters at Hayne, Church and Pinckney streets. The buildings were especially remodelled for the company's purposes, and furnish 12,500 feet of floor space. The business is a large and important one, not only for Charleston but for the back country. The company distributes the Elcar, Westcott and Jackson motor cars, the Barney Oldfield tires and has the Charleston agency for the International Harvesting Company's engines, trucks, farm tractors and farm machinery.

Mr. Hart is a member of both the State and Charleston Automotive Trades Association. He married Miss Harriet S. Whaley, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Swinton Whaley, a prominent family of Edisto Island. They have one son, James Percival, Jr. Mr. Hart is a member of Jasper Lodge No. 66, Knights of Pythias.

DAVID ALLEN TAYLOR is a business man of wide experience and exceptional ability who for the past fifteen years has applied his business knowledge and acumen to farming in Anderson County. In connection with the management of a fine farm at Sandy Springs his services are in great demand as an auctioneer.

Mr. Taylor was born in Winwidde County, Virginia, September 13, 1857, a son of Andrew and Senora (Wright) Taylor. His parents were born in Nash County, North Carolina, and after their marriage moved to Dinwidde County, Virginia, where they spent the rest of their lives. The father was for two years captain of a company in the Confederate army. For a number of years he was a farmer and livestock dealer at Petersburg, Virginia, where he died at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died aged sixty-six. In their family were twelve children.

David A. Taylor grew up on his father's farm and finished his education in the high school at Petersburg and later in McCabe Academy in that city. In 1876 he graduated from the State Agricultural College at Blacksburg, Virginia, and in 1879 received his degree Doctor of Medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. Though thoroughly trained and educated as a physician, Doctor Taylor never followed that as a profession. For a number of years he was in the drug business in Virginia, where he bought and sold several stores. From Virginia he went west to St. Louis, and became connected with the Wrought Iron Steel Range Company in that city, and until 1904 traveled in its interests in many states and cities.

In 1904 Mr. Taylor married Miss Rebecca J. Douthitt, of Anderson County, South Carolina. After

marriage he settled down permanently in the Sandy Springs community and has since been a successful farmer, has also dealt in real estate and also does auctioneering. Mr. Taylor is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias, also an Odd Fellow and Elk, and a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH HAMILTON MCLISKY, M. D. A physician and surgeon of thorough training and with talent developed by broad experience, Doctor McLeskey's services are greatly appreciated in his home community of Rock Mill Township, Anderson County, where he has practiced medicine for the past three years.

He was born in Anderson County January 19, 1884, a son of James Franklin and Sarah Rebecca (Clark) McLeskey, also natives of the same county. His mother was a daughter of Ealey Vance Clark, a native of Anderson County. Doctor McLeskey's grandfather was James McLeskey, a native of Anderson County, and his great-grandfather was Joseph McLeskey, who was born in Scotland and on coming to America first lived in Virginia, later moved to Habersham County, Georgia, and finally to Hart County in that state, where he spent his last years. Joseph McLeskey married a daughter of Major Hamilton, and to that ancestor Doctor McLeskey is indebted for his middle name. Doctor McLeskey's parents now reside at Iva, South Carolina, his father being seventy-one years of age. His father spent his life as a farmer and during the war was a Confederate soldier.

Doctor McLeskey, one of seven sons and four daughters that reached mature years, spent his early life on a farm, acquired his literary education in the public schools of Iva and Anderson, and for two years was a student in Clemson College. He took two years of his medical course in the University of Georgia, spent one year in the University of Maryland, and his last year in the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1909. At the beginning of his practice ten years ago Doctor McLeskey located at Pendleton, South Carolina, and from there removed to his present home locality in Rock Mill Township July 28, 1916. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor McLeskey is a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are Presbyterians. In 1909 he married Miss Catherine A. O'Neal, daughter of Michael J. O'Neal. They have two children, Kathryn and Joseph Hamilton, Jr.

JOSEPH J. FRETWELL, of Anderson, has achieved before reaching his seventieth year one of the conspicuous successes in business affairs in this state. His success is the more important not for the amassing of wealth, but for the service he has rendered to his community and to the many who have been associated with him at different times in his varied enterprises.

Mr. Fretwell was born 2½ miles west of Anderson, March 21, 1850, a son of Joseph Y. and Nancy Louisa (Russell) Fretwell. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of South Carolina. His grandfather, John Fret-

well, came to South Carolina, moving his family and scant household goods in a one-horse wagon. The son Joseph Y. walked behind this emigrant wagon. The family settled in what is now Anderson County, and the Fretwells have been prominent there ever since. John Fretwell owned several hundred acres of good farming land, had slaves before the war, and laid the foundation of a generous fortune. His son Joseph Y. followed in his footsteps, became a farmer, and by industry and good management acquired extensive possessions.

Joseph J. Fretwell has never been ashamed of the fact that he was born in a log cabin and that he spent his early life in the humble tasks of the farm. On the farm he learned many lessons that have been valuable to him in later life. Especially he learned to work and to appreciate the value of industry. His early education was acquired in the old field schools near his home, and the old school-house which he attended as a boy now stands on his own plantation. At the age of seventeen, soon after the close of the war, Mr. Fretwell left home to make his own living, at a time when all the South was greatly impoverished. At Anderson he was fortunate in the choice of his employer. In the store of the late Sylvester Bleckley he was given tasks of sweeping and cleaning out the store-room and performing a general utility service. He did his work well, attracted the attention of Mr. Bleckley, and was soon numbered among the trusted employees. Five years later he was made a member of the firm, and when another three years had passed he was given co-partnership with Mr. Bleckley.

The business association of the two men became further cemented when Mr. Fretwell married Mary Catherine Bleckley in 1879. Following his marriage he took active charge of the business and for twelve years or more was New York buyer for the concern. Finally the Sylvester Bleckley Company was organized, and four young men employees were given a chance to succeed to the ownership. After this had been accomplished Mr. Bleckley and Mr. Fretwell retired from merchandising.

In the meantime Mr. Fretwell had been interested in other lines and has achieved a conspicuous success as a livestock dealer, particularly in the handling of horses and mules. As a boy on the farm he was interested in livestock, and after giving up his place as a merchant he concentrated most of his time on the horse and mule business. The headquarters of this business are both at Anderson and Atlanta, Georgia, and it comprises connections and a volume of transactions probably the largest enjoyed by any concern of the kind in the South. Mr. Fretwell finally retired in 1910, his sons succeeding him, two of them taking over the Anderson business and two others having charge at Atlanta.

Probably nothing will indicate his character as a business man and citizen better than his relations with farming and farm development. Interested in agriculture for its own sake, he has broad visions and ideals of constructive work in that field. Several years ago he entered the real estate business, not merely as a broker, but for the purpose of handling and developing lands in such a way as



Joseph F. Hartwell

to augment the prosperity of the county. He has been particularly interested in getting the poor but well qualified young men properly started in farming. In the course of his operations he has acquired extensive farm lands and sold them to tenant farmers, in the meantime using his capital to build good homes and barns and prepare the land for production, and a number of prosperous farmers of Anderson County have bought and paid for their lands through the opportunities and system presented by Mr. Fretwell. Mr. Fretwell takes no credit to himself for philanthropy in this respect, since the business was done on a business basis and at a profit, and yet the results are seen in the development of large areas of unutilized land and the creation of at least a small but influential group of self-respecting home owners.

In Anderson County are rich deposits of mica, and Mr. Fretwell has done much to develop the mining of this product. He owns four mica mines, three of which he operates and one, the Gilliard, is the richest in the entire county.

Through the extensive operations thus briefly outlined Mr. Fretwell has become one of the wealthy men of the South, but has won his wealth in such a way that none would begrudge him its possession and enjoyment. His business career constitutes in itself a real public service, and there need be no apology for his name never having appeared in connection with public office.

Mr. Fretwell was happy in his marriage and for over forty years had the sustaining and comforting companionship of his good wife. Mrs. Fretwell died in 1918. She was the mother of nine children, one of whom died in childhood. The surviving children are: Ruth, at home with her father; Langdon, engaged in the mule business at Anderson; Raymond, president of the Fretwell Mule Company at Anderson; Joseph J., Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Fretwell-Oglesby Mule Company at Atlanta; Sylvester, who was in the United States army and was stationed at Camp Jackson; Elizabeth and Catherine, both at home. While Mr. Fretwell has a home at Anderson, he and his charming family spend their summer months in a country home $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Anderson, known as Sunset Forest, a beautiful place, the residence of twenty rooms being situated near a large spring surrounded by almost virgin forest.

SYLVESTER BLECKLEY. During a residence of more than forty years at Anderson Sylvester Bleckley acquired a fortune as a merchant, and identified himself so completely with the life and spirit of the community that he deserves permanent memory as one of the builders of the city.

He was born at Clayton, Rabun County, Georgia, July 16, 1832, son of Judge James and Catherine (Lutz) Bleckley. Grandfather James Bleckley was a North Carolinian of English and Irish lineage and a teacher by profession. Judge James Bleckley was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1803. His wife was a native of Burke County in the same state, born in 1800, daughter of John Lutz and granddaughter of George Lutz, who came from Germany, settling first in Pennsylvania and afterward in North Carolina. James Bleckley and Catherine

Lutz were married in 1833, and soon afterward moved to Rabun County, Georgia, where they were early settlers. Though a farmer, James Bleckley was a man of great influence in his community and filled successively the offices of sheriff, clerk, ordinary and judge of the County Court. He died in 1870 and his wife in 1874. The late Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley of Georgia, was their son.

Sylvester Bleckley grew up on a farm in his native county, acquired a fair education at Clayton, and at the age of nineteen was working as a clerk and bookkeeper at Athens, Georgia. In March, 1853, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Anderson and forthwith became a member of the firm England, Bleckley & Company, general merchants. He soon became the leading spirit in the organization and finally sole proprietor, and continued the business alone until he admitted his son-in-law, J. J. Fretwell, as a partner. He was engaged in business with Mr. Fretwell at the time of his death.

He was a democrat, but held only minor positions of a political nature. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his influence was always sought in support of every public spirited enterprise. He is remembered as a gentleman of fine appearance, large, portly and dignified. He died at Anderson in 1896. In September, 1856, he married Miss Ann Elizabeth Hammond. She was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Benjamin F. Hammond, and she survived her husband several years. Mr. and Mrs. Bleckley became the parents of five daughters: Josephine, widow of John E. Peoples, of Anderson; Mary C., who married J. J. Fretwell and is deceased; Ella, wife of William Laughlin, of Anderson; Annie M., who is married to Albert G. Means, of Anderson; and Zoe, wife of Fred Maxwell, of Anderson.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WATSON. That men of broad and varied experience are best fitted for the vocation of farming is doubted by no one familiar with the intellectual and general demands placed upon present day exponents of scientific agriculture. Especially is a knowledge of business an important item in the equipment of those who conduct the basic industry of the world, and it is this advantage which has largely contributed to the success of William Alexander Watson, whose home and diversified interests are to be found just north of Anderson, in Centerville Township, Anderson County.

Mr. Watson was born in this county February 10, 1866, a son of William Berry and Phoebe Ann (Roberson) Watson. His father was a native of Anderson County, born in 1828, a son of Daniel Keith and Susan (Gary) Watson, and a grandson of Jonathan Watson, a native of Virginia, and a son of an Irish emigrant. Jonathan Watson was a pioneer settler of Anderson County. The Gary family is also of Irish origin, numbers among its members John Gary, a Revolutionary patriot, and came at an early day to South Carolina from Virginia. William Berry Watson and his brothers, Seaborn H. and Daniel Sanford Watson, served in the war between the states as Confederate soldiers, and at the close of that struggle Mr. Watson engaged in farming, a vocation in which he met with marked success. He always resided in Anderson County,

where his death occurred in 1899, while his wife, who was likewise a member of this county, died here when seventy-one years old. Their children were: Zulic, who died unmarried; William Alexander; and Sue A., the widow of N. E. Seybt. The parents were faithful members of the Baptist Church, were people of splendid traits of mind and heart, and were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them.

William Alexander Watson grew to maturity on the home farm, in the neighborhood of which he secured his educational training in the public schools, also attended Furman University at Greenville, and when he reached the time to embark upon a career of his own chose farm work as the medium through which to gain his success. Farming has been his real life's occupation, but he has also shown marked ability in his activities as a business man, and at the present time has a number of important connections at Anderson. He resides in the old parental homestead in the north of the town, where the family has been known for many years, and where Mr. Watson is accounted a worthy representative of the honored name which he bears.

The maiden name of Mrs. Watson was Mary A. Bell, and she is a daughter of Ernest Bell, of Anderson County. She and her husband have one son, William Eugene, and all are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Watson professes republican attachment, and has always felt a keen interest in local undertakings, although he has not sought political office. He is one of the prominent and substantial men of his section, exerting a wide influence in general affairs and contributing to the welfare of the community a sterling character and large capacity for general usefulness.

SAMUEL A. JONES is one of the self-made and prosperous farmers of Anderson County. His youth fell in that particularly trying period when the state and most of its men and resources were engaged in Civil war, and consequently he had little education and no capital beyond his ambition and willing determination. Farming has been the means by which he has risen over the successive obstacles to success. For thirty-nine years he has lived on his present fine farm of 456 acres in Rock Mill Township of Anderson County. He has made many improvements, and is regarded as one of the most successful agriculturists in his part of the state.

He was born in Anderson County September 23, 1850, a son of William and Elizabeth (Dean) Jones and a grandson of James Jones. William Jones was born in Greenville County August 10, 1826, and was a soldier throughout the war between the states. Samuel A. Jones grew up on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1872, married Miss Mary Jane Stevenson, a daughter of George and Sallie (Dean) Stevenson. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have shared the adversities as well as the good fortune of life together for nearly half a century. They are the parents of three children: James L., born March 31, 1873; Clarence D., born September 12, 1879; and Eunice, who was born January 29, 1888, and is the wife of Maj. A. McCowan. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

CAREY DANIEL CHAMBLEE started life with his principal capital consisting of a pair of mules and a wagon and buggy, also with a considerable experience as a practical South Carolina farmer, and with unlimited energy and determination has achieved a place as one of the wealthy men in agriculture in Anderson County.

Mr. Chamblee, whose home is in Rock Mill Township, was born in Anderson County January 7, 1870, son of Daniel Seaborne and Elmina (Burris) Chamblee. This family has been identified with Anderson County for over a century. His grandfather, James B. Chamblee, was born about 1819 in Anderson County and died in 1879. Daniel Seaborne Chamblee was born in 1837 and died in 1896, spending his active life as a farmer. For four years he was a Confederate soldier, going out with Orr's Rifles. He married in 1867, and his wife was a daughter of Reuben Burris, who was born in Anderson County. She lived to the age of seventy-three. Both were active members of the Mountain Creek Baptist Church. Their children were: Ina, widow of Arthur W. Hall; Maggie E., wife of Robert H. Norris; Carey Daniel; Viva, who married E. C. Martin; Oscar R.; Anna L., who never married; and Mamie A., widow of Robert Kay.

Carey Daniel Chamblee received only the advantages of the common schools, but is a man of thorough information, having been a reader of good literature all his life. He lived at home with his parents to the age of twenty-six.

December 26, 1895, he married Minnie L. Freeman, daughter of Wilburn J. Freeman, of Anderson County. Mr. and Mrs. Chamblee's children are Gladys, Helen, Rodger, Ernest, Albert and Nora.

Mr. Chamblee has made his farm in Rock Mill Township one of the best in the county. Altogether he owns 1,300 acres. His home is on Rural Route No. 4 out of Anderson. He has had some losses, including the burning of his home, but it was replaced with a substantial frame residence in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Chamblee are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM GARY WATSON. One of the best and most favorably known citizens in Anderson County, the late William Gary Watson, spent a life close to the soil, was always a farmer, though from his land in the country his interests extended to business in the city. He had fought with bravery and devotion in the Confederate army, and by his substantial character, his industry and good management, had played an important part in redeeming his native state from the ruinous effects of the war.

He was born in Anderson County July 9, 1831, and died on his farm August 8, 1903. His parents were David M. and Mary (Gary) Watson. On both sides he was of Revolutionary ancestry. His grandfather, Jonathan Watson, was a native of Virginia and of Irish lineage, and his name appears among the Revolutionary soldiers of that commonwealth. Soon after the winning of independence he settled in Anderson County, South Carolina. David M. Watson was born and reared in Anderson County and spent his life there as a farmer. His wife, Mary Gary, was born in Newberry County, daughter of John Gary, a native of Virginia, and grand-



W. G. Watson

daughter of Thomas Gary, a native of the same commonwealth, who rendered service in the struggle for independence.

William Gary Watson grew up on his father's farm and had a common school education. At the age of sixteen he left school to take charge of his mother's farm, and managed it until the breaking out of the war. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Company G of Colonel Orr's Regiment of Rifles, McGowan's Brigade. He was with that command eighteen months, when, on account of hardship and exposure, he was sent home with the rank of sergeant. He returned home in the fall of 1862. When he entered the army he weighed a hundred and fifty-six pounds, and only ninety-six after eighteen months of service. Two months were spent in recuperating, after which he joined Trenholm's Squadron of Cavalry, and after eight months was transferred to Virginia and placed with the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, Company B, commanded by Col. A. C. Haskell. That was his regular command until the close of the war. On one occasion a ball struck the breech of his gun, glanced and killed his file leader in front. The concussion produced a large carbuncle, but aside from that he escaped unhurt. In the summer of 1864 he was detailed to take charge of the broken-down horses of his command, his duty being to recruit and prepare them for further service. That was his work until the close of the war.

It required real courage and great resolution to take up the duties of civil life immediately after the war, but Mr. Watson felt the spur of duty and farmed his mother's place until he married and established a home of his own.

January 24, 1866, he married Amanda E. Allen. They then settled on a farm just south of the City of Anderson and began that happy domestic life which continued until the death of Mr. Watson thirty-seven years later. While his time was devoted to his farm and its affairs, he became interested in mercantile, banking and cotton mill enterprises at Anderson. He was a high class business man, honest and square and well deserved the tribute paid him by an old friend, who said: "He was a gentleman of the old school, square in his business transactions, a true friend and a useful citizen." For years he was a valued member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Watson continues to share a part in the same denomination. Mrs. Watson resides in the beautiful city home, 2317 South Main Street, Anderson. She is a daughter of Charles P. and Sarah (Clayton) Allen, her father a native of Abbeville County and her mother of Pickens County. Both the Clayton and Allen families have been identified with South Carolina for several generations.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of six children: Charles David; Haskell, deceased; Mary, always called Minnie, widow of Eugene Milford; Walter Gary, deceased; John Fulwar Watson, a well known business man of Anderson, and Sarah, wife of Rev. Charles Burts, a Baptist minister. Mrs. Watson's grandson, Eugene Milford, Jr., was a soldier in the World war as a member of the Thirtieth Division, and is now in business at Greenwood, South Carolina.

JAMES WILLIAM ESKEW, who fought for the cause of the Confederacy during his young manhood, has spent a busy and useful lifetime of over fourscore years, and the greater part of it as a farmer. He has been a large land owner and still owns a fine home plantation in Centerville Township of Anderson County, on Rural Route No. 4 out of the City of Anderson.

He was born in Pickens County March 22, 1837, a son of William Elliott and Catherine (Burriss) Eskew, and a grandson of Samuel Eskew, who was a native of this state and of Scotch descent. William E. Eskew was born near the City of Anderson and his wife in Anderson County. All their eleven children grew up in Anderson County, where William E. Eskew settled in 1843. At that time he located on land now owned by his son James William in Centerville Township. Five of the sons were Confederate soldiers, Jacob, James William, Isham B., Joseph A. and John. Isham B. was killed in battle. The parents were Baptists in religion.

James William Eskew grew up on the home farm, and except for his service in the war remained at home until he was thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Eskew married Mollie Wheeler, a native of Georgia, and he and his wife then lived with her parents in Franklin County, that state, until their death. Mr. Eskew then bought the Wheeler farm and altogether remained a resident of Georgia about ten years. He then bought the old plantation where he spent his childhood and has lived there ever since. For this farm he paid \$1,400, but it is now much more valuable. Mr. Eskew taught school for thirteen years in Anderson County and two years in Franklin County, Georgia, and acquired his own education in the country schools. He is a member of the New Prospect Baptist Church and has been church clerk for many years.

Mrs. Eskew died February 22, 1919, after they had been married nearly half a century. She was seventy-one years of age when she died. Five of their children grew up: John R. and William E., both farmers near the old home; Carrie, wife of Alonzo R. McLeese, also a farmer of Centerville Township; Mattie, who died at the age of seventeen; and J. Frank, a carpenter in the City of Anderson.

SAMUEL NEWTON BROWNE. The ownership of a big farm, the cultivation of many acres of cotton and a growing multiplicity of business affairs have been the distinctive portion of the life of Samuel Newton Browne, who for over forty-five years has been a resident of Centerville Township, Anderson County.

He was born in that township November 14, 1853, a son of Newton and Jane D. (Morris) Browne. His grandfather, Elijah Browne, was a native of Virginia and came to Anderson County about 1794. He came of a Revolutionary family. He was twice married and had ten children by each wife. Newton Browne was born in Anderson County and died in 1853, at the age of twenty-nine. His wife, Jane D. Morris, was born in Anderson County, a daughter of David Morris, a native of the same county and a granddaughter of John Morris, who was born in Virginia and came to South Carolina prior to 1765.

Samuel Newton Browne was the only child of his parents. He lived with his mother until her

death at the age of eighty-three, and grew up in the home of his grandfather David Morris. He never attended school after he was fourteen, and the success he has achieved has been largely the fruit of continuous industry. He has always followed farming, and his present estate of about 200 acres was largely developed from the wilderness. He has handled much good livestock, but his principal crop has been cotton and he has a gin on his own farm to handle this crop.

Mr. Browne has also served thirty-three years as a local magistrate, and as school trustee for twenty years. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

In 1874 he married Miss Margaret E. Dobbins, who was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Clark Dobbins. Their six children are named David Oscar, St. Clair, Lees, Ora, Elizabeth and Samuel McPherson. The youngest son, Samuel McPherson, is a physician by profession, and served in the Ambulance Department with the rank of major and was in the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces for nineteen months.

JAMES CHILDS BOLT. Representing one of the very long established and prominent families of Anderson County, James Childs Bolt is the son of a Confederate soldier, one of his own sons was in the World war, but his own life was spent in the comparatively peaceful era of this country. His life has been one of quiet and effective endeavor as a farmer and merchant.

He was born in Anderson County September 7, 1859, a son of John K. and Marian (Sherer) Bolt, the former a native of Laurens County, son of Asa and Hannah (Crombie) Bolt. Asa Bolt was born in Laurens County, son of John and Nancy Bolt. John Bolt was a native of Virginia and with his three brothers, Abram, Edmund and John, came from that state to South Carolina with their parents, who were natives of Ireland. John K. Bolt was a youth when his parents moved to Anderson County in 1851, and he grew up on the farm and was the oldest of nine sons, all of whom became soldiers in the Confederate army, four of them giving up their lives in the cause. John K. Bolt died soon after the war, at the age of thirty-seven years and ten months. His wife survived him many years, passing away at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah Jane, James Childs, Gillam Martin, Mattie, Julia and Lou. The widowed mother proved her courage by keeping her young children together and managing the home farm so as to support herself and her young ones until they were ready for life's battle. She was a faithful Methodist and reared her family in that faith.

James C. Bolt lived with his mother and received the advantages of the common schools. In 1880 he married Miss Nannie Gerard, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Beard) Gerard. Mrs. Bolt was born in Anderson County January 29, 1861, her father being a native of England and her mother of Anderson County. Her father came to this country when about seventeen years of age, and was a soldier in the Confederate army. In the Gerard family were ten children, nine of whom are still living. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolt. Two died

in infancy and those living are: John Thomas, Fred, Lonnie Caswell, Ira, Lela, Willie Hawkins, Murray, Edna and Clyde. The soldier son was Willie Hawkins, who was in the Aviation Corps and spent eleven months overseas in France and England. Mr. Bolt has prospered in his affairs as a farmer, and for the past twelve years has conducted a country store at his home in Centerville Township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

CLIFTON AUGUSTUS REED, a retired business man who for over a half century was active in commercial affairs at Anderson, is one of the most widely known Confederate veterans in the state, and for years has been a prominent officer in the United Confederate Veterans.

General Reed was born at Anderson, June 5, 1845, and had rendered his part as a brave and courageous soldier before he attained his majority. His parents were Jacob Pinkney and Theresa Caroline (Hammond) Reed. While a boy at Anderson he acquired a fair education. He also attended the Arsenal Military Academy and left there in February, 1863, to join the Confederate forces in the field at the age of seventeen. He became a private in the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, under the command of Capt. William L. Trenholm. For about a year the command was on duty along the coast of South Carolina, and in the early part of 1864 was ordered to Virginia, proceeding on horseback to Richmond. Here the company became a part of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. A. C. Haskell. Not long afterward Mr. Reed and four others were sent out on scout duty and in the course of the expedition, while with the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, Gen. Wade Hampton's Division, engaged the enemy at Hawe's Shop, May 28, 1864. Mr. Reed, while in the act of reloading his gun received a gunshot wound in the left wrist and right arm, both wounds coming from the same bullet. He lost his right hand, and being therefore incapacitated for further military duty returned to Anderson.

To quote his own words Mr. Reed was sure that the only way to regain a right hand was by marriage. In October, 1864, Miss Frances E. Kingsley, of Dalton, Georgia, became his wife. She with her grandparents and family had refugeeed to Anderson during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Reed had one daughter, now the wife of Mr. R. S. Ligon, a prominent wholesale grocer of Anderson.

During all the years since the great war General Reed has been devoted to the interests of his comrades, especially in the organization of the United Confederate Veterans. He served on the staff of every commanding officer for several consecutive years with the rank of colonel, and in 1914, at the annual reunion of the South Carolina Veterans, was unanimously elected commander of the Second Brigade to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Creach. Each year since then he has been honored by re-election, with the rank of general.

As to politics General Reed has been satisfied to support the dominant party and allow political honors and offices to go to others. On returning from the army General Reed engaged in business



C. A. Reed -

as a merchant at Anderson, opening a general store in February, 1896. Somewhat later he sold the first carload of western buggies ever sold at Anderson. His success in this transaction encouraged him to engage in a strictly vehicle business, but later he added a line of pianos and organs, and eventually made his business exclusively that of musical instruments. He continued in that line with gratifying success for more than thirty-five years. He sold out in November, 1916, after having been a merchant for more than half a century, and at the time of his retirement was the oldest merchant in Anderson, both in point of continuous service and age. General Reed is a fine type of the courteous Southern gentleman of the old school and is greatly beloved in his community at Anderson. He sustained the great loss of his wife's death in 1902. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Anderson.

OLIVER BOLT, who was a youthful soldier of the Confederacy, has spent a half century as a farmer in Anderson County, and though at the time of his marriage he settled in a log cabin home he has accumulated a comfortable prosperity and reared a family of children who have taken responsible places in the world.

Mr. Bolt was born in Laurens County April 25, 1847, a son of Asa and Hannah (Crombie) Bolt, natives of the same county. The grandparents were John and Nancy Bolt, the former a native of Virginia, while his parents were natives of Ireland. John Bolt and his brothers Abram and Edmund came with their parents from Virginia to South Carolina and settled in Laurens County, where John Bolt spent the rest of his life. Asa Bolt and Hannah Crombie were married in Laurens County, and in 1851 moved to Anderson County and settled in Pendleton Township, where they spent the rest of their days. They were farmers in that locality and were active members of the Baptist Church. They had nine sons and three daughters. A remarkable record of this family is that all of these sons participated in the war between the states. Their names were William, Toliver, John K., Thomas, Crombie C., Abram, Lewis Martin, Edmund and Oliver. Four of the sons gave up their lives for the cause, Thomas and Crombie being killed in battle, while Lewis Martin and Edmund died of fever. The oldest and youngest sons are the only ones now living. The three daughters were named Elizabeth, Mary Caroline and Tessa Adaline, Elizabeth alone surviving.

Oliver Bolt grew up on the home farm and his army service was rendered before he was eighteen years of age. He then returned home and in 1867 married Miss Pernelie Crombie, daughter of Lewis and Anna (Henderson) Crombie. Her parents came from Laurens County to Anderson County in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Bolt became the parents of five sons and two daughters, the record in brief being as follows: John Thomas, a farmer of Anderson County; Julia Eva, widow of George Keasley; William Edmund, deceased; Corana, deceased wife of William Massey; Lewis Baylus, a railroad engineer; Belton Asa, a machinist at Boston, Massachusetts; and Joe P., a farmer of Anderson County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolt have lived on their present

farm west of Anderson since 1876. As noted above, their first residence was a log cabin and the land uncleared. The fields have been developed and have yielded successive crops for nearly forty years, and all the improvements constitute a good country home. Mr. and Mrs. Bolt are members of the Baptist Church.

BENEDICT MAYER AULL, now manager of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Autun, has achieved deserved prominence in the industrial affairs of the state and comes of a notable family, one much interested in the various generations in the business and milling affairs of this state and otherwise leaders in their respective communities.

He is a great-grandson of the Rev. Herman Aull, who was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, September 20, 1786. Herman Aull was the son of Philip Aull who came from Germany and settled in the lower part of the state prior to the Revolutionary war. Rev. Mr. Aull was a Lutheran preacher for twenty years and until his death was prominent both in the religious and civil life of his community. He married Christina Rickard, who was the mother of two sons, John P. and Calvin W., and several daughters. He married for his second wife Mrs. Eve (Riser) Werts. They also had two children, Jacob Luther Aull and Louisa, the latter becoming the wife of Nathan A. Hunter.

John P. Aull was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, February 22, 1822. He married for his first wife Caroline McQuerns and for his second Eugenia L. Smith. The two children of his first wife were James H. and Carrie Aull. Those of the second marriage were William B., Edward P., Henry P., Drucilla, S. Beauregard, Leila E., John I. H. and Anna Bachman. Leila married the late Augustus J. Sitton and Anna E. became the wife of Robert M. Russell. The father of these children, who died at his home in Newberry County January 1, 1879, was a prominent planter and mill man, being founder of the mill known as the "Steam Mill," which he operated many years until his death.

William Benjamin Aull, father of the Autun manufacturer, was born in Newberry County September 23, 1851, and grew up on his father's plantation and from early life was familiar with the milling industry. He finished his education in Newberry College and after the death of his father took charge of the mill and farm. He became superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Oil Mill, but in 1900 left that position to become manager of the Pendleton Oil Mill and has since resided at Pendleton, where he is still active in business affairs. He was a faithful Lutheran in earlier years, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary Elvira Barre, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Houscal) Barre. Her father was a son of Jacob Barre, Sr., whose father, Colonel Barre, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war with the South Carolina Continental Troops and was of English origin. William Aull and wife have the following children: Benedict Mayer, Julia Estella, Martha Caroline, William B., Jr., Louise, Julius A. and Walter H., all of whom are still living.

Benedict Mayer Aull was born September 2, 1876, in Newberry County, and finished his education in

Newberry College. In 1891, a quarter of a century ago, he entered Clemson College, graduating in 1896, and after two years of employment in Newberry became in 1898 general manager of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Autun. That notable industry has been under his immediate supervision for the past twenty years. He is also general manager of the Cohannet Mills at Fingerville in Spartanburg County, an office he has held since 1910. Both of these are important industries and his position in industrial affairs is correspondingly great.

Mr. Aull married in 1903 Miss Henrietta Sitton, member of the well known Sitton family of Pendleton, a daughter of Joseph J. and Sue H. (Gillard) Sitton.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, president and treasurer of the Watts Mills, at Laurens, came to this city in June, 1919, and has since been active in business affairs in the county seat of Laurens County. He was born December 14, 1879, in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, a son of Rev. George M. and Josephine (Leitch) Wright, natives of Virginia, in which state was done the life work of his father, a Methodist preacher who died in 1885 at the age of forty-six years. Although a minister of the Gospel, during the war between the states he donned the uniform of the Confederacy and fought bravely as a member of Jeb Stuart's Cavalry.

The Wright family, of Scotch lineage, is an old and honored one in Virginia, while the Leitch family is of Irish-Scotch stock. At the time of her husband's death, Mrs. Wright, who still survives, was left with three small children—George M., Mary and Leitch. In order to care for them and gain them an education, this courageous and capable woman took student boarders at Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia, and at that college George M. Wright was a student for two years. On leaving that institution he began business life as a clerk in a bank at Richmond for several years, and in 1897 came to South Carolina to accept a clerical position in the offices of the Union Cotton Mill, at Union. There he remained nine years, having worked his way to the office of general manager, which he filled for the last two years of his stay, and in 1907 went to Goldville, where he was the main factor in the organization of the Banna Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been president. In 1919 he changed his residence to Laurens, where he has since been president and treasurer of the Watts Mills. He is a business man of marked capacity who occupies a firm place in the confidence of his associates.

In 1903 Mr. Wright married Jennie White, of Abbeville, South Carolina. Mr. Wright is a Methodist, while Mrs. Wright holds to the faith of the Presbyterian Church. His only fraternal connection is with the Royal Arch Masons.

FRANCIS EUGENE HARRISON. A record of a most prominent and interesting family of old Anderson County centers around the figure and personality of the late Col. Francis Eugene Harrison, whose life fell in the middle period of the last century. As a family the Harrisons have taken part in the business, financial, industrial and civic development of Anderson County for nearly a century.

Colonel Harrison was born in the old town of Andersonville in Anderson County, April 29, 1821, a son of James and Sarah (Earle) Harrison. His father, of English lineage, and a native of Virginia, came to South Carolina, and at Anderson was engaged in merchandising, also operated a grist and flouring mill and a cotton mill and achieved success and reared a large and respectable family. Though an old man at the time, he espoused and gave every support in his power to the South during the war. At one time he moved to Madison, Florida, and died there. He had unusual ability as a business man. He had five sons and two daughters. One daughter died in childhood. Elizabeth became the wife of Joseph Newton Whitner, long a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Anderson, now deceased. James Harrison, the oldest son, became a lawyer and after several years of successful practice at Anderson moved to Walhalla, where he died, but lies buried at Anderson. The second son was Samuel Earle Harrison, who died early in life, unmarried, as did two other sons, Elias and William Henry.

Francis Eugene Harrison, the youngest son, acquired an academic education, supplemented by a period of study in the University of Virginia. He was not a college graduate, but all through life was a close observer and an ardent reader and thus became well informed. He left the school room to aid his father in the increasing mercantile and mill interests at Andersonville, then an important center of trade. He was thus occupied when the war broke out. As soon as hostilities began and his state called for volunteers he offered his services and was elected captain of a company in Orr's regiment of riflemen. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and as such served with distinction to the end of the war. He was twice wounded, at Appomattox and Petersburg. One of the wounds was in the leg below the knee and caused him intense suffering for many years after the war.

On returning home Colonel Harrison assumed charge of his father's business at Andersonville, succeeded to its ownership and kept it growing and prospering until his death, which occurred November 19, 1874. Before, during and after the war, Colonel Harrison was regarded as one of Anderson County's foremost citizens, successful in business, leaving a large estate, equally useful in the effort and the influence he expended to the community at large. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and remained active in that cause the rest of his life. He was the founder of the well known Roberts Presbyterian Church of Anderson County. A true Southerner by birth and training, a democrat in politics, a leader in his party, he was without ambition for political honors. In early life he was prominent in the Masonic fraternity. In business it is said of him: "He was honest and just," and he never deviated from those fundamental principles that are accepted as the truest rule of life. He gave four years to the cause of the Confederacy, endured the trying and lean financial times that followed, and achieved success. He was progressive, public spirited, was true as a friend, and faithful and devoted as a husband and father.



My truly
J. E. Harrison

He was three times married. At the age of twenty-one he married Anna Elizabeth Ross, a daughter of Rev. A. W. Ross. She died about eight years after their marriage, leaving four children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of twelve years; James, who passed away at the age of sixty, at Andersonville, where he is buried; Sarah, who was married to Joseph G. Cunningham, mentioned elsewhere, and Antoinette Ross, who married Preston Earle, and is deceased. Colonel Harrison married for his second wife Mary Unice Perrin. She was the mother of five children: Francis Eugene, Thomas Perrin, James Wardlow, Lewis Clark and William Harrison. William Harrison is a prominent and successful wholesale grocer at Anderson, is unmarried and makes his home with Mrs. Sarah H. Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham reared her half-brother, who was only two years of age when his mother died.

Seven years after the death of his second wife Colonel Harrison married Elizabeth Perrin Cotchran, who now resides at Greenwood, South Carolina. She was the mother of one son, Wade Cotchran Harrison.

JOSEPH GILBERT CUNNINGHAM. While only a little more than a half century was allotted for his lifetime, Joseph Gilbert Cunningham lived intensely, usefully and well, and impressed his name and abilities strongly upon the community of Anderson.

He was born in Anderson County, February 15, 1848, a son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Cunningham. He spent his youth in his native county, and when sixteen years old tried to get into the Confederate army, but was rejected on account of his youth and sent back home. The following year he went to work as a clerk in Anderson and gradually accumulated the experience, the capital and credit which enabled him to become an independent merchant. For many years he was an important factor in mercantile circles at Anderson, and was in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1900, at the age of fifty-two.

He married Sarah Harrison, daughter of Col. Francis Eugene Harrison of Anderson. They had six children, named: Frank H., Joseph Gilbert, Anna Ross, Thomas H., Jane Elizabeth and Sarah Antoinette. Mrs. Cunningham, the widowed mother, is still living at Anderson. The late Mr. Cunningham was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and led an exemplary and consistent Christian life.

LEWIS AYER GLENN. The entire life of Lewis Ayer Glenn has been passed on the farm in Anderson County where he was born February 24, 1883, and to the management of which he succeeded at the time of the retirement of his father. During his active career he has been successfully engaged in the pursuits of the soil, making marked progress by reason of his thorough knowledge, modern ideas and great industry, and at the same time has won and held the confidence of the people of his community, who have had reason to account him thoroughly reliable in his business relations and soundly public-spirited in civic affairs.

Mr. Glenn is a son of James Lawrence and Rebecca Texanna (Burris) Glenn, natives of Ander-

son County, and a grandson of Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia (Watson) Glenn. His grandfather was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, February 28, 1836, and died of fever while in the Confederate service during the war between the states, August 7, 1862. He was a son of James Glenn, but his mother's given name is not remembered, although she was a Miss Henry. James Glenn was one of four brothers, the others being Simpson, Alexander and Frank, and their father is understood to have come from his native Ireland and settled in Laurens County at an early day. James Glenn died in Laurens County, and subsequently his widow removed to Anderson County with her children, who were: Ellen, Henry, Benjamin Franklin and Mary. Both of her sons served as soldiers in the Confederate army. The wife of Benjamin Franklin Glenn, whom he married in 1855, was the youngest child of Daniel Watson, a son of John Watson, and was born in Anderson County, September 3, 1835, and died September 13, 1892. She bore her husband the following children: James Lawrence, born December 29, 1855, died November 28, 1899, Daniel Ashmore and William Henry. The father achieved an enviable record as a Confederate soldier, and the mother was a woman of marked ability and many sterling traits of character. The wife of James Lawrence Glenn was a daughter of William Burris, who was a son of Rev. Jacob Burris, a prominent Baptist preacher during the early days.

James Lawrence Glenn and his wife were the parents of the following children: William Frank, Lewis Ayer, Charles Curran, Lawrence Mill, Nannie Ethel and Laura Gertrude. The father was a farmer by vocation, also engaged to some extent in cotton seed buying, and in general made his life a successful one financially and otherwise. He was a Baptist, a faith also held by his widow, who survives him, and his fraternal connections were with the Master Masons and the Woodmen of the World.

Lewis Ayer Glenn was married in 1902 to Miss Zylpha Maude Hall, who was born in Anderson County June 23, 1886, a daughter of William D., and a granddaughter of Wilson and Nancy (Kay) Hall. Her father served with gallantry as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, following the close of which he resumed his operations as a farmer, in which he continued to be engaged throughout the remaining period of his active career. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Snipes, who bore him three children: Edgar, Dessie and Florence. His second wife was Louisa Snipes, and they also had three children, Elias, Blanche and Zylpha Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are consistent members of the Baptist faith, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn also belong to that church. The latter have had five children: One who died in infancy, one who died at the age of seven years, and Agatha Wilma, Harvey Lewis and Hazel Shumate, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Glenn is a popular member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE HUGHES, M. D. The list of eminent professional men of Laurens County who have given the best of themselves in the service of their fellow-men and have firmly established for them-

selves reputations for sterling integrity and uprightness of character, contains no more highly esteemed name than that of Rolfe Eldridge Hughes, M. D. One of the thoroughly trained members of his profession, in which he occupies a high place by reason of his skill and learning, paying special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he has also come close to exemplifying the highest ideals of citizenship.

Doctor Hughes was born at Columbia, Virginia, May 5, 1868, a son of E. Tucker and Nannie B. (Perkins) Hughes. The Hughes family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and one of the very first families of Virginia, where the early progenitor of the name settled. Doctor Hughes is of the ninth generation in descent from Pocahontas. His grandfather, Thomas A. Hughes, was a son of Thomas A. Hughes, a Revolutionary patriot, and the mother of the doctor was a daughter of Thomas H. Perkins, an eminent physician of Virginia, who was a son of Dr. Frederick Perkins, also of an old Virginia family.

E. Tucker Hughes, the father of Doctor Hughes, served with gallantry in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and when this country entered war with Germany volunteered his services to the United States Army, although he was seventy-three years of age. He has served with distinction as a representative in the Legislature and is one of the distinguished citizens of his community.

Rolfe Eldridge Hughes was reared at Columbia, Virginia, where he attended Miller's School, and then entered the University of Maryland, where he took up his professional studies. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Baltimore in 1892 and following his graduation commenced the practice of his calling at Abingdon, Virginia, where he remained until 1898. Coming then to Laurens, he established himself here in a professional capacity, and since had gained a large, representative and remunerative practice among the best families. He is a member of the Laurens County Medical Society, the South Carolina State Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia, of which last-named he has served as secretary and treasurer for seventeen years, and was made president in 1907. Fraternally, the doctor is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1900 Doctor Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Hallie W. Cosby, of Virginia, and they have three children: Charles E., Harriet W. and Rolfe E., Jr. The doctor and family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

HAWKINS KING JENKINS. The history of the Jenkins family runs parallel to many of the important interests in and around South Carolina for many generations back. Hawkins King Jenkins, who is of the seventh generation in South Carolina, was for many years a practicing lawyer, has had much to do with the family vocation of planting, and is a former member of the State Senate, now living retired at Charleston.

He is a direct descendant in the seventh generation of John Jenkins, who left England about 1660 and settled on St. Helena Island in Beaufort District, South Carolina. From him the ancestry runs through his son Joseph, Richard Jenkins, Joseph Jenkins, Joseph Evans Jenkins, Dr. Paul Fripp Jenkins and Hawkins King Jenkins.

The great-grandfather of the last named, Joseph Jenkins, at the age of seventeen was a lieutenant in the St. Helena battalion of the South Carolina troops in the Revolutionary war, and later was a member of the Council of Safety. After the struggle for independence he was a member of the State Senate a number of years from Beaufort District. His son, Joseph Evans Jenkins, also served in the State Senate, representing St. John's parish of Colleton County, and subsequently representing St. Paul's parish. He was a member of the Secession Convention of South Carolina. Joseph Evans Jenkins married Anne Jenkins Fripp, his first cousin.

Joseph Jenkins, the great-grandfather, bought the Brickhouse plantation on Edisto Island in 1790. That land has remained in the possession of his descendants to the present day. His son, Joseph Evans Jenkins, inherited the property and in the course of time added to it by purchasing six plantations in the same vicinity but located on Toogoodoo on the mainland. In the division of this estate Dr. Paul Fripp Jenkins inherited part of the six plantations on Toogoodoo. The summer residence was at Adams Run in Charleston County, and at that home Hawkins King Jenkins was born in 1850, being a son of Dr. Paul Fripp Jenkins and Theodora Ashe Burden (King) Jenkins. Dr. Jenkins served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, part of the time having charge of the Confederate Hospital at Adams Run. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and for many years gave a useful service to his community as a physician, and also looked after his extensive planting affairs.

Hawkins King Jenkins was educated in Holy Communion Church Institute, now Porter Military Academy at Charleston, and studied law with Col. George W. Croft at Aiken. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, beginning practice that year at Rock Hill, moved to Yorkville in 1882, but later returned to lower Carolina and opened an office at Mount Pleasant, then the county seat of Berkeley County. In 1864 he came to Charleston, but in 1866 moved his office to Moncks Corner, the new county seat of Berkeley. After thirty years of busy professional cares, he retired from the law in 1911, and for several subsequent years was occupied with his planting interests in Charleston County, owning a plantation in Charleston County on Toogoodoo known as the White House Plantation. Since 1916 Mr. Jenkins has been practically retired and a resident of Charleston.

His public service was rendered early in his professional career when he was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1888, serving two sessions in the House, and in 1890 was chosen to represent Berkeley County in the State Senate, serving by reelection until 1898. Then having given ten years to the affairs of state, he refused the use of his name longer in connection with politics.



Samuel J. Davis



Thos. C. Jackson

Mr. Jenkins married Miss Josephine Manigault, of Charleston County, daughter of Louis and Maria Elizabeth (Habersham) Manigault. She is a member of the noted Habersham family of Savannah, Georgia, and is a direct descendant of James Habersham, the first postmaster general of the United States, whose son was Col. John Habersham of the Revolutionary army. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have four children: Emma Manigault, wife of Rev. Robert E. Gribbin; Joseph Evans Jenkins, Dr. Hawkins King Jenkins and Gabriel Manigault Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the St. Cecelia Society, is a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World.

THOMAS CARRUTH JACKSON. While the late Thomas Carruth Jackson was a man among men and proved his usefulness in the varied relations of a long life, he should perhaps be best remembered as the first merchant and one of the real builders of the Town of Iva in Anderson County.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County, February 2, 1855, and died at his home at Iva, January 20, 1919. He was a son of Alexander Carruth and Elvira (Fielder) Jackson, both natives of Spartanburg County, where his grandfather, Arthur Jackson, was also born. His maternal grandfather, John Fielder, came to Spartanburg County from Virginia, married a Miss Miller and lived to be nearly a hundred and ten years old.

When Thomas C. Jackson was four years old his parents removed to Fairview, Greenville County, and two years later to Stoneville in Anderson County, where he was reared. Being the third in a family of six children, and only fourteen years old when his father died, and moreover his youth being spent in the trying period of war and reconstruction, he had to make the best of limited circumstances and opportunities. His father had been a farmer and country storekeeper, and he early learned the duties of the store as well as the farm, and for a number of years had the practical oversight and direction of the paternal property. He solicitously cared for his mother until her death in 1899.

In 1887 Mr. Jackson moved to Iva, where he was the first merchant after the completion of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad. He conducted a general store there until 1904, when he sold. In that year he organized the Bank of Iva and was its president until December, 1917. He resigned the executive direction of the bank on account of ill health. In 1906 he took an active part in establishing the Jackson Mills named for him. He was assistant treasurer and general manager of this institution until October, 1917, and after that was vice president until his death. As this brief sketch indicates, he started in life with no peculiar advantages, made his own opportunities, and for many years was a successful business man. He had no part in politics though always interested in public affairs, and personally was modest and unassuming, faithful and true as friend, husband and father and thoroughly deserved the high esteem with which he was surrounded. He was a Presbyterian, a Master Mason and organizer of the

Blue Lodge at Iva, which he served as master, and was a Royal Arch Mason.

April 23, 1891, he married Leila Beaty. She was born and reared near Iva in Anderson County, a daughter of James and Mary (Williford) Beaty. Her grandparents were David and Malinda (Sadler) Beaty and Samuel and Sarah (McMullen) Williford, all identified with the early settlement of Anderson County. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had four children: Lois, Mrs. George C. Welch, of Jackson, Tennessee; Thomas Carruth, Jr., of Iva; Alexander Beaty and Louis Williford. Thomas C., Jr., was a soldier in training in one of the camps during the late war.

ROSS DUCKETT YOUNG. Prominent among the officials of Laurens County, one who has won a substantial reputation and the confidence of his fellow-citizens as a careful, conscientious and entirely efficient public servant is Ross Duckett Young, who has occupied the position of county treasurer continuously since 1910. Such a length of continuous service should indicate the possession of marked abilities as well as of faithful performance of duty, two characteristics which have featured Mr. Young's administration and made it remarkable in the history of the county.

Mr. Young was born on a farm near Clinton, South Carolina, January 9, 1876, a son of George C. (Kit) and Nannie (Blakely) Young. The father, an agriculturist, was born in Laurens County, and passed his entire career on the farm which was the birth-place of his son, dying there in 1918 at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who survives him, is a native of Alabama, born in 1850, and a member of an old Revolutionary family. She is a daughter of Andrew Blakely, a native of Laurens County, and a granddaughter of William Blakely, who was known as "Wagonmaker Billy." Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom one son is deceased, and these children were carefully reared in the family faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which the parents were devout and life-long members.

Ross D. Young was reared on the farm, in the vicinity of which he first attended the public schools, and was subsequently sent to the Presbyterian College. He also spent one year at Clemson College, following which he secured employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, a position which he was holding at the time of his first election to the office of county treasurer, in 1910. He has since retained the office by re-election in 1912, 1914, 1916 and 1918, and has established a splendid record.

In 1900 Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Ray, of Laurens County, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Young are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

COLUMBUS EVANS HARPER became a resident of Honea Path nearly fifty years ago and has lived in that vicinity practically all his life. The outstanding feature of his long residence has been his loyalty and public spirit to all the best interests of the com-

munity. At the outset of his career if he was distinguished at all it was by his industry and earnestness and not by his exceptional advantages in either education or capitalistic possessions. He has prospered, and his life has been one of signal benefit to his fellow citizens.

His birth occurred on his father's farm five miles east of Honea Path April 23, 1849. The family is one of several generations of residence in Anderson County and they came to this state either from Virginia or Maryland. The grandparents, William and Barbara (Cox) Harper, were natives of Anderson County, and Mr. Harper's parents were John H. and Chloa (Kay) Harper, also natives of the same county.

Columbus Evans Harper left the home farm at the age of twenty-one, without capital, and took with him only a common school education.

As a boy he had served two months in the Confederate army during the last year of the war. Seven of his older brothers wore the uniform of the Confederate government. He is one of thirteen children by his own mother, and his father by a second marriage had two other children. Of this large household Mr. Harper and one sister are the only survivors. While his father enjoyed the average prosperity of a farmer in the middle of the last century, there were many to divide and share that prosperity, and furthermore Mr. Harper's youth was spent in a period when all the resources of the state and its citizens were devoted to war or reconstruction. He therefore had only the advantages of the old field schools near home.

In 1871 he established his residence at Honea Path, and from that time has worked for the best interests of the town and the community. Mr. Harper is a practical machinist, was in the machine business as an operator, and for many years handled threshing machinery. It is said that in that time he threshed more wheat and other grain than any other man of Anderson County. He also operated a gin and has been a factor in the oil mill industry many years. Since 1907 he has been president of the Honea Path Oil Mill, and has made that one of the leading institutions of Honea Path. He has also been a dealer in livestock, and since his youth on the farm has been keenly interested in agriculture and all its related affairs. Out of his business Mr. Harper has acquired title to some fine farms, and he does farming on an extensive scale. In Honea Path he has used his capital to erect several business buildings, including some of its best store rooms.

He is a thorough Southerner, is a democrat, but has never sought any political honors. He has had a wide business experience, and largely through life itself has attained the education and wisdom which can seldom be gained from the most extensive associations with colleges and universities. In 1872 Mr. Harper married Miss Jane Clinkscales. She died in 1905, leaving four sons and four daughters.

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK is a successful business man of Honea Path whose success has consisted not entirely in making money, but in many constructive enterprises which have been instrumental in improving the economic welfare of several communities.

Mr. Brock was born at Honea Path August 29, 1860, son of James L. and Barbara (Kirkpatrick) Brock and grandson of Meredith Brock. James L. Brock was a Confederate soldier, and after the war for many years conducted a blacksmith and carriage business at Honea Path. John William Brock acquired a common school education, and as a boy learned the art of telegraphy. After a year as a telegraph operator he could see no promise of real advancement in the railroad service and therefore abandoned the telegraph instrument to take a position as clerk in the general mercantile house of G. W. McGee & Son at Belton. He served there five years. In 1886 he and a son of G. W. McGee, L. L. McGee opened a stock of general merchandise at Honea Path, conducting business under the name of McGee & Brock. After three years Mr. Brock became sole proprietor, and has been head of the business now for nearly thirty years. Mr. Brock entered business as a merchant with a limited capital. The capital he had was accumulated by the slow process of saving some of his salary as a clerk, and also from occasional good investments which his employer Mr. McGee had allowed him to make at his advice.

In later years Mr. Brock's enterprise has extended to various organizations aside from his store. When the Citizens Bank and the Bank of Honea Path were organized he took stock in both of them and has long been a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Bank. When the Donalds Oil Mill was organized at Donalds he became its first president, and the mill was constructed under his direction. He remained the executive head for ten years, and after two years the board of directors again called him to the presidency and he still performs those duties. This has become under his management one of the best and most profitable oil mills in this part of the state. Mr. Brock has acquired extensive farm interests, and in their supervision has made a reputation as a farmer which would be a distinction in itself if farming were his only vocation. He has never sought political office, and has maintained strong independence in voting for and supporting men and measures. He is a Presbyterian.

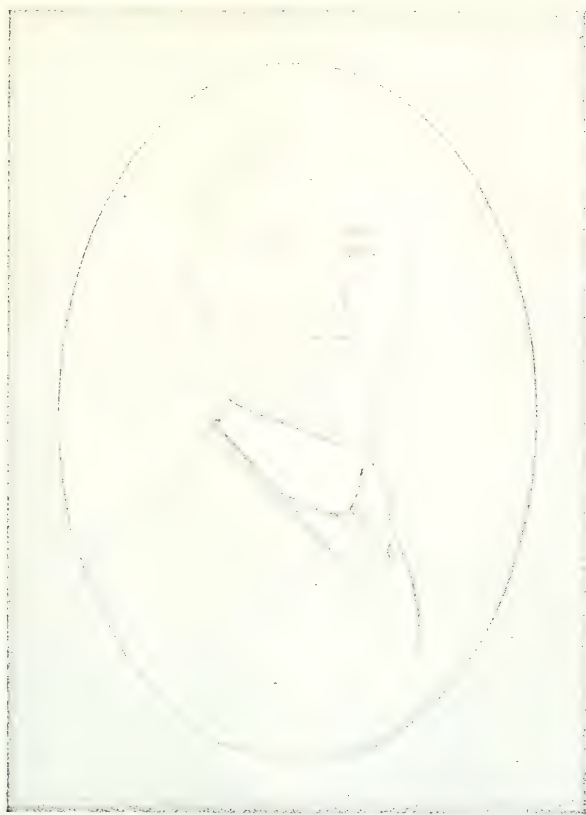
In 1900 Mr. Brock married Miss Mary Erwin, daughter of the late Malcolm Erwin of Abbeville County. Their three children are James Otto, Catherine Erwin and John Erwin Brock.

WILLIAM THOMAS ALEXANDER SHERARD. Any investigation of the people and affairs in southern Anderson County during the last century leads to the Sherard family, many of whom have been farmers, land owners, merchants and citizens of undoubted patriotism and loyalty. One of the present generation is William Thomas Alexander Sherard, whose home is at Iva.

He was born at Moffettsville in the same county in 1875, son of Thomas Alexander and Virginia (Baskin) Sherard. Thomas Alexander Sherard was born in 1823 on Little Genesotee Creek in Anderson County, where his father, William Sherard, settled as a pioneer. William Sherard was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and while it is not known just when he came to America, his nat-



W. F. A. Sheward



Atta T. Jamison

gralization papers in South Carolina were dated 1808. He was one of the early merchants in the southern part of Anderson County, opening a country store a mile west of the present site of Moffettsville. This establishment he conducted until his death, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Alexander Sherard. The son built a new store at the present Village of Moffettsville more than forty years ago and sold general merchandise from that point until his death, when members of the third generation, his son William Thomas Alexander, and two younger sons took up the work, and the store is still continued by the two younger brothers. Thus a business established more than a century ago is still rendering service. Thomas Alexander Sherard as well as his father farmed, and farming has been an important interest of the family to the present time. Thomas A. Sherard was a Confederate soldier for a brief period, and in every way patriotic, was a stanch friend of education and a generous supporter of a high grade school conducted at Moffettsville.

Virginia C. Baskin Sherard, who died in 1917, at the age of seventy, was a daughter of William Stuart Baskin, a granddaughter of James Hall Baskin, who in turn was a son of William Baskin, Jr., and a grandson of William Baskin, Sr. This is a very historic family. William Baskin, Sr., came to Abbeville County from Augusta County, Virginia, and was a pioneer settler on Rocky River. His sons, William, Hugh and James were officers in the Colonial army during the Revolution, William being a lieutenant. Toward the close of the war William, Jr., was made a captain because of his exploit in capturing single handed thirty Tories, who by reason of his clever stratagem thought he had a strong force behind him.

William Thomas Alexander Sherard had a liberal education preparatory to his business career, attending Erskine College and the University of South Carolina. His chief occupation has been farming and merchandising. His farm land constitutes a generous estate of 2,000 acres, and under his ownership have been improved and developed into one of the most productive farms in this section of the state. He is thoroughly progressive in the matter of farming, and is a leader in the new agriculture of South Carolina. Recently he moved from the farm to a residence in Iva.

Mr. Sherard is president of the Bank of Iva, succeeding the late Thomas C. Jackson in that position. He is also president of the Iva Drug Company. He had charge of the local campaigns for raising funds and selling Liberty Bonds during the war, and has all the patriotism for which his family in the different generations has been noted. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Sherard married Miss Juanita Shumpert in 1908. She is a daughter of J. Fred Shumpert, of Newberry, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Sherard's four children are Alice Virginia, Juanita, Laura and Ethel.

LEWIS AUGUSTUS BROCK. Probably no one now living has memory of a time when the Brock family was not identified with business and mercantile affairs

at Honea Path. One of the oldest merchants of the town is Lewis Augustus Brock, son of a pioneer merchant there. Mr. Brock is a man of affairs, has that peculiar ability of handling more than one enterprise successfully, and is a banker as well as a merchant and interested in a number of enterprises that give special character to the commercial life of Honea Path.

He was born at Honea Path July 21, 1861. His father was Andrew Jackson Brock, a native of Anderson County, and one of the first to become identified with the new community of Honea Path. He was one of the first merchants, and left his business to enter the Confederate army. He died at Honea Path in 1866, soon after the war. His wife was Ann Kay.

Lewis Augustus Brock grew up in his native town and at the age of eighteen had to give up his intention of acquiring an education higher than that afforded by the common schools in order to aid in supporting his widowed mother and a sister. Until 1881 he was clerk in the mercantile store of his brother M. I. Brock of Honea Path. Then with his cousin, T. H. Brock, he set up in merchandising independently. Their associations continued until 1898, since which time Mr. Brock has conducted his mercantile affairs independently. He has long held leadership among the business men of the town. He started with limited capital, the chief source of his obligation for his early beginnings being his brother J. A. Brock, who supplied him with \$500 when he started business.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Brock was a leading spirit in the organization of the Citizens Bank of Honea Path, and since its organization has been its president. This is a sound and substantial financial institution of Anderson County. He is a director of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, of the Bank of Donald, the Honea Path Lumber Company, and a stockholder in the Bank of Honea Path and the Honea Path Oil Mill. He has also acquired some valuable farm lands.

Busy with the varied affairs, Mr. Brock has found no time for politics, though he is deeply interested in everything that concerns the welfare and progress of his home community. He is a Baptist and for several years has served as deacon of his church.

May 29, 1900, he married Lillian H. Mattison. Their five children are named Inez, Leon, Carl, Eva and Albert.

REV. ATHA THOMAS JAMISON. His ordination as a minister of the Baptist Church in 1895 was the signal for the beginning of a career of crowded usefulness, and for twenty years Rev. Mr. Jamison has been one of the leading men in the ministry of the church in South Carolina.

He is a native of Tennessee, born in the historic city of Murfreesboro March 5, 1866, son of Robert D. and Camilla (Patterson) Jamison. His father was a teacher and held such offices as county superintendent of education and principal of the Murfreesboro High School during the early youth of Atha T. Jamison.

The latter grew up on a farm, and had a sound training at home and in local schools. Most of his broad literary education was acquired by follow-

ing the Chautauqua courses of reading for eleven years. In 1885 he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Charleston, South Carolina, and held that office until 1894. In September of that year he began to qualify for the ministry, a vocation for which he felt a special call, and was a student at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, from October, 1894, until June, 1895. At the latter date he was ordained by The Citadel Square Baptist Church at Charleston and in July began his duties as pastor of the church at Camden. He quickly acquired a well earned popularity justified by his splendid talents as a preacher and his influence as an organizer and co-worker, especially among the younger people of the church community. When the Baptist Young People's Union of South Carolina was organized at Orangeburg he was elected president and was re-elected at other meetings at Greenville, Batesburg and Columbia. For a number of years he edited the Baptist Young People's Union Department in the Baptist Courier.

The institution that has most greatly benefited by Rev. Mr. Jamison's abilities and work has been the Connie Maxwell Orphanage at Greenwood. He was made superintendent and treasurer of this institution in 1900. He is an ideal administrator of such an institution as an orphanage, his personal qualities endearing him to his little charges, while his business abilities are all that are required for the management of the finances and other problems directly connected with such an institution.

Mr. Jamison married Miss Emma C. Caldwell on October 3, 1889. She died December 17, 1900. On June 7, 1904, he married Mrs. Margaret Wallace Caldwell.

JOHN ALLEN MARTIN, a prosperous and successful farmer of Anderson County, has lived in this locality all his life and his name serves to recall one of the most prominent characters of the county.

His grandfather, Col. John Martin, was born in the Ebenezer neighborhood of Anderson County September 1, 1793. Later Martin Township in that county was named in his honor. His father was James Roddy Martin, a native Virginian, and Colonel Martin was the only child of his marriage to a widow Taylor. Both parents had been married previously and had children. Col. John Martin grew up on the old plantation and spent practically all his days there. He died December 29, 1880, at the age of eighty-seven. When about nineteen years of age he had volunteered in Captain Thompson's Company for service in the War of 1812. As a soldier in that war he drew from the Federal Government for many years a pension. In 1816, not long after that war, he married Cynthia Rutledge, a daughter of Jesse Rutledge. They were the parents of sixteen children, thirteen sons and three daughters.

Colonel Martin was elected a member of the Legislature in 1832 and in 1836 was chosen ordinary of his county. He was elected sheriff in 1846 and again to the same office in 1854. Five or six years later he was a delegate from Anderson County to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession. He was at that time upwards of seventy years of age, but when troops were called out he

volunteered in Captain Anderson's Company and went with it to Columbia, carrying his old trusty rifle, which he called "Old Friday." He was sincere and determined in his enthusiasm to fight for the cause of the South, but while his act was an inspiration to patriotism his friends prevailed upon him to return home. He had been a great hunter and his old rifle, which he cherished as one of his dearest possessions, is still carefully preserved and in the possession of his grandson John Allen Martin. Colonel Martin was a hatter by trade, though through the greater part of the years he was a farmer. He was thrifty, and though he lost three fortunes by trusting his friends too implicitly, he rebuilt and recovered them and died leaving a good estate. He was a Methodist in church affiliation.

James Roddy Martin, a son of Col. John Martin, was born in Anderson County August 6, 1841, and died April 6, 1885. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and throughout his active life followed farming. He lived at home with his parents, looked after the comfort of his father, Colonel Martin, for many years. September 12, 1868, James Roddy Martin married Miss Lucinda Teresa McDavid, a daughter of Allen and Teresa Caroline (Acker) McDavid, of Greenville County. Of their ten children seven survive: John Allen, Cynthia Teresa, Katy Lucinda, Reuben Mack, Van Buren, Vernie and Dora N. After the death of James Roddy Martin his widow became the wife of James William Keaton, who died in 1900, at the age of fifty-five. Mrs. Keaton is still living, and has long been a member of the Methodist Church, as was her first husband.

John Allen Martin was born in Anderson County May 15, 1869. Since boyhood he has made farming his regular vocation. In 1911 he married Mrs. Annie (Elliott) McDavid. They are the parents of four children.

WINFIELD KENNEDY SHARP, M. D. For thirty years Doctor Sharp practiced medicine at Townsville in Anderson County. That long professional career entitles him to deserved prominence in that community. For the past fifteen years he has enjoyed the ownership and possession of a fine country estate near Pendleton, and is still active in the management of his extensive affairs.

Doctor Sharp was born near Walhalla, Oconee County, December 28, 1847, a son of John and Catherine (White) Sharp. His father was born in Orange County, North Carolina, a son of John Sharp, a native of Germany who came to America at the age of twelve years. John Sharp, Jr., moved to Oconee County at the age of eighteen, and married Catherine White in that county. Her father, Alexander White, was from Abbeville County and an early settler and farmer and tanner in Oconee County. Doctor Sharp's mother was born in Oconee County. A curious fact regarding Doctor Sharp's parents is that both were born in the same year, and both died on the same day at the age of seventy-nine and were buried in the same coffin. They were the parents of fourteen children, thirteen of whom reached mature years, Doctor Sharp being the last survivor.

Doctor Sharp lived on his father's farm in Oconee



W. K. Sharp

County and acquired a common school education. He studied medicine under Dr. L. B. Johnson of Wallhalla and in 1874 graduated from the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky. He at once began practice at Townsville in Anderson County, and was a popular and much esteemed physician and surgeon there for thirty years. When he retired from active practice in 1904 he bought the well known plantation Rivoli, the old Adger homestead, and there he enjoys every comfort to make life congenial and happy. He has always had some farm interests. Dostor Sharp is a Master Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1870 he married Mrs. Maria (Ledbetter) Alexander, a daughter of Daniel Ledbetter. They have nine living children, and one other died at the age of thirteen. Their sons Frank Augustus and Joseph Newton Sharp were both soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Their son Winfield Kennedy Sharp, Jr., is now connected with the United States Public Health Service.

JOHN CALVIN OWINGS. This is one of the oldest names in business affairs at Laurens, where John Calvin Owings has been a merchant and business man for over thirty years.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County October 24, 1859, son of Jonathan Hellams and Nannie Mary (Stoddard) Owings, also natives of the same county, representing old families of the state. Jonathan H. Owings was a farmer, served in the Confederate army and lived a life of commendable industry and honor. John Calvin Owings spent his early years on a farm, and as those years were concurrent with the period of the war and reconstruction, his advantages away from home were limited. He is a product of the old field schools. He spent a number of years as a farmer and in 1887 became a member of the mercantile firm of Orr, Owings & Bobo at Laurens. One year later he and Mr. Bobo bought the interest of the senior partner, and for ten years Owings & Bobo conducted a general merchandise business of increasing volume and profit. In 1898 they sold out their merchandise business to T. M. Barksdale, and has since continued as a firm handling fertilizers and farm supplies and conducting a restricted banking business. Mr. Owings has prospered as a business man and has invested much of his surplus in farm lands and has done much to promote agricultural activity in Laurens County. He served three years as mayor of Laurens, but has never been a seeker for public honors. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and he is a deacon of his church at Laurens.

In 1888 Mr. Owings married Miss Elizabeth Hughes. Nine children were born to their marriage, John Earle, Thomas C., Roy B., Brucie, Martha, John Ralph, died when about one year old, Mary, Ada Catherine and Edwin. The three oldest sons were in the World war and served in the navy. John Earle entered the service in December, 1917, and was stationed in the pay office in the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Virginia. Thomas C. joined the colors in May, 1918, and was in the Hospital Corps, serving in the Hospital Training School and afterwards stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, then at New London, Connecticut and finally at Norfolk,

Virginia. Roy B. Owings entered the service in June, 1918, as a radio electrician, spending most of his time on Virgil Island at Charleston. The two older sons received their honorable discharge soon after the close of the war.

CHARLES MANLY WATSON. Belonging to that class of workers whose practical education, quick perceptions and great capacity for painstaking labor have advanced them to positions of prominence formerly occupied by men many years their seniors, Charles Manly Watson, while representing the vigorous and resourceful present of Anderson County, gives promise of participating in its more enlightened future, particularly in the vicinity of Anderson, where he is engaged in extensive agricultural operations.

Mr. Watson was born April 15, 1884, in Anderson County, a son of the late Dr. Daniel Sanford Watson, a complete review of whose brilliant and successful career will be found on another page of this work. Charles M. Watson's education was primarily secured in the local public schools, following which he pursued a course of study and training at the Patrick Military Academy, and was reared on the home farm, where he inaugurated his independent career when he reached years of maturity. He has always made his home on the parental place, the superintendency of which he assumed at the time of his father's death, in 1909. He has the 350 acres under a high state of cultivation, is shrewd and far-sighted, and has a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its phases, being known as one of his locality's most successful younger farmers. The material and social success of Mr. Watson has been aided by that spirit of kindness which makes the whole world kin, which appreciates merits in others, and which recognizes the value of tact and consideration in dealing with the problems of life.

Mr. Watson was married November 9, 1909, to Miss Lena McGee Prior, who was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, a daughter of Warren S. Prior. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two daughters: Corrie Elizabeth and Lois Prior. The family holds membership in the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH L. MCGILL. Among the farmers of recognized moral and material worth whose labors have largely helped to develop the interests of Anderson County is Joseph L. McGill. Mr. McGill is a member of the class which typifies some of the best agricultural material in the state, exemplifying traits of self-made manhood that cannot help but be encouraging to the youth of the land who are struggling to gain a start without special advantages, influential assistance or financial aid. From obscurity and humble surroundings he has worked his way steadily to a place of importance in the community and to the ownership of 650 acres of land, and is now accounted one of the most modern and progressive farmers of the county.

Mr. McGill was born February 17, 1872, in Anderson County, South Carolina, a son of Samuel and Eliza Eugenia (Hall) McGill, also natives of this county, whose other children were: William Sanford, Joseph L., Charles H., Maude, John A., S. Foster, Lillie, Adolphus and Annie. The children were

reared on the farm, and in the faith of the Baptist Church, to which the parents belonged for many years.

Joseph L. McGill remained with his parents and assisted his father on the home farm until the time of his marriage, in 1893, when he began the battle of life on his own account, with only a common school education and his own ambition to aid him. By working hard and managing his farming interests well, he became the owner of property of his own, and as he has prospered has added to his holdings from time to time, not being afraid to go into debt for the purchase price where his faith has been strong in the value of his property. He is now the owner of a magnificent tract of 500 acres in his home farm, a property that is improved with fine buildings and up-to-date machinery, improvements and equipment, in addition to which he has another farm of 150 acres situated in the neighborhood of Dean Station. Mr. McGill has been identified with the best interests of his community since he entered upon an independent career. He has given his children a thorough mental training and fitted them for useful and honorable lives. He is a thorough, systematic and successful farmer, and is truly typical of the most worthy and substantial agricultural element in Anderson County. In 1893 Mr. McGill was married to Miss Macie I. Hall, a daughter of John W. Hall, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: John Harold, Joseph Malcolm, Frank Lewis, Lizzie, Ruth and Joe. Mr. and Mrs. McGill are members of the Baptist Church and have reared their children in that faith.

FREDERICK GARLINGTON BROWN. While the late Frederick Garlington Brown died in the prime of his years, he had performed a conspicuous service in the business affairs of Anderson County, and his destiny had been well fulfilled, though there was a widespread sense of regret and loss that his years might not have been lengthened in good purpose and efficiency.

He was born in Anderson County, October 28, 1861, and died at his country home five miles south of Pendleton, April 12, 1912. His grandparents were Samuel and Helena (Vandiver) Brown, the latter a daughter of Rev. Sanford Vandiver, one of the early Baptist ministers of Anderson County. Samuel Brown was a planter in Anderson County. The parents of Frederick G. Brown were John Peter and Julia (Reed) Brown, the former a native of Anderson County. John Peter Brown was a graduate of the University of Virginia and spent the greater part of his life on a farm near Townville.

In that community Frederick G. Brown passed his childhood and early youth, attended the local schools and later the Ligon Military Institute at Anderson. As a means of acquiring his own education he taught school, and later was clerk in a well known mercantile house at Anderson of which the late Sylvester Bleckley was the head. He made himself so useful that he was taken in as a partner, the firm being Bleckley, Brown & Fretwell. Later he was senior member of Brown-Osborne Company, cotton buyers. Later he organized, incorporated

and built the Anderson Fertilizer Mill, and was its active manager as president until he was stricken with paralysis, which ultimately brought about his death.

Hoping to regain his health Mr. Brown moved to the plantation home where his wife's parents had lived. Notwithstanding his ill health he organized the Brown Loan & Realty Company of Anderson and was instrumental in making it a successful concern. He also superintended a thousand acre plantation. Thus in the midst of activities death found him in his fifty-first year. He should be remembered as one of the real progressive leaders and builders of the City of Anderson.

He was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and a communicant in the Episcopal Church. In 1887 Mr. Brown married Miss Mamie McCrary, daughter of Edmund Morton and Jane Frances (Harris) McCrary. Her mother was a great-granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens. The McCrarys, of Scotch ancestry, came to South Carolina from Virginia, were settlers in Laurens County, and afterward moving to Anderson County, when it was a part of the old Pendleton district. Mrs. Brown's grandparents were Henry and Marjorie McCrary, the former being the original settler of the plantation known as the McCrary homestead five miles south of Pendleton. Here Mrs. Brown's father was born and reared and spent his life. The plantation is one of the most fertile and beautiful country places in South Carolina. The residence is an old colonial home still in a fine state of preservation and situated on a hill in the midst of a beautiful grove. It was in this home that Mrs. Brown was born and reared and is living today.

JAMES DICKSON McELROY, of Sandy Springs, is the inheritor of a very interesting family history, and for fully a century and a quarter part of that family history has centered about the farm where he lives and where he was born July 24, 1856.

The history of the McElroys in this country begins with Archibald McElroy, his great-great-grandfather. A native of County Down, Ireland, and of Scotch ancestry, on coming to America he first settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Virginia. His son, also named Archibald, was an early settler in Union County, South Carolina. He identified himself with the patriot cause in the struggle for independence and was killed in the battle of Cowpens. When he fell his son Archibald was a small child, and after growing to manhood and after his marriage to Martha Craig he settled in Anderson County and acquired the land which for a century and a quarter has been in the McElroy family and is now owned by his grandson, James Dickson McElroy.

The latter is a son of Samuel R. and Mary M. (Dickson) McElroy, his father also a native of Anderson County. His father was a soldier of the Confederacy and died while on sick leave. There are many military traditions in the McElroy family. The heads of nine generations of the McElroys were either killed or died while in military service. James Dickson McElroy and his grandfather were either too young or too old to serve as soldiers in our national wars.



Frederick Brown



Brothers

James Dickson McElroy grew up on his father's farm and acquired a good common school education, and since boyhood farming has been his regular vocation and through it he has achieved a more than ordinary success. He has been devoted to his farm, is a democrat, but never mingles in political affairs, and has sought to do his duty by his family, his community and his state. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In 1891 Mr. McElroy married Miss Carrie Watkins, a daughter of Thomas Watkins.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN DOUTHIT. While Mr. Douthit has lived close to the soil all his life, and most of his years have been spent in practical agriculture, he is also the leading business man of the Sandy Springs community in Anderson County.

He represents an old and prominent family of upper South Carolina, and was born in Garvin Township, Anderson County, December 21, 1855, a son of James G. and Elizabeth (Watkins) Douthit, his father also a native of Anderson County. His grandparents were Benjamin and Desdemonia (Gambrell) Douthit, the former a native of Anderson County and a son of James Douthit, a native of Virginia. James Douthit was one of the early itinerant Methodist ministers in South Carolina, and he also rendered service as a tax collector in Anderson County. James G. Douthit, while always living on a farm and having to do with agriculture, was best known as a gifted teacher of vocal music. He was also a Confederate soldier. He and his wife had two children, Joseph Benjamin and Rebecca Jane. The daughter is the wife of David A. Taylor and lives at the old Douthit homestead.

Joseph Benjamin Douthit grew up on a farm and had a common school education, supplemented by seven months in Newberry College at Walhalla. In 1887 he married Miss Mary Watkins. Her father, Col. Thomas Watkins, was killed while serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Douthit still lives on the farm which he cultivated for many years, but its management is now in the hands of his own son Joseph Benjamin, Jr. His enterprise at Sandy Springs shows a profitable business as a dealer in fertilizer and cotton seed products.

Mr. Douthit has been a prominent figure in state affairs for a number of years. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state board of control under the old dispensary system, and filled that office for three terms. Then for two years he was a state commissioner, resigning that position to give his time to his private affairs. He is a democrat, and is one of the citizens still living who had an active part in the campaign for the restoration of white rule in 1876. Mr. Douthit is affiliated with the Knight of Pythias and the Masonic Order and for seven years was worshipful master of his lodge. He and his wife are Methodists.

They have six children: Maude, wife of Joe T. Bell; Claude; Leora, Mrs. Charles P. Manship; Carre, wife of Dr. J. J. Glen; Mary Gertrude, Mrs. Fred Patterson; and Joseph Benjamin, Jr. The sons are graduates of Clemson College.

JOHN RIVERS. One of the distinctive features of the business life of Charleston is that so many of the leading men that represent it are natives of the city. This wonderful city, one of the oldest in the

country, is yet so modern and important that it keeps its young men as well as those of an older generation, other localities having nothing superior to offer them. One of these native sons is John Rivers, whose commercial abilities find expression in handling the great southern staple, cotton, his operations in this line being conducted upon an extensive scale.

John Rivers of the fifth generation of his family in South Carolina was born at Charleston, December 12, 1869, a son of Elias L. Rivers, and grandson of John Elijah Rivers. The Rivers family originated in England, but its representatives came to the American Colonies at a very early day, and, selecting South Carolina as a permanent place of location, have been very prominent in its development to the fifth generation in South Carolina. Both John Elijah Rivers and his son, Elias L. Rivers, were born at James Island, South Carolina. Elias L. Rivers married Cornelia Seabrook, a daughter of W. B. Seabrook, born on James Island, of English descent, and belonging to another old South Carolinian family.

One of a family of eight children, John Rivers was reared, with them, at Charleston, which city furnished him with excellent educational advantages, and he was graduated from the high school course at the age of seventeen years. Entering by choice upon a commercial career, Mr. Rivers has devoted himself to handling cotton, although in later years he has also become a stockholder and official in several other enterprises, including the Sea Island Oil Company, of which he is president, and the Dill-Ball Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

In 1898 Mr. Rivers was united in marriage with Eleanor Whaley, a daughter of Francis M. and Caroline (Seabrook) Whaley. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers have three daughters, namely: Lillie, Elizabeth and Eleanor. Mr. Rivers is a Mason. He belongs to St. James Episcopal Church of James Island, which he is now serving as vestryman. His present prosperity is but the logical outcome of intelligent application to business. Personally he is a sincere and unselfish, patriotic and courageous man, whose standing in his community is unblemished, and whose record is in accord with the history of his family during the several generations it has been established in South Carolina. As a citizen Mr. Rivers is recognized as useful and competent, and while he has not desired public preferment, he has given a conscientious service to his city by supporting the measures he believed would ultimately result in its further progress.

HENRY B. MALONE, M. D. In the ten years since he graduated from medical college and has engaged in practice at Chester, Doctor Malone has won a secure position in his profession, has gained recognition for expert ability, and is favorably known by his professional brethren over the state at large.

He was born at Morganton in Burke County, North Carolina, in 1880, a son of Albert W. and Mamie (Bettis) Malone. Doctor Malone received most of his literary education at Asheville, North Carolina, and took his medical work in Charlotte, graduating from the North Carolina Medical College in 1909. A few months later he came to Chester and soon became associated with the eminent Dr.

S. W. Pryor, and was one of the younger men regarded by Doctor Pryor as worthy of complete confidence. He was closely associated with Doctor Pryor in the Pryor Hospital until the death of the founder of the hospital in December, 1918. Doctor Malone does a general practice but specializes in diseases of women and children.

He is local surgeon for the Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railroad, is examining surgeon for several life insurance companies, is examining surgeon for the government in the war risk insurance, is chairman of the Chester Board of Health, a member of the County, State, Tri-State and American Medical Associations, and is a man of large acquaintance and friendship over the state.

For six months, from July to December, 1918, Doctor Malone was enrolled with the United States Army with the rank of captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. During that time he was attached to General Hospitals Nos. 8 and 16 in New York State. Doctor Malone is a member of the Masonic Order and is a Shriner.

He married Miss Leila Blecker. Mrs. Malone was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, of Canadian parentage, and of the same ancestry as the noted Holland-Dutch Blecker family of New York. They have two children, Leila Blecker and Henry B., Jr.

CLAUDE JACKSON GASQUE has been engaged in the general practice of law at Florence for ten years, and his clientele and all around ability give him a high place in the bar of the state.

He was born in Florence County January 6, 1881, a son of Wesley and Martha Washington (Kirtan) Gasque. His father was a merchant and farmer, and the son received good advantages at home and in the public schools, later attending the law department of Wake Forest College in North Carolina and is a graduate with the class of 1910 from the University of South Carolina.

Early in his law practice Mr. Gasque entered politics and was elected a member of the Legislature for 1913-14. Since 1918 he has held office as local magistrate at Florence. May 14, 1914, he married Miss Bessie Aycock, of Wedgefield, South Carolina. They have one son, Claude Jackson, Jr.

SANBORN CHASE is a son of the long prominent business man of Florence, Jerome P. Chase, and on his own account has successfully handled many important business affairs in his native city.

He was born at Florence October 5, 1869, and was educated in private schools and spent three years in the University of Georgia. After leaving college he was junior partner of the firm of Jerome P. Chase & Son, and in 1907 bought the business and has since conducted it as Sanborn Chase, Real Estate and Insurance. Mr. Chase is a recognized authority in real estate matters at Florence. He is now developing what is known as the Suburb Beautiful, in aiding home purchasers in securing homes in this beautiful subdivision, which will be a great addition to the resident section of the city. He is also president of the Commercial Trust Company, director of the First National Bank, a director of the Bank of Florence, the United Grocery Company, the Florence Dry Goods Company, and the Palmoxto

Construction Company. For two years he served as a trustee of the graded schools of Florence.

January 15, 1913, he married Miss Klou Catharine Glenn, a native of Florida. They have one son, Sanborn, Jr., born January 5, 1919.

JAMES WALTER KELLY is widely known as a cotton mill superintendent, a man of long and practical experience in the operation of mills, and while thoroughly familiar with the complicated progress of cotton manufacture is also classed among the leading farmers of his home County of Anderson.

Mr. Kelly, who is superintendent of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, was born in Anderson County, March 8, 1876, a son of John Joseph and Caroline (Johnson) Kelly, also natives of Anderson County. The grandfathers were Harvey Kelly and Willis Johnson, both farmers in Anderson County. John Joseph Kelly when sixteen years of age, toward the close of the war between the states, enlisted in the Confederate army. When the war was over he had to start life with a poverty of individual fortune corresponding to that of the state, but used his opportunities and worked so effectively that at his death, at the age of sixty-one, he was owner of one of the finest farms in Anderson County, comprising about 1,000 acres of land. He led a consistent Christian life as a Baptist and owed much of his happiness as well as success to the fact that he was extremely fortunate in both of his marriages, his wives being women of great nobility of heart and of Christian character. His first wife was Caroline Johnson, who was the mother of ten children, all still living. His second wife was Maggie Crawford, who survives him and became the mother of eight children.

James Walter Kelly grew up on his father's farm and had a high school education and also a course in bookkeeping. While he entered upon his business career at a more auspicious epoch than his father did and perhaps with more influence and slightly more capital, he has really earned his own advancement and present position. For four years he kept books for Geer Brothers, merchants at Belton, and then entered the cotton mill business, first at Trion, Georgia, then at Pelzer and still later at Catechee in this state. At Catechee he was overseer of spinning in the mill. He then returned to Trion, Georgia, and held a similar position. For a number of years he has been a resident of Pelzer, where he was overseer of the spinning department and after three years was appointed superintendent of No. 4 mill and two years later superintendent of all the mills of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. These responsibilities have kept him very busy since 1916 and they also comprise the duties of superintending the extensive farming interests of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company in Anderson County.

Mr. Kelly has had some farm interests of his own. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist Church.

In 1902 he married Miss Donie Copeland, daughter of Joseph J. Copeland and sister of the late Rev. O. J. Copeland. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had seven children. Mrs. Kelly died July 24, 1919.

CLARENCE LEE GUYTON, M. D. In the old community of Williamston, where many prominent South



R. T. Spigner.

Carolina families have lived, Clarence Lee Guyton has performed the able services of a physician and surgeon for a number of years, and his professional life has been largely spent amid the scenes with which he became familiar as a boy.

He was born in Anderson County February 11, 1869, a son of Aaron M. and Nannie J. (Williams) Guyton. His parents were also natives of Anderson County. The paternal grandfather Gen. John W. Guyton, a native of South Carolina whose forefathers had come to this state from Virginia was at one time sheriff of Anderson County and a well known planter of that locality. The father of Doctor Guyton was also a farmer and for a number of years kept a store at Piercetown. He was in the Confederate army four years, was wounded at Spottsylvania and received a severe injury in the thigh at the battle of Ox Hill. Nevertheless he survived the injuries and hazards of the war for over half a century and died in 1916 at the age of seventy-six. His wife passed away aged fifty-seven.

Doctor Guyton only child of his parents grew up on a farm and at the age of sixteen went to work in his father's store. His literary education was acquired in the common schools. After three years as clerk for his father he left home to begin the serious preparation for his professional career. He graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt University in 1893 and immediately on his return home began practice at Piercetown, the little community where he was born and reared. Besides his large private practice Doctor Guyton owns a good store at Williamston conducted under the name Guyton Drug Company. He has farm interests to the extent of 527 acres including the old homestead of his maternal grandfather Micajah Williams who in his time was one of Anderson County's best farmers and best citizens and was a native of Greenville County.

Doctor Guyton is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, also the Southern Medical Association, and is a Royal Arch Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World and Red Man. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church and is a church clerk.

In 1894 he married Miss Addie Duckworth, daughter of Samuel J. Duckworth of Anderson County. Doctor Guyton and wife have good reason to be proud of their splendid family of children, seven in number, noted briefly as follows: Aaron Ralph, who is a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College and is practicing medicine at Piercetown; Clarence Lee, Jr., a student in the College of Charleston; Edith Williams, Joe Curtis Tribble, Walter Ruford Williams, John Mark Sullivan and Addie Lou Guyton, the five youngest being still members of the home circle.

A. FRANK MATTISON is president of the Bank of Honea Path. In a community where he has spent most of his life he has steadily earned those promotions which are the mark of honest and effective effort, and is a deservedly prominent and popular leader among the citizens of Anderson County.

He was born on a farm near Shady Grove Church in Anderson County June 14, 1872, son of William

Holbert Mattison, a native of the same county, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Acker) Mattison, early settlers of Anderson County. His grandmother, Elizabeth Acker, was a daughter of Rev. Alexander Acker, who did a prominent part in the extension of the influence of the Baptist Church in early days. William Holbert Mattison has spent practically all his life in the vicinity of Honea Path. At one time he was a merchant at Shady Grove, but with that exception and the time spent as a Confederate soldier he has been a practical and progressive farmer near Honea Path.

A. Frank Mattison grew up on his father's farm and for a number of years attended the local schools nearby. He left home at the age of twenty and during the next six years was a hard working clerk in the general store of the late R. M. Shirley of Honea Path. Without changing his home town he transferred his services to J. W. Brock, another well known merchant, and was in his employ for seven years. Mr. Mattison became a bookkeeper in the Bank of Honea Path in 1905. In fourteen years he has become the chief director of that institution. He was promoted to assistant cashier, then cashier, on the death of Mr. R. M. Shirley, the president, in 1918 succeeded to the vacant post.

June 21, 1905, Mr. Mattison married Anna M. Brock. Their two daughters are Eleanor and Louise. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

A. FLETCHER SPIGNER, whose position as solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit is one of prominence and responsibility, has been a successful member of the Columbia bar for many years and always active in public affairs.

Mr. Spigner was born at Lykesland, South Carolina, January 26, 1870, a son of Prescott B. and Emily C. (Turner) Spigner. His father, a farmer and planter, is especially well known for his record of sixteen years service in the office of county treasurer of Richland County.

A. Fletcher Spigner was educated in the public schools, and spent four years in the University of South Carolina, graduating from the law department in 1903. He at once engaged in general practice and had acquired a large business as a lawyer before he entered public life. Mr. Spigner was elected and served as state senator from 1913 to 1918. He was chosen solicitor for the Fifth Judicial Circuit on November 5, 1918. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias, but outside his profession gives his time and attention chiefly to his home life and family.

January 16, 1907, he married Anna May Cain of Eastover, South Carolina. She died May 10, 1907. On February 26, 1914, he married Elise Tiller of Orangeburg, daughter of Rev. Dove and Anna Lizzie (Jones) Tiller, the former a prominent Methodist minister, and the latter the daughter of W. W. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Spigner have two sons, A. Fletcher Jr., born May 6, 1916, and John Prescott, born August 31, 1919.

JOE M. H. ASHLEY, son of the late Hon. Joshua Ashley, whose career as one of the most rugged and

influential figures in state politics has been sketched elsewhere, has many of his father's abilities as a leader of men and practical business executive.

He was born on his father's farm near Honea Path March 6, 1878, spent his boyhood on the farm and was educated in the schools of Honea Path, and for twenty years has been vigorously and successfully identified with agriculture in his home locality.

In 1912 Mr. Ashley was elected sheriff of Anderson County. He entered upon his duties January 7, 1913, and before the close of the first term was re-elected in 1916. He was in the sheriff's office just six years, when he resigned in order to return to his farm and business interests at Honea Path. Mr. Ashley is one of the most extensive farmers in the county and is also a member of the automobile firm of Ashley & Pearman at Anderson.

He is a staunch democrat, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Baptist.

Mr. Ashley married Miss Annie Ricketts in 1900. She died in 1905, the mother of two children. In 1907 he married Miss Mina Belle Darby.

ROBERT BOLT DAY, M. D. A little more than twenty years ago Doctor Day began practice at Pendleton, and in this time he has achieved success in his profession and has contrived to find time and energies to support and serve in many ways the public welfare. He served five terms as mayor of Pendleton.

Doctor Day was born at Easley in Pickens County, South Carolina, January 17, 1874, a son of Elias and Jane (Bolt) Day, the former a native of Pickens County and the latter of Laurens County. Doctor Day grew up on his father's farm near Easley. The first stage of his education was completed in the Easley High School. He also attended Patrick's Military Institute at Anderson, and is a graduate in medicine of the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis with the class of 1897. He at once returned to South Carolina and began practice at Pendleton. He is a member in good standing of the Anderson County, South Carolina State and American Medical Associations.

In July, 1918, Doctor Day was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and assigned to service at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained on duty in the medical department until discharged in December, 1918. Doctor Day is also a successful business man, owning the Rexall drug store and a garage at Pendleton. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist Church and a Master Mason.

In 1897, the year he graduated in medicine, he married Kate Eskew, a daughter of S. L. Eskew, of Pendleton. They have four children, Robert Eugene, Elias, Nancy and Katharine. Both sons are now students in Clemson College. Robert Eugene, the older son, was inducted into the army in October, 1918, but after less than two months of training received his discharge in December of the same year.

MARION M. MATTISON, of Anderson, has devoted his active career to the insurance business, and is one of the veteran men in that field.

Mr. Mattison was born on a farm in Abbeville County, South Carolina, November 12, 1868, son of John W. and Sarah (Barmore) Mattison. His father, who was a Confederate soldier during the war, afterward engaged in farming and later was a merchant at Donalds, South Carolina.

Marion M. Mattison spent most of his boyhood at Donalds, attended the public schools there and finished his education under Prof. W. J. Ligon of Anderson. He had some experience as a clerk at Anderson, but in 1892 began soliciting life insurance. Seven years later, in 1899, he was made general agent for the state of South Carolina of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He has represented that company twenty years, with offices at Anderson.

In 1889 Mr. Mattison married Miss Clara Sharpe of Abbeville County. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BAXTER HARDEY SADLER. A resident all his life of Anderson County, Baxter Hardey Sadler is widely known as a banker, being cashier of the Bank of Pendleton.

He was born on the farm near Iva in Anderson County, January 20, 1879, son of David F. and Virginia B. (Speer) Sadler. His parents were natives of Georgia, his father of Hart County. Soon after they were married in that state they located on a farm in the southern part of Anderson County, South Carolina, where David Sadler worked and accumulated a considerable degree of prosperity for a period of many years. He brought up his family of eight sons and two daughters on the farm, and though never assuming an important role in public affairs he made a worthy contribution to the world and society. Toward the close of his life he moved to the Town of Iva, and died there in 1916, at the age of eighty-four. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-six.

Baxter H. Sadler had a farm environment during his youth. He attended the "old field" schools and in 1903 graduated from the Presbyterian College at Clinton, South Carolina. The two following years were spent teaching school and in 1905 he was chosen to his present office as cashier of the Bank of Pendleton. He is a man of great popularity, has a thorough knowledge of banking, and has made many friends and contributed much to the prosperity of the institution which he represents and serves.

In 1908 Mr. Sadler married Miss Ella Holmes Sitton, a daughter of Henry P. Sitton, widely known as a prominent merchant of Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have four children. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, as were Mr. Sadler's parents.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE NETTLES. The legal association of Nettles & Tobias is widely and favorably known throughout the South, especially as regards the practice of corporation law, and the success achieved in this particular branch of legal work, as well as in a general civil practice, has brought to the individual members of the firm a justly merited recognition.

Joseph L. Nettles is a native of South Carolina;



Jos Alletto



Joseph E. Jenkins.

he was born at Manning, Clarendon County, May 24, 1890, a son of Rev. Stephen A. and Sue (Galluchat) Nettles. The father has long been active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for many years during his ministry in South Carolina was editor of the *Christian Advocate*. The son was educated in public and private schools. While still young in years he became a student in Wofford College from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1908. He at once began the study of law, entering Harvard University and graduated in 1911, with the degree of LL. B. It is interesting to note that at the time of finishing his final examinations, he had not yet reached his twenty-first birthday, but by the time his papers had been examined and passed upon, he had attained his majority, and he was given his degree, with the assurance that he was one of the youngest men to whom the degree had ever been issued by the famous old university at Cambridge.

Mr. Nettles immediately came to Columbia where he has since continued the practice of his profession and his residence. He entered into a partnership with Ashley C. Tobias, Jr., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and this association continues under the firm name of Nettles & Tobias.

In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Nettles has found time to devote to public and business affairs. He is a director of the Bank of Columbia, and a member of the State Board of Pardons, of which he is also secretary.

In social and fraternal circles he is a member of the Ridgewood, the Columbia, the South Carolina, and the Cottillion clubs, and in the time honored Masonic fraternity he is a member of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, and Omar Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Charleston.

January 4, 1917, he married Harriet Gillespie, of Columbia, and they have one son, Joseph Lawrence, Jr., born February 23, 1918.

JOSEPH EVANS JENKINS. Among the younger business men of Charleston, whose energy and initiative have proven powerful factors in the modern progress of the city, Joseph E. Jenkins has won prominent and conspicuous place.

Mr. Jenkins was born in the City of Charleston, June 24, 1891, a son of Hawkins K. and Josephine (Manigault) Jenkins, of whom a more extended notice is given elsewhere in this work. He was but a child of five years of age when his parents moved to Pinopolis in Berkeley County, and there his boyhood days were spent amidst the surroundings common to the period and locality. The common schools of the neighborhood supplied the foundations for educational training, and this was later supplemented with attendance at the Porter Military Academy and at Clemson College, from the latter of which he graduated in 1911 with the degree of B. A.

After graduating from college he moved to Toongoodoo in Charleston County, where he spent the following four years as a practical farmer, applying in large measure the advanced scientific methods in which he had been instructed at Clemson College.

In September, 1915, Mr. Jenkins located in Charleston and at once engaged in the real estate

and insurance business, which he has since conducted with marked success. He has been most prominently identified with the development of the Carolina-Florida Realty Company's tract of ninety-two lots, and the Rutledge Heights addition of 204 lots, both of which additions represent substantial, modern, residential districts with up-to-date improvements and facilities.

In May, 1917, Mr. Jenkins entered the service of his country as a volunteer, accepting service in the United States Navy as a petty officer. In a short while he had won promotion to the rank of ensign, and saw service in various naval stations, including Charleston, Key West and New York. He was assigned to the U. S. S. *Sachem* and was made executive officer of the ship which had been assigned to the use of Thomas A. Edison and staff for experimental and research work in the development of anti-submarine devices and other inventions, many of which proved effective in winning the war.

After the close of hostilities and the signing of the armistice Mr. Jenkins returned to Charleston and renewed his business activities.

July 10, 1917, Mr. Jenkins married Johanna Stewart Gadsden, a daughter of John and Mary (Deas) Gadsden, and a descendant of prominent families whose name have been long connected with the history of South Carolina.

In social affairs Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, the Country Club, St. Andrew's Society, St. Cecilia Society, the time honored Masonic fraternity and of the American Legion.

J. THOMAS ESKEW. A farm in Anderson County that by its improvement and superficial appearance attracts attention, and has long been considered one of the most productive places in the county, is owned by J. Thomas Eskew.

He was born on this estate May 10, 1870, and represents an old and prominent family of the county. His parents, John and Amanda (Burriss) Eskew, were natives of Anderson County. The paternal grandparents were Elliot and Katy (Burriss) Eskew and the maternal grandparents were Rev. Jacob and Nancy Burriss. Rev. Jacob Burriss was a prominent early day Baptist minister in Anderson county. John Eskew spent his life quietly as a farmer with the exception of the period of the war between the states when he did his part as a Confederate soldier. He died at the age of seventy-five and his wife at seventy-two. Her death occurred recently, in February, 1919. Both were members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of three children: Essie, who married Levi Geer and is now deceased; J. Thomas; and J. B. Eskew, who was accidentally killed at the age of seven years.

The Eskew farm, less than three miles north of Anderson, was the scene of the early as well as the later experiences of J. Thomas Eskew. He was indebted to his parents for his religious training, and he had every incentive to make the best of his own life. It has always been a matter of deep regret that he did not accept the privileges of a liberal education extended him by his father. He has chosen farming as his career, and as proprietor of the 385 acres in the Eskew farm has made a generous success. In late years he has operated and built up a fine dairy herd.

In 1806 he married Miss Estelle Burriess, a daughter of Marcus M. Burriess. They became the parents of four children: Prue, who died at the age of seven years; James Harley; Carobeth; and John Spencer, who also died when seven years old. Mr. Eskew is a democrat and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM CARROLL BROWN, M. D. Many of the ablest physicians of the past generation were what would be described as country doctors. The country doctor has been justly celebrated in literature, and probably the American civilization of the nineteenth century produced no finer figure, more devoted character than the physician whose work was remote from cities, covered many square miles traversed only by rough roads, and the labors involved in attending practice constituted a burden such as only men of the strongest resolution and physical fiber could endure.

It was a doctor of this type represented by the person and career of Dr. William Carroll Brown of Anderson County. He was learned and skillful in his profession, was a natural leader among men, and was successful in his relations as a farmer and good business man.

He was born December 3, 1829, eighteen miles north of Wallhalla, Oconee County, and died at his home in Belton, December 18, 1884. He was a son of Mackey and Sallie (Rice) Brown, and a brother of Joseph Emerson Brown, distinguished as the great war governor of Georgia and probably the most popular of Georgia's long line of chief executives. Joseph Emerson Brown in turn was father of Joseph M. Brown, who also served as governor of Georgia.

Mackey Brown was a native of South Carolina, born February 11, 1797, and was a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. At the close of that war he married in Tennessee Miss Sallie Rice, but later returned with his family to South Carolina. Mackey Brown died March 24, 1874. Throughout his life he was a hard working farmer and in only modern circumstances, though he enjoyed the highest respect of every community where he lived. He was a splendid type of the old time Christian and an active worker in the Baptist Church. He and his wife had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom reached mature years. Mackey Brown was a son of Joseph and Jemima (Boyles) Brown. Joseph Brown was a Revolutionary soldier under Colonel Sevier at the battle of King's Mountain and other engagements. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Porter) Brown, the former a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and a son of William and Margaret (Fleming) Brown, who with two children came to the United States in 1745 and settled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. From there Joseph Brown, Sr., moved to what is now Washington County, Tennessee, thence to South Carolina. The Brown family through the different generations have possessed those rugged qualities of mind and heart which make such distinguished personalities as the Governors Brown and Doctor Brown no mere accident in the family line.

When Doctor Brown was ten years of age his parents removed to Dahlonega, Georgia, where he

remained to the age of eighteen. He and his brother, who later was Judge James R. Brown of Canton, Georgia, then entered the private school of the justly celebrated educator Wesley Leverett at old Pickens Court House. They followed their preceptor to Williamston Academy in this state and completed their literary education under him.

For two years William Carroll Brown taught school in Belton, and in the meantime was reading medicine under his uncle, Dr. George Reece Brown. In 1855 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and at once took up his chosen work at Belton, succeeding to the practice of Dr. George Reece Brown. From that time until his death nearly thirty years later he gave his services to a large clientage, and his friends and neighbors were the only ones in a position to appreciate just how much of his service was given gratuitously and without thought of compensation. Along with his medical duties he combined farming and the management of a large plantation.

At the beginning of the war he volunteered his services to the Confederate army, and had reached Atlanta, Georgia, when as a result of a petition from the citizens of Belton and vicinity he was sent home to continue his work in that community. One thing for which Doctor Brown is remembered is his pioneer efforts in improving and raising the standards of agriculture as practiced in his community. He frequently introduced new types of machinery, and in every sense was a thorough progressive. While he never sought such conspicuous honors in politics as his distinguished brother in Georgia, he was an effective worker in the democratic party and in the cause of good government. He was a leader in his home locality in the campaign of 1876 when white rule was restored, and in that year was elected a member of the Legislature from Anderson County and re-elected for a second term. He was active in the Baptist Church and for many years superintendent of its Sunday school.

September 4, 1856, Doctor Brown married Miss Anna Louisa Dean. She was born near Belton, April 28, 1838, and died there August 24, 1912, having survived her husband nearly thirty years. She was a daughter of Rev. Charles Pickney and Lucinda Caroline (Horton) Dean. Her father, for many years a prominent Baptist minister, was born in Greenville County June 4, 1806, and died at Belton, January 25, 1879. For many years he owned and managed a farm in Anderson County and in connection served as pastor of the surrounding Baptist Churches. Rev. Mr. Dean's wife was a native of Anderson County and a daughter of Grief and Jemima (Broyle) Horton, and a granddaughter of Major Aaron Broyles of Shady Grove, South Carolina.

Doctor Brown and wife had the following children: Sarah Alice, who is the widow of the late United States Senator Asbury C. Latimer of Belton; George Thadeus, who has achieved distinction as a physician and surgeon at Atlanta, Georgia; Nora Anna, who married James Alfred McDaniel; Mattie Eloise, wife of John T. West of Belton; William Carroll, Jr., a prominent farmer occupying the old homestead in Belton, who married Lillian Blake,



D. W. M. Laurin.

daughter of Col. Julius Blake of Charleston. There were four other children who died in infancy.

COL. DANIEL W. MCLAURIN. When in March, 1919, Col. Daniel W. McLaurin was elected state pension commissioner and took charge of that office at Columbia, he was by no means a stranger at the state capital, since as a member of the Legislature and as former state land commissioner he has been a well known figure in state public life for many years.

Colonel McLaurin can never call any place home except his plantation in Dillon County. He was born in Marlboro County December 16, 1843. Of the McLaurin family it is hardly necessary to speak at length. It is a name distinguished not only in South Carolina but in other parts of the South. Colonel McLaurin's great-grandfather was Daniel McLaurin, a native of Scotland. The grandfather of Colonel McLaurin was John McLaurin who came from Scotland in 1783 at the age of eighteen, and located on land long known as the McLaurin plantation near the present town of McColl. Two of his older brothers had preceded him to South Carolina, reaching this colony prior to the Revolutionary war. The McLaurins have always been prominent people in Marlboro County and the adjoining county of Scotland in North Carolina. In 1832 a part of the family removed to Mississippi. Colonel McLaurin is a cousin of the late Senator McLaurin, who was born and spent his life in Mississippi and was one of that state's most distinguished sons, having been governor and United States senator for a long period of years. He died while a member of the Senate. Colonel McLaurin's father Laughlin L. was also born on the McLaurin plantation near McColl.

Daniel W. McLaurin soon after the beginning of the war between the states in 1861 volunteered as a private in Company G of the Twenty-Third South Carolina Infantry. He served the full period of the war, four years. He was corporal and sergeant. He was in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, in General Evans' (later Wallace's) Brigade, and almost constantly on duty in Virginia except for a period when the brigade was assigned to duty during the siege of Vicksburg in Mississippi. He was three times wounded while in the war, and one month and seven days before the final surrender was captured and taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, and not released until July 3, 1865. His companion in service was his twin brother Hugh L. McLaurin, who is still living on the old McLaurin plantation at McColl.

Despite his prominence in public affairs, Colonel McLaurin has been true to the traditions of the family, and has given the best years of his life to planting and agriculture. For many years his home has been in what is now Dillon County, that portion which originally was a part of Marion County. Colonel McLaurin represented Marion County in the Legislature for six years. He was state land commissioner for twenty-two years. His military title is due to his service on the staff of Governor Evans. He has held various official positions in the United Confederate Veterans in South Caro-

lina. Colonel McLaurin has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church for half a century.

He and Mrs. McLaurin, whose maiden name was Martha C. McLucas, have been married more than fifty years, as they were married November 25, 1868.

ASBURY CHURCHWELL LATIMER. Of South Carolina's representatives in national life and affairs a distinguished place is enjoyed by the late Asbury Churchwell Latimer, who entered Congress in 1892, served five successive terms, and was then chosen to a seat in the United States Senate. He did not complete the six years' term in the Senate, since death overtook his labors at Washington toward the close of the term. He died in the national city February 20, 1908.

The late Senator Latimer, whose home for many years was at Belton, where Mrs. Latimer still lives, was born in Abbeville County, near Lowndesville, July 31, 1831, son of Clement T. and Frances Beulah (Young) Latimer. His grandfather, Dr. James Latimer came from Charles County, Maryland, to South Carolina about 1800 and practiced medicine for many years in Abbeville County. Senator Latimer's father was a farmer and devoted his time to his farm interests until his death in 1876. His wife, who died in 1874, was also a native of Abbeville County and a daughter of a prominent farmer and citizen, William Young.

Asbury Churchwell Latimer grew up on his farm near Lowndesville, made good use of the opportunities of the common schools and the Lowndesville Academy, and his youth and early manhood were spent in the period of the war and reconstruction, when the entire state suffered and so many normal opportunities were denied. He first took an active interest in politics in 1876, when the campaign for restoration of white government culminated in the triumph of the democratic party and the election of Wade Hampton. He was a member of the troops that took possession of the South Carolina State House at that time. Governor Hampton tendered him a position on his military staff. However, just at that time his father died and the pressing need for his services on the home farm obliged him to decline.

Senator Latimer removed to Belton in 1880. He always retained large and important farm interests, and was also active in business affairs. Several times he was chairman of democratic committees, but only reluctantly came into politics as a candidate. In 1890 he was urged by numerous friends to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by Ben R. Tillman. He declined this honor. In 1892 he was elected a member of Congress, and served continuously for ten years. In 1903 he was elected United States Senator and he served until his death, about a year before the end of his term.

Senator Latimer is remembered in South Carolina politics as a man of high principles, of sound views, an effective student and worker, and his services were of a quality which entitle him to a high place among the state's public leaders. At the age of ten years he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for many years was an official member

of the church and also interested in Sunday school work.

June 26, 1877, he married Miss Sarah Alice Brown, daughter of the late William Carroll Brown, of Belton, whose life record is sketched elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer had five children: William Carroll Latimer, an attorney at law of Atlanta, Georgia; Mamie Brown, who married Luther Martin Heard, of Elberton, Georgia; Anna Beulah, who married Grange S. Cuthbert, of Summerville, South Carolina; Olive Young, who married James H. Palen, of Washington, District of Columbia; and Miss Sarah Alice Latimer. Mrs. Latimer, who lives at Belton, has traveled extensively, has been distinguished by an unusual ability in handling business affairs, is prominent in social life, and for several years has given much of her personal attention to the management of her extensive farming interests.

JOSEPH WATSON MAJOR has a record of half a century of farming activities in the Sandy Springs community of Anderson County, and has lived there all his life, achieving respect and esteem for his own worthy qualities, which have been consistent with those of a long and honorable ancestry.

Mr. Major was born near Sandy Springs April 20, 1848. The Major ancestry is traced back in direct line for three centuries to England. The successive ancestors are: Richard Major, who was born in 1615; John Major, born in 1654; John Major, born in 1722; John Major, born in 1755; John Perry Major, born in 1775; and John Wesley Major, born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, January 1, 1821. John Wesley Major spent his active life as a farmer, served three years as a Confederate soldier and died in Anderson County March 19, 1885. He married Sarah Ann Eliza Holland, who was a native of Pickens County, South Carolina. They were members of the Methodist faith and were the parents of fourteen children.

Joseph Watson Major was reared on a farm and as most of his boyhood and youth were spent in the period of the war and reconstruction his school advantages were limited. Practically ever since the close of the war he has given his best efforts to farming and has been one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of his community. He has long been a member of the Methodist Church and is a Mason in fraternal affiliation.

In 1869 he married Miss Maggie E. Webb, who was born in Anderson County in 1848, a daughter of James and Nancy (Smith) Webb. She died, the mother of five children. In 1902 Mr. Major married Miss Ella Garrison, a daughter of Edmund B. Garrison, of Greenville County.

THEODORE COLUMBUS POORE, whose active life has been identified with the agricultural community of Anderson County, was born in that county August 7, 1853, a son of Holland and Mary or Polly (Rabourne) Poore. His father was also a native of Anderson County and a farmer, a son of Samuel Poore, who was born in this state of Irish lineage.

Theodore C. Poore grew up on the home farm. In 1886 he married Miss Nannie Lewis, daughter of Jonathan Berry Lewis. He is well known in Ander-

son County history and one of the founders and builders of Belton. Mr. and Mrs. Poore have a daughter, Leda. She is a graduate of the Greenville Woman's College with the class of 1911. Both she and her mother had part of their education from the same woman, Miss Mary C. Judson. Mr. and Mrs. Poore reside in the old Jonathan Berry Lewis homestead, a beautiful place, the main structure of which was erected by Mrs. Poore's father in 1852.

JONATHAN BERRY LEWIS. Belton has a high rank among the small cities of South Carolina, and its present size, importance and enterprise stand as a monument to its first merchant and one of its real builders, Jonathan Berry Lewis.

Jonathan Berry Lewis was born in South Carolina in 1810 and died in 1891. He was a son of Jesse Lewis, a native of South Carolina and a grandson of William Lewis, who was of Welsh ancestry and was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1740. After his marriage he came to America, located in Loudoun County, Virginia, and the tradition is that he was with the Continental Line in the Revolutionary war. Later he came to South Carolina and lived first in Union and later in Washington County, where he died in 1820. His children were Major, Elisha, Samuel, James, John, Thomas, Jesse and William, also two daughters.

Jonathan Berry Lewis not only established the first store but did much to build up a business community at Belton. He was progressive, acquired considerable wealth, and left a deep and lasting impression on his community. In 1852 he built the old home which is still the residence of his daughter Mrs. T. C. Poore.

Jonathan Berry Lewis married Mary Gambrell. Of their eight children two died young. The others were named Charles Berry, Robert Augustus, America, Rachel Margaret, Nannie and Luther Hayne. Only the two daughters Rachel and Nannie now survive, Nannie being the wife of Theodore Columbus Poore.

WALKER HALBURTON POWE, M. D. An interesting proof of the fact that Greenville is rapidly attaining the importance of a great metropolitan center is the tendency of its business and professional interests to be considered in groups rather than as separate enterprises or as individuals. This tendency has extended to the medical profession which comprises some of the ablest men in the state. In this professional group Dr. Walker Haliburton Powe is a physician and surgeon of real distinction. He served with the rank of captain in the Medical Department of the National Army.

He was born at Darlington, South Carolina, in 1886, a son of Gideon Walker and Jessie Amelia (Murdock) Powe. His parents still live at Darlington. Both his father and mother are connected with some of the old and distinguished families of the state. His paternal ancestor Thomas Powe came from Virginia about 1760 and settled at old Cheraw, South Carolina. He was born in Wales. He took a prominent part in civil affairs in colonial days and after the winning of American independence became a member of the South Carolina State Senate. A son of this Thomas Powe was Gen.



W. H. POWE

Erasmus Powe, a Continental officer in the Revolutionary war.

Doctor Powe's paternal grandfather was Joseph Ellerbe Powe, whose mother was an Ellerbe, a kinswoman of Governor William H. Ellerbe, governor of South Carolina from 1807 to 1809. Joseph Ellerbe Powe enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, was captured at the fall of Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and died while a prisoner of war at Elmira, New York. Gideon Walker Powe had a brother named Charles Haliburton Powe. The name Haliburton came from his maternal grandmother, who was descended from the Haliburtons of English nobility whose original seat was at Carlisle, England.

Jessie Amelia Murdock, mother of Doctor Powe, was a daughter of John Tyson Murdock and Josephine (Easterling) Murdock. John Tyson Murdock was a son of Doctor Murdock of Marlboro County, South Carolina.

The Powe family lived for several generations at Cheraw, but after the war Doctor Powe's parents removed to Darlington. Darlington was the home of his early youth, he attended the schools there, and in 1908 graduated from Furman University at Greenville and from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston with the class of 1911. After six months in hospital post-graduate work at Charleston he located at Greenville, and except for the period of the war has since been busied with an extensive private practice in that city.

After passing the necessary examinations and satisfying the requirements Doctor Powe at the beginning of the war with Germany joined the Medical Reserve Corps, being commissioned lieutenant. In November, 1917, by orders from Washington he reported for special study and training under Dr. Alexis Carrel, whose rank as the greatest surgeon of his time is a fact of common knowledge. He spent some time in intensive training under Doctor Carrel and that together with additional study he was ordered to take "under" army officers at Tulane University, New Orleans, gave him a post-graduate training such as he could hardly have achieved in private life. He was assigned to duty at Camp McClellan, Alabama, as regimental surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Twelfth Division, Field Artillery. October 7, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He received his honorable discharge from the army in February, 1919.

Doctor Powe is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He was one of the incorporators in April, 1910, of the Professional Building Company. During that year his company erected the Professional Building at Greenville, a handsome and modern two-story office building for physicians and surgeons. It has been designed and equipped exclusively for its tenants, and the building and its personnel are a significant achievement in Greenville's growing fame as a medical and surgical center.

Doctor Powe married Miss Helen Mauldin of Greenville, daughter of the late Samuel Mauldin. Her father was a brother of Governor William L. Mauldin. The Mauldin family is of Scotch origin, and were among the earliest settlers of Pickens County,

South Carolina. Mrs. Powe's grandfather Samuel Mauldin was a pioneer merchant of Greenville in the thirties. Her paternal grandmother was Caroline Ann McHardy, a daughter of Robert McHardy a native of Scotland, and a sister of Admiral John B. B. McHardy of the British Navy. The McHardys have long been distinguished in Scotland, and of the branch of the family remaining in Great Britain a cousin of Mrs. Powe's father was the late Dr. Malcolm McDonald McHardy, chief surgeon of the Royal Eye Hospital in London.

Doctor and Mrs. Powe have two children: Helen Dunbar Powe and Walter Haliburton Powe, Jr.

JAMES NEWTON BOLEMAN. In the career of James Newton Boleman there have been combined the vocations of farming and banking, the two harmonizing in his case to the extent of the acquirement of well-merited and pronounced success. As an agriculturist he has become the possessor of a valuable Anderson County property, and in the capacity of cashier of the Bank of Townville has done much to further the interests of his institution, at the same time acquiring and holding the absolute confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come into contact in each of the fields of endeavor in which he has centered his interests and activities.

Mr. Boleman was born near Townville, Anderson County, South Carolina, May 9, 1873, has lived here all of his life, and is widely and favorably known to the people. He is a son of Samuel Lawrence and Eliza Jane (Dobbins) Boleman, natives of Anderson County, where his father was for many years a highly honored and successful farmer, although at the present time he has retired from active pursuits and is residing quietly at his comfortable home at at county seat, Anderson. When he was only sixteen years of age he managed to be accepted as a wearer of the gray of the Confederacy, and fought bravely until the close of the war between the states. The mother, who also survives, is a member of the old and well-known Dobbins family, of which extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. She and her husband have been the parents of three children: Dora Alice, who married John S. Cromer, of Anderson; James Newton, of this review; and Flora Susan, the wife of W. C. Broyles, of Anderson.

While being reared on the home farm James Newton Boleman was given his educational training in the local district schools, and following the close of his studies devoted himself wholeheartedly to the work of the parental homestead, where he remained as his father's assistant until reaching the age of twenty years. At that time he went to the City of Anderson, where he spent two years as a clerk in the office of the county auditor and in the employ of the Brack Hardware Company. He then returned to the farm and has since retained his interest in agricultural pursuits, in which his knowledge of conditions, great industry and sound business judgment have enabled him to gain a meritorious success. During twelve years he was a rural mail carrier in his home district, but resigned from this position in 1918, when he was elected to the position of cashier of the Bank of Townville. In this latter capacity he has won the full confidence

of the depositors of the institution, with whom he has also placed himself upon terms of sincere friendship, and his accuracy, conservatism and integrity have served to give him an excellent reputation in banking circles. His citizenship has never been questioned as to public spirit, and his name is invariably found among those backing good and beneficial measures in his community.

Mr. Boleman was married in 1902 to Miss Effie Maude Cromer, who died in April, 1918, leaving three children: Lottie Belle, Samuel Roy and Max. Mr. Boleman is a Baptist in religious faith, and is fraternally identified with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, in each of which he has numerous friends.

JAMES ALEXANDER ELGIN, who for forty years has cultivated the lands of his farm in Broadway Township of Anderson County, is the son of a Confederate soldier and the father of two gallant boys who made creditable records in the World war.

He was born in Anderson County March 14, 1853, a son of John Milton and Mary Ann (Kay) Elgin. His father was born in Abbeville County, a son of Hezekiah Elgin, a native of the same county, and a grandson of James Elgin, who was born in Ireland. Mary Ann Kay was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Kay) Kay. Early in the war between the states John Milton Elgin joined Company J of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, and saw an active service of a little more than a year, until he was wounded at the second battle of Manassas and incapacitated for further duty in the field. He farmed in Anderson County until his death at the age of sixty-eight. His widow survived him to the age of seventy-five. They were members of the Baptist Church, and of their nine children seven are still living.

James Alexander Elgin grew up on the home farm and assisted his father in its cultivation until he was past twenty-three years of age. He married Miss Theodocia McClain. She was born in Abbeville County, a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Griffin) McClain. Mr. and Mrs. Elgin have had a happy married life of more than forty years, and to them were born nine children, one, Mettie, dying at the age of eighteen. The living children are noted briefly as follows: Dr. C. E. and Dr. R. T. Elgin, both graduates in medicine from Nashville University and practicing their profession in Alabama; J. Walter, who is associated with his father in farming; I. Kelly, who is engaged in the oil business at Birmingham, Alabama; Joseph Vernon, who served as a first lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Third Infantry with the Eighty-First Division and spent nearly a year in France, now honorably discharged; Avie, who is married and lives in Georgia; Frank R., at home; Jack H., who was trained at Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier and went overseas with the Machine Gun Company of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry in the Fifty-Ninth Brigade and the Thirtieth Division, and also now has his honorable discharge.

Mr. Elgin has always been a farmer. He moved to his present place in Broadway Township in January, 1870, and has 120 acres of land with excellent improvements. His farm residence was erected in

1908. He and his wife have long been members of the Baptist Church, and reared their family in the same faith.

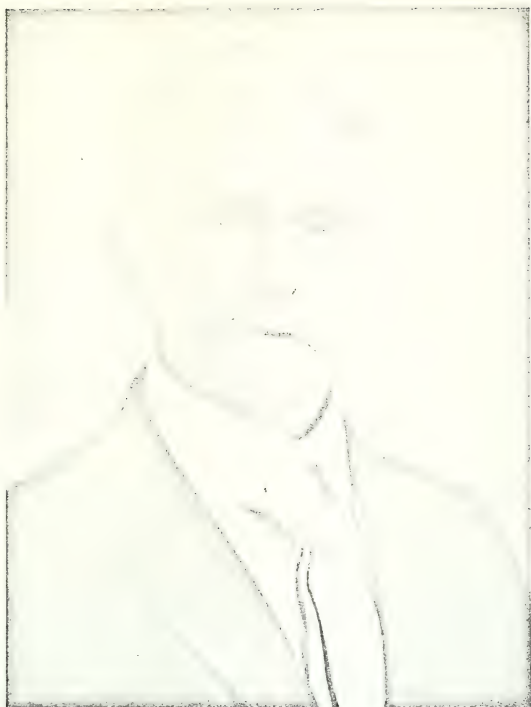
HUGH WILSON MCCARLEY, whose life was conspicuously identified with the agricultural development of Anderson County during the early history of that region, and who was among the most prominent of the early residents who left the impress of their strong character upon the growth of the region, was born in Anderson County October 9, 1815, a son of James and Elizabeth (Wilson) McCarley. His mother was a daughter of Hugh Wilson, a native of Scotland, and James McCarley and his wife were also born in Scotland, of Scotch-Irish lineage.

Hugh Wilson McCarley passed his entire life in the pursuits of agriculture. Possessed of sterling traits of character, his career was in an eminent degree useful to those about him and serviceable to the community's interests. Although slow to form friendships, having once formed them he was true and steadfast in friendly attachment, and was kind to the needy and contributed freely to charitable institutions. During the war between the states he served under the colors of the Confederacy as one of the fifty-year-old class of soldiers, and discharged his duties in a faithful manner. As a man and a citizen he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all classes, and his death, which occurred March 10, 1887, was deeply lamented. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Sarah Dobbins, who was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, January 8, 1828, and survived her husband until February 9, 1904. They became the parents of the following children: James Lawrence, who was a Confederate soldier; William Cephas; Lucy, who became the wife of J. C. Harris; John Jefferson; Mrs. Mary E. Dixon; Mrs. Sallie McHunt; and Miss Mattie, who is the popular and highly efficient postmistress at Townville.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarley were devout members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McCarley was a woman of strong common sense and distinguished by noble traits of character. In graces of mind, purity of heart and devotion to duty she was a typical representative of that most admirable body of women who so loyally sustained their resolute husbands in their work of developing this part of the South.

JESSE DOBBINS. For one of its oldest and most highly honored families, Anderson County is indebted to the courage and farsightedness of Jesse Dobbins, who came to this county from Newberry County, South Carolina, as one of the original settlers, although a native of Holland. He took his place among the pioneers here, and a stout heart and cheerful disposition transformed hardships into shining stepping-stones to better things, and his hope and optimism, unfailingly shed upon those around him, made of his humble home a place in which to grow temperamentally as well as materially.

The wife of Jesse Dobbins was Mary (Mills) Dobbins, also a native of Holland and a mere child when brought to America by her father, Aaron Mills, who became a Revolutionary soldier. To Jesse and



W. H. Seary

Mary Dobbins there were born the following children: James, who married Mary Stevenson; Susan, who married Thomas Patrick; Rebecca, who married Enos Massey; Sally, who married Matthews Martin; Peggy, who married Jesse Morris; Ruth, who married Hugh Rush; John Daniel, who married Elizabeth Campbell, a sister of Alexander Campbell; and Aaron Clarkson, who married Margaret Morris, a sister of Jesse Morris. James Dobbins, who married Mary Elizabeth Stevenson, had these children: Sarah, who married Hugh Wilson McCarley and became the mother of Miss Mattie McCarley, present postmistress of Townville; Lucinda C., who married John Chamblee; Jefferson, who married Martha Simmons; Narcissus Clementine, who married Joseph Asbury McLeskey; John Baylis; Mary Elizabeth; William; Lawrence; Jane, who married Samuel L. Boleman; and Henry Freeman. John Baylis and Jefferson Dobbins met soldiers' deaths as wearers of the gray during the war between the states.

Although his death occurred many years ago, Jesse Dobbins realized many of his pioneer anticipations, and witnessed the conversion of the wilderness into an abiding place for happy, prosperous and progressive people. He became the possessor of moderate wealth, of a fine family, the devotion of a noble wife and the confidence and affection of a large circle of friends. His descendants are numerous and have wielded a strong influence for good in the various communities in which they have made their homes, and many have attained to positions of influence in the business, professional, political, social and religious life of their localities, reflecting the fine attributes of their strong and sterling old pioneer ancestor.

JUDGE W. H. USEARY. As an orphan boy W. H. Useary left his early community and his associations in Greenville County, faring forth into the great world and seeking opportunity on the merit of his individual abilities. After many difficulties and struggles he realized his quest, achieved success in the law, became prominent in public affairs especially in the State of Texas, and had earned a respected name in many communities. In the summer of 1919 he had that interesting experience of "the return of the native" to Greenville County. He had expected to renew associations practically alone and was very happily surprised when he found he still had relatives living here. On the strength of such associations, he decided at once to locate at Greenville and resume the practice of the law, and has received a cordial welcome to the bar and a rapidly growing friendship as a citizen of his childhood home.

Judge Useary was born in Greenville County in 1853, a son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Dickson) Useary. The Useary family is Scotch. His grandfather was born in Scotland and for a time lived in Tennessee where J. W. Useary was born, subsequently moving from that state to Greenville County. J. W. Useary made an honorable record as a Confederate soldier. He first enlisted in Greenville County as a private in Company K under Capt. Henry C. Briggs in the Third South Carolina Reserves on November 25, 1862. February 12,

1863, he joined Company A of the Twentieth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry at Pocotaligo. Toward the close of the war he became a member of Company A, Second Regiment South Carolina Infantry, with which later the Twentieth Regiment was consolidated. In that organization he served until the close of hostilities, being paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 2, 1865. He did not long survive the hardships of the war, passing away in 1867, when his son W. H. was fourteen years old. Judge Useary's mother was born in Pickens County, South Carolina. Her sister, Mrs. Mary Gillespie still preserves the charm of her earlier years and is highly honored by all who know her in her home community at Greenville.

W. H. Useary had the very humble start in life characteristic of many southern boys who grew up in the days of warfare and reconstruction. At the age of seventeen in 1870 he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, seeking employment. He drove a laundry wagon, and during his spare hours endeavored to fit himself with a better education. For several years he lived in Chattanooga and other points in Tennessee. The real start toward a bigger and broader life in keeping with his native capacities was made at Chattanooga. One of the customers upon whom he called in his rounds as a laundryman was Hon. Robert Taylor, lawyer, twice governor of Tennessee, and known to hundreds of thousands outside of his native state for his wonderful genius on the lecture platform. Robert Taylor was then practicing law at Chattanooga. He became interested in the laundry driver, and helped him get a start in the study of law. Through the earnings of his hard work and by the influence of Governor Taylor Mr. Useary was enabled to enter Lebanon Law School, pursued his course to graduation, and was admitted to the Tennessee bar January 24, 1890. His first case was in defending a man for murder. He was appointed by the court for this duty, the judge being John N. Moon, later and for many years the congressman from Tennessee.

In the meantime in 1885 Mr. Useary had married Miss Millie Croft of Fremont, Ohio. Her family were neighbors and friends of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Not long after his admission to the bar Mr. and Mrs. Useary went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he purposed getting employment in a law office. In that city he met Mr. J. M. Caton, a business man of prominence and president of a number of business colleges located in larger cities in the north and east. Mr. Caton after estimating the legal abilities of Judge Useary employed him to attend to all of his legal matters at a good salary. That was the work of the young lawyer for two years, after which he went to Boston and was employed in important litigation in the East. Returning South he and his wife were at New Orleans and on the advice of an old friend they met there he went on to San Antonio, Texas. At Austin he met Judge Robertson, a former South Carolinian, who induced Mr. Useary to take up the practice of law in that city. Subsequently Judge Useary located at Waxahachie, where he enjoyed prominence in the legal profession for a number of years, and was elected and served six years as district judge.

In 1912 his wife, to whom he had been so happily and ideally married, passed away. After that his own health broke down and he retired temporarily from the law business, spending several years in travel through the southern states. Then as above recorded occurred the happy event which brought him back to his native community in 1919 and enrolled him among the bar of Greenville Count. September 27, 1919, Mr. Useary was united in marriage to Elizabeth Robinson, of Greenville, South Carolina, by Rev. S. T. Matthews.

ARCHIE D. WILLIS. Since the close of the war and the return of the country to a peace-time basis, leading citizens of Charleston have found a great deal of satisfaction in a heightened degree of industrial and commercial prosperity in the city, despite the removal of army camps and war time activities. Among the various new enterprises credited to the industrial portions of the city one of the most important is contained in the program of new construction and expansion by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.). This program embraces construction, started during the winter of 1919-20, of a large refinery on the Meeting Street road just beyond Magnolia Crossing.

The sales manager of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) at Charleston is Archie D. Willis, who served as a second lieutenant in the National Army and is one of the enterprising young men whose influence and progressive views is likely to dominate the affairs of the rich and growing city of Charleston during the next decade or so.

Mr. Willis was born at Asheville, North Carolina, November 22, 1891, son of E. B. and Jerusha (Caldonna) Willis. When he was ten years of age, his parents moved from Asheville to Statesville, North Carolina, where he continued his education, attending at Christ's School in Arden, North Carolina, for a term of four years.

Later he came to Columbia, South Carolina, and for two years was a student in the University of South Carolina, serving on the Varsity football team as fullback while there.

In 1913, he was appointed manager of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) at Columbia, South Carolina, in which capacity he served until 1917. During this time Mr. Willis was a member of the Governor's Guards, the crack company of the old Second South Carolina Regiment, National Guard, at Columbia. With that organization and with the rank of second lieutenant he served nine months on the Mexican border in 1916, the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) having relieved him for this urgent military duty.

Almost immediately upon his return from the border, in 1917, Mr. Willis went to Charlotte, North Carolina, to assume the duties of assistant general manager with the Standard Oil Company (N. J.). On August 19, 1918, he suffered a great blow by the sudden death of his wife, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Blossie Adelle Kreps, daughter of Dr. B. K. H. Kreps, well known physician of Columbia, South Carolina. They had no children.

Mr. Willis had resigned his commission directly after his return from the border, but in March, 1918, he volunteered in the National Army and was

given a commission as second lieutenant, being assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina; subsequently he served about six months in the same department at Washington, D. C., later receiving his discharge at the termination of war activities.

He returned to again take up his duties with the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) at Charlotte, North Carolina, until July 1, 1919, when he assumed charge of the Charleston district as manager, the promotion being a recognition of not only his services to the company but to his country as well. The field under his management comprises all of the Southern and Southeastern parts of the State of South Carolina.

JOSEPH CALAWAY DUCKWORTH is one of the prominent young business men of Anderson County, being both a farmer and head of a prosperous cotton mill supply business at Williamston, South Carolina. He was born near Williamston, November, 26, 1876, the son of Samuel J. and Margaret M. Duckworth.

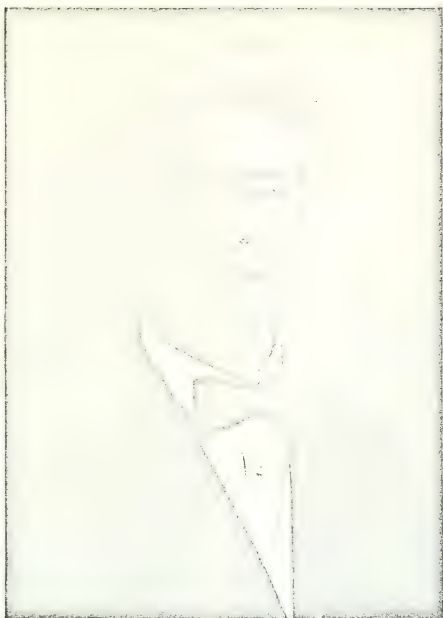
The Duckworths are of English origin and were of the early settlers in North Carolina, where Joseph's father was born. His grandfather, Rev. James H. Duckworth, was a Baptist minister and spent many years in the service of that church in North Carolina. Samuel J. Duckworth has for many years been a resident of Anderson County, is a farmer and still active at the age of seventy. Though one of the substantial citizens who responded to the campaign for the restoration of white government in 1876, and also an ardent democrat, he has never been prevailed upon to accept a public office. His mother's grandfather was Robert Roddom, son of Lord Roddom of England, and the Rodgers were also early settlers from England. Robert Roddom fought in the Revolutionary war, and one of Mr. Duckworth's sisters holds land deeds executed by Robert Roddom in 1776.

Joseph Calaway Duckworth was the only son of his parents. There were five daughters, three of whom are still living. He grew up on his father's farm and in 1901 was graduated from Clemson. He was distinguished in athletics and other student activities at Clemson; was a member of the football team for four years and was captain of Company A. He was awarded a gold medal for having the best drilled company in college, and in token of their esteem the company also presented him with a handsome sword. From college he entered upon a career as a farmer west of Williamston, and has become a very prosperous agriculturalist. For sixteen years he was manager of the Williamston Oil Mill and built up a large business for this concern. He has been in the mill supply business for two years.

Mr. Duckworth is popularly known as Colonel Duckworth, from the fact that he served on the staff of Governor Manning, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1916 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, but after two years declined to become a candidate for re-election. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Baptist Church. During the recent World war Colonel Duckworth was a leader in every financial drive, and for his personal exertions in the Vic-



Al. H. H. H.



Robert H. Case.

tory Loan campaign was awarded a government helmet as a prize.

On December 29, 1903, he married Marie Kendrick, daughter of Dr. W. T. Kendrick of Montgomery, Alabama. They have two sons, Joseph Kendrick and William Dixon Duckworth.

The Kendrick family traces its history back 113 generations to the year 1110 B. C., or 3,024 years, and are descendants of a Saxon king. A leading New York paper a few years ago published a list of the American families of royal lineage, and the Kendricks were among the few named. Mrs. Duckworth's ancestors played a conspicuous part in the history of our country; one Capt. John Kendrick was the first to carry the American flag into the Pacific Ocean and also the first to carry it around the world. He named the State of Washington and the Columbia River after the names of his two vessels. His land deeds saved to the United States all the state of Washington and the northern parts of Idaho, Montana and Minnesota. These papers are on record in Washington, and were brought up before Congress more or less up to the year 1860.

Mrs. Duckworth's great-grandfather was a colonel during the American Revolution, her grandfather was a colonel during the Civil war and her brother was a major in the Engineer Corps of the famous Rainbow Division (Forty-second) during the recent World war between the Allies and Germany.

COLEMAN LIVINGSTON BLEASE, who was the storm center of South Carolina politics during his two terms as governor, has been a lawyer for thirty years, and after retiring from the governor's chair, he resumed practice at Columbia.

He was born in Newberry County October 8, 1868, son of Henry Horatio and Mary A. (Livingston) Blease. He acquired a liberal education, attending Newberry College and receiving his LL. B. degree from Georgetown University, District of Columbia, in 1889. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice at Newberry. For a number of years he was senior member of the well-known firm of Blease & Dominick, his partner being the present representative of the Third Congressional District in the National House of Representatives.

Governor Blease has been a figure in state and local politics as long as he has been a lawyer. He was a member of the state democratic executive committee for eighteen years; he served three terms as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, from 1890 to 1900, and was speaker pro tempore of the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1891-92. He was democratic presidential elector in 1896, and again in 1900. During 1901-1902 he served as city attorney of Newberry, and from 1904 to 1908 was representative of Newberry County in the State Senate, being made president pro tempore by that body in 1907-1908. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Newberry. He was chosen governor of South Carolina in the summer of 1910, and served from 1911 to 1915, resigning in January of the latter year, five days before the close of his term.

Governor Blease is a member of the Methodist Church; is past grand master and past grand representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is past great sachem and past great representative

of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is now chairman of the judiciary committee of the Great Council, Improved Order of Red Men of the United States. He is also past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and is an Elk, a Woodman of the World, and member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

In February, 1890, he married Miss Lillie B. Summers, of Newberry. Her father was a Confederate soldier, her grandfather was killed while a soldier in the Mexican war, and her great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war.

Among the recommendations made to the General Assembly of South Carolina by Governor Blease during his term of office, were:

The establishment of the Charleston Medical College as the South Carolina Medical College, with full state support, thereby giving to its diplomas the credit of the state, which was adopted, this institution now being one of the recognized leading medical institutions of the United States, and its diplomas so recognized.

A marriage license law, in the interest of the sanctity of the marriage relation, which was finally recognized by the General Assembly, and a law passed to that effect.

An act to prohibit the sale of certain drugs and patent medicines, which he felt were worse on the morals of a people even than liquor, which was enacted at the session of the Legislature in 1919. And the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers.

That white and negro convicts should be segregated on the chain gangs of the various counties, which was finally enacted into law, and which has tended to prevent the race clashes in the South which have recently been so frequent in the North. He in 1890 when a member of the House introduced the first separate coach bill offered in South Carolina, and possibly the first in the South.

More humane treatment in the penitentiary and on the chain gangs to the unfortunates therein committed, which has been adopted as the policy of the state.

Electrocution for capital punishment, as a more humane method than of hanging. Electrocution in 1912 was made the policy of the state.

Contending that the Columbia Canal had reverted to the state, under the contracts stated in acts of the Legislature, he urged that the General Assembly pass an act so declaring, which was finally done, after a strenuous contest. In this connection the then governor contended that the entire plant of the water and light company was on the state's property. All of these recommendations finally became merged in the Columbia Canal fight, in which the state has finally taken the position that the canal belongs to the State of South Carolina, and has gone into the courts to secure a reversion of the property to the state, amounting to millions of dollars in actual value.

He was instrumental in bringing about the abolition of the hosiery mill within the walls of the state penitentiary. In this mill convicts were leased to a contractor at so much per day, and Governor Blease contended that the mill was a "tuberculosis incubator," deleterious to public health, as well as to its inmates, and that it must be abolished. In

1913 the Legislature abolished it, only one vote in the Senate being cast against the contention of the governor.

He recommended and was instrumental in the establishment of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium at State Park.

Governor Blease urged upon the state its duty to fight against the encroachment of state's rights, particularly in several matters involving amendments to the Federal Constitution.

He called the special session of the General Assembly of 1914, which, established the state warehouse system, and provided for reduction of acreage in cotton until it was seen that reduction was no longer necessary. The calling of this extra session was the foundation of the present state warehouse system.

During his term as governor he urged a special and extra one-mill levy for the free needy schools of the state. His measure was defeated by the activities of those who desired to apportion the taxes to be raised. Mr. Blease's contention was that there should be an additional one-mill appropriation, to be apportioned by the State Board of Education where it might be most needed by the poorer schools.

While senator from Newberry County, Mr. Blease introduced the bill for night schools, which resulted in the establishment of these schools for the benefit of those who could not take advantage of the day schools. There were and are many other matters proposed by him which are bearing fruit, especially his system of paroling convicts and recommending more humane treatment of those in the penitentiary and in chain gangs. He paroled and pardoned more than 1,500 while governor and only two have been re-committed.

The only way fairly to judge of the acts of Governor Blease during his occupancy of the executive office is to read his messages, as contained in the Annual Reports to the General Assembly, and for one to know for himself what the then governor's ideas were, as therein expressed, and, from such, to form one's own conclusions, without taking them from biased reports which often contained only extracts of what Governor Blease really wrote.

As a lawyer Governor Blease has been connected with many prominent cases in different counties of the state, and ranks as one of the ablest criminal and damage suit lawyers in South Carolina. His recent victories at the bar has added much to his already well established reputation as a lawyer and orator.—J. K. Aull.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL has identified himself with some of the largest business affairs of the state, and his home and headquarters have been at Anderson for nineteen years. Starting a business career when a boy, he has achieved success by drawing upon his own resources and fund of industry.

He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, September 4, 1873, a son of Launcelot and Anna (Garvin) Gambrill. His mother was a native of Augusta, Georgia, daughter of Dr. I. P. Garvin. Launcelot Gambrill was a native of Maryland and of an old family of that state of English lineage. From the age of thirty-six to twenty-eight years he was a stock and bond broker at Charleston. He never had robust health, and at the age of sixty-four he re-

moved to Augusta, Georgia, and died a year later, leaving eight young children to the care of his wife. Not long afterward she took her family to St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles A. Gambrill grew up at St. Louis, attended the public schools, but left off his studies to help support his mother's family. He worked as an office boy in a manufacturing concern and later was promoted to bookkeeper. In 1898 he returned to South Carolina and found employment in the office of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, cotton mills. After a year he joined a cotton oil mill at Pelzer, and two years following became secretary of the Phosphate & Oil Company at Anderson. He was connected with that industry five years, and having recognized the possibilities of the petroleum industry in this section he organized the Petroleum Oil Company, of which he has been president and treasurer. Under his management this business has been greatly prospered, and now maintains headquarters at Anderson and branches at Greenville and Spartanburg.

Mr. Gambrill married Daisy Symmes in 1902. She is a daughter of Whitner Symmes, of Greenville. They have one daughter, Anne.

ELLIOTT CRAYTON McCANTS is at present superintendent of the Anderson city schools, an office he has held since 1907. He has been a school teacher for thirty years or more.

He was born at Ninety-Six, South Carolina, September 2, 1865, a son of Nathaniel Stephen and Ettie Elliott (Poole) McCants. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage on both sides. His mother's people came into South Carolina by way of the Blue Ridge Mountains from Pennsylvania. She was related to the well known Gilliam family of South Carolina.

The paternal history goes back to 1730, when two McCants brothers came from the north of Ireland to America and settled in South Carolina. One of these was David McCants. His son James McCants had six sons, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolution. Two of the Revolutionary soldiers were Nathaniel and Thomas McCants. Thomas had a son named James, while Nathaniel had a daughter named Jean. James married his cousin Jean, and of their two sons, Robert and Nathaniel, the latter was the father of the subject of this sketch. Nathaniel Stephen McCants was born near Ninety-Six, his father having been born near Charleston. Nathaniel McCants was a physician, a graduate of the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, and practiced his profession at Ninety-Six, where he died in 1872, at the age of forty years. He had served as a surgeon in the Confederate army.

Elliott Crayton McCants, the oldest of three children, went to school in his native town, attended the South Carolina Military College, The Citadel, at Charleston, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1886. He began teaching in the fall of the same year at Abbeville and later taught at Greenwood, after which he also taught in the states of Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. On returning to South Carolina he was for two years in charge of the schools of Blackville, and in 1900 was called to Anderson, where for several years he was principal of the high school and



Joseph T. Johnson.

since 1907 has been superintendent of the city schools of Anderson.

Hinott McCants raised a company for the Spanish-American war, but the Government never called his men into service. He has been secretary of the South Carolina Teachers' Association and is a democrat in politics. Mr. McCants is one of South Carolina's authors, his published works being "In the Red Hills," published in 1904, and "One of the Gray Jackets," published in 1909.

September 19, 1889, he married Tressa Lipscomb, of Ninety-Six, South Carolina. They have a family of eight children. Mr. McCants is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Master Mason.

JOSEPH DEXTER BROWN. As illustrative of the increasing opportunities of American life, an ever greater number of men find it possible to achieve independence after a score of years of sustained and effective business effort, and one of such men is Joseph Dexter Brown, wholesale grocer and prominent citizen of Anderson.

Mr. Brown has achieved his own success. He was born on a farm in Anderson County June 4, 1870, and started his business career with only the earnings of his manual toil as a farmer. This is one of the old families of South Carolina, having been established here several generations ago by George Brown, an Englishman. Elisha Brown, son of George, was born in Anderson County and was the father of John Brown, who served as a Confederate soldier and otherwise spent his life as a farmer. His first wife was Eliza Stevenson, by whom he had one son and four daughters. After her death he married Amanda McCown, who was the mother of two sons and three daughters.

Joseph Dexter Brown, a son of John and Amanda (McCown) Brown, spent his early life in the country, attended rural schools, and to the age of nineteen was a student in the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson. On reaching his majority he formed a partnership with his brother D. C. Brown under the firm name of D. C. Brown & Brothers, and with combined capital of only a few hundred dollars engaged in the grocery business at Anderson. Besides groceries they handled other lines and rapidly extended their trade until they were among the chief general merchants in that section of the state. Joseph Dexter Brown in 1903, after twelve years of profitable association with his brother, bought the entire business and founded the Dexter Grocery Company, a wholesale concern with trade relations all over Northwestern South Carolina.

This large and profitable business is only one of Mr. Brown's several relationships with the community. He is president of the Commercial Bank of Anderson, and is a large stockholder in the North Anderson Improvement Company. For a man who started business with a capital of only \$300 his career is an inspiring one. He is a prominent citizen as well as a financial power in his community, is a democrat, has sought no political honors, and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Anderson.

In 1904 he married Miss Eula Donald, who died in 1912, the mother of two children, Donald and Gladys. In 1916 Mr. Brown married Miss Frances

Finley, and they have a daughter and son, Elizabeth and Edward Finley. Mr. Brown and family reside in one of the fine homes of Anderson.

JUDGE JOSEPH T. JOHNSON. For a number of years before his death which occurred at his home in Spartanburg May 8, 1919, Joseph Travis Johnson was one of the commanding figures in public affairs. In the opinion of his contemporaries he was one of the ablest men who ever represented South Carolina in Congress. The last four years of his life he served with strict fidelity, purity of purpose and unusual judgment the office of Federal judge of the Western District of South Carolina.

Judge Johnson was born at Brewerton, Laurens County, South Carolina, February 28, 1858, a son of Benjamin and Mary Johnson. He was a small boy when his father died. He lived on a farm, had the meager advantages of the country district, and those advantages were made more meager by the fact of the devastating period through which South Carolina had passed and was then passing in the war of the sections and the reconstruction regime. It was a triumph over obstacles and the result of hard work and steadfast determination to win at all costs that he obtained the equivalent of a good literary education and prepared for the bar. In 1879 at the age of twenty-one he graduated from Erskine College and received his A. B. degree. The same institution conferred upon him in 1917 the well deserved honorary degree LL. D. Then followed a period of teaching, and on May 30, 1883, he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice at Laurens but later came to Spartanburg, a practice which brought him much success and prominence, and which was only interrupted when he became a figure in the larger affairs of the state and the nation. In 1900 he was elected to the Fifty-Seventh Congress to succeed Hon. Stanyarne Wilson. For sixteen years he ably, faithfully and conscientiously represented the Fourth district. He was re-elected to the Sixty-Fourth Congress in 1914, but resigned on April 19, 1915, to become judge of the newly created Federal District for Western South Carolina.

Not in a brief page or two would it be possible to say all that properly might be said concerning the career of Judge Joseph T. Johnson. The Spartanburg Herald reviewed some of the outstanding facts of his life editorially referring to him "as one of the remarkable men of his day and generation, who rose from humble station in life to positions of honor and influence by force of character and capacity for work." Concerning his career in Congress "he was a conspicuous and able member of that body, exerting a wide influence and enjoying the confidence and esteem of the leaders of both the democratic and republican parties. During his last years in the House he was ranking member of the committee on appropriations and it was in that position, perhaps, that his work was most effective. It will be recalled that in the first months of President Wilson's first term, before the Regional Reserve Bank Act became a law, and the financial interests of the country opposing Mr. Wilson, were exerting every effort to discredit and break his administration in the making. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo came to the aid of the country with tem-

porary financial relief in the form of his 'crop moving fund.' In shaping and determining that policy Judge Johnson was one of the members of Congress who rendered Mr. McAdoo most valuable aid and counsel. And in that one crisis he rendered his party and his own section of the country fine service, worthy of the best traditions of American statesmanship."

A tribute which only the death of such a man as Judge Johnson could bring forth was written by Major Hemphill as an editorial in the *Spartanburg Journal*:

"Joseph Travis Johnson is dead. He was sixty-one years of age. He died as he had lived, with conscience void of offence, at peace with God and in favor with his fellow men. For thirty-six years a lawyer of distinction practicing in all the courts of South Carolina, for sixteen years a member of Congress from the most important district in this State, for four years the judge of the Federal Court in the Western District of South Carolina, he led a long, honorable, useful life full of worthy ambitions and good deeds and will go to his grave 'by all his country's wishes blest' and with the love of his neighbors, who will long remember that they knew him as a man without spot or blemish and whose life was devoted to high service and noble ends.

"Joe' Johnson as his intimates called him, was racy and of the soil. He made his way in the world from humble beginnings to high station, from the arduous toil of the fields to the even more exacting service of the forum, from the companionship of other country boys to association with the mighty men of the Nation, and in every place he was the same virile, loyal, constant force for righteousness. His character could never be questioned, nor his courage impugned. He shunned wrong, he championed the right, he lived with his face to God, he passed over into the life everlasting firm in the faith that triumphs over death and the grave.

"It is no part of our purpose to give an account of Judge Johnson's distinguished public service—his former colleagues in Congress will doubtless pay tribute to his work at Washington and the lawyers who practiced with him at the Bar and then pleaded before him in the Court which he adorned by his learning in the law will do him deserved honor—but only to say that in his death South Carolina has lost one of its most distinguished sons and worthy citizens."

His success as a lawyer and in public affairs was happily supplemented by the beauty and affection of his home life. On July 30, 1890, Judge Johnson married Miss Sarah Anderson, daughter of Harvey W. and Amelia (Richardson) Anderson of Laurens County. While her qualities as a home maker are deeply appreciated by her children, Mrs. Johnson also supplied many other elements to the career of her honored husband, and her loyalty to him and faith in him was a source of constant inspiration. Judge Johnson was survived by Mrs. Johnson and the following children: Joseph T., Jr., Miss Mary, Harvey W., Laurens, Benjamin Oswald, Charles Edwin and Elizabeth Johnson.

JOHN MACKEY KING, who has served as supervisor of Anderson County since 1913, is a farmer

representative on the Board, and owns a farm and lives near Belton. His farm is distinguished as one of the oldest family homesteads in the state, having been occupied by the King family for nearly a century and a half.

Strangely enough, this long period of time comprises only three generations of the family. John Mackey King is the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier and is probably the youngest grandson of such a soldier in South Carolina or in the United States. It was his grandfather, Robert King, who established the farm in Anderson County. Born in Ireland in 1750, he came to this country in 1770, and after a brief stay in Maryland located, in 1772, on the land now included in the farm of John Mackey King. Not long afterward he left his fields to join the colonists in their struggle for independence and participated in a number of campaigns as a brave and resolute soldier. After the war he continued farming steadily in what is now Anderson County until his death in 1826. He married Sallie Dolby. She is memorable for the fact that she was the mother of twenty-three children, twenty-one of whom grew to mature years.

Josiah King, a son of the Revolutionary veteran, was born in Anderson County May 10, 1800. Farming constituted his life work and he lived for more than three-quarters of a century in Anderson County, where he died March 4, 1878. His first wife was Nancy Holmes, a daughter of William Holmes, of a family of very early settlement in South Carolina. She was the mother of three children, one of whom died in boyhood, the other two sons reaching mature years. When Josiah King was sixty-nine years old he married Nancy A. McClure. Her only child is John Mackey King, who was born in Anderson County August 9, 1870, and by reason of his father's late second marriage, a period of 120 years separates his own birth from that of his grandfather.

Mr. King's mother, who was born in Anderson County November 16, 1842, and died March 20, 1919, was a woman of remarkable character and possessed and exercised better business judgment and skill than the average man. She was one of the eleven children of Edward J. McClure, who was born in Ireland in 1803 and came to America when a young man. In South Carolina he married Millie Whitfield, and they settled in the western part of Anderson County. Mrs. Nancy King at the death of her husband took the management of the farm, and from that time until the day of her death had some part in its direction and operation. The farm was well managed and profitable under her direction. She was a consistent Christian and a member of the Baptist Church.

John Mackey King grew up on the home farm and had a good common school education. At the age of sixteen he began work as clerk in the mercantile house of Stringer & Poore at Belton. Capt. A. J. Stringer of this firm took his young clerk into his own home, and Mr. King has always felt that some of the principal sources of encouragement, training and his business character originated with Captain Stringer and his good wife, with whom he lived for five years. They were really parents to him during that time. After leaving Mr. Stringer's employment he spent two years clerking in other



Le Roy Lincens

stores at Belton, and then returned to the farm to aid his mother, then growing old, in its work. Again from 1904 to 1909, he was employed as clerk in Belton, but with that exception has handled the home farm and is one of the leading agriculturists in that part of the county. The old homestead is about two miles south of Belton.

Mr. King was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1912, serving one term. In June, 1913, he was appointed county supervisor, and by two re-elections has been in that office ever since. He is a staunch democrat, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

At the age of twenty-three he married Frances Elizabeth Butler, a daughter of Thomas Butler, who was born in Lancashire, England, in 1841, and died in North Carolina in 1881. Mrs. King, who died in 1909, was the mother of three children, Nancy, Josiah and James LeGrand. The daughter is a successful school teacher in Anderson County.

DARWIN LEON REID, of Sandy Springs, Anderson County, is a business man of thorough training and experience, was for many years connected with the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, and latterly has been both merchant and farmer.

He was born at Sandy Springs January 11, 1872, and represents one of the oldest and best known families of Anderson County. His grandfather, Henry Reid, was a native of Wales, and on coming to the United States located in Anderson County, where he married Esther Crayton, a native of Ireland.

Thomas Lytle Reid, father of the Sandy Springs merchant, was born in Anderson County in 1811 and died in 1888. His first wife was Miss Anna Sitton, a native of Pickens County and daughter of William Philip Sitton, a native of England. She died in 1870. For his second wife Thomas L. Reid married Mrs. Bettie C. (Rampley) Darby, widow of William Darby.

Darwin Leon Reid was the only child of his father's second marriage. He grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in public schools, Wofford College and a business college. Leaving school, he became a clerk with the Pendleton Manufacturing Company and was with that corporation for a quarter of a century, the greater part of the time being assigned the management of the company's stores at Pendleton and Autun. In 1909 Mr. Reid erected a building at Sandy Springs and stocked it with general merchandise. His present partner is Mr. J. S. Heller, and under the name Reid & Heller they handle an extensive trade in general merchandise, and are also furniture dealers and undertakers. Mr. Reid has acquired and developed a large farm, well improved with all facilities and has a beautiful country residence near the Village of Sandy Springs. He is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. During the World war he had the responsibilities of leadership in five school districts for raising all the funds for Liberty Loans and auxiliary war work. In each drive he led these districts over the top.

Mr. Reid married Miss Margie Major in 1900. Mrs. Reid, a daughter of Joseph W. and Margaret E. (Webb) Major, is a graduate of Winthrop Nor-

mal and was a successful teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have a daughter Margaret Elizabeth now a student in Lander College.

CAPT. STEPHEN ERNEST LEVERETT, a merchant and business man at Iva in Anderson County, earned genuine distinction as an American soldier and officer in the late war. He is in fact a veteran of two wars. At the time of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he enlisted in the United States Volunteers and was a first sergeant of his company. Nearly twenty years later, in August, 1917, Captain Leverett entered the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. At the end of the training he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was assigned to Company D of the Thirty-eighth Infantry in the Third Division. With this, one of the regular army divisions, he went overseas in March, 1918, and was in active service nearly ten months. He participated in three of the great drives: Chateau Thierry, to the Vesle and Orq rivers; St. Mihiel; and the Argonne Forest from September 26th to October 21st. During one phase of that great battle between the Meuse and Argonne he was struck by a bullet from a machine gun, both bones of the right leg just above the ankle being broken. He received this wound October 21st, and the injury kept him in the hospital for five months, part of the time in France and part of the time in the United States. He received his honorable discharge March 5, 1919. Captain Leverett throughout his service was with Company D, which sustained tremendous loss while overseas. The captain of the company was killed at Chateau Thierry and he was promoted to the rank of captain in August, 1918. Up to the date of his wound he had passed unscathed through the tremendous fighting. On July 22d all the commissioned officers of the company except himself were killed or wounded. In the Argonne Forest one commissioned officer was killed and others wounded, and the company lost all of its non-commissioned officers except two corporals.

Captain Leverett was born at Starr in Anderson County, September 22, 1876, and it should perhaps be noted that he was beyond draft age when he volunteered for the World war. He is a son of John B. and Lucy (McGee) Leverett, both natives of Anderson County. His father has followed farming as an occupation. Captain Leverett remained on the home farm, attended public schools and at the age of twenty was appointed station agent for the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad at Barnes. He remained there ten years, and as the railroad did not require all his services he also established and conducted a merchandise store. In 1912 he removed to Iva and has continued in business there as a merchant except as his time has been required for patriotic service. In 1903 Captain Leverett married Allie E. McGee, a sister of W. Frank McGee, with whom he is now associated in business at Iva. Captain and Mrs. Leverett have five children. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Baptist Church.

CHRISTOPHER FITZ SIMONS is a veteran in the cotton oil industry of South Carolina. Forty years ago he was traveling about over the state working

hard to induce the cotton planters to dispose of their cotton seed to the pioneer oil mill he represented. At that time cotton seed was largely a waste product, though to some extent utilized for feed and fertilizer. He was actively interested in bringing about the organization of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and served as its president in 1904-5. He also gave effective aid in the organization of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association, serving as president of the association in 1907-8, and is at present a member of its executive committee. For a number of years Mr. Fitz Simons has been general manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Columbia since its reorganization in 1901.

He was born at Charleston January 26, 1856, a son of Dr. Christopher and Susan Milliken (Barker) Fitz Simons. His family is Scotch-Irish. His father spent his life as a capable and hard-working physician. The son was educated in the public schools and the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, North Carolina. For two years he was a civil engineer, and in 1880 formed his first connection with the cotton oil business. From 1889 to 1901 he was manager at Columbia for the Southern Cotton Oil Company. He negotiated the sale of the Southern Cotton Oil Company to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. This was one of the largest business transactions ever recorded in South Carolina, involving approximately three million dollars. Since the consolidation Mr. Fitz Simons has been retained as division manager at Columbia.

He is well known in social affairs, being a member of the Columbia and Ridgewood clubs. February 12, 1890, he married Frances Motte Huger of Charleston, daughter of Cleland Kinloch Huger, well known as a planter and merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Simons have two children, Susan Milliken and Christopher, Jr. Christopher, who served during the war as a member of the Aviation Corps, married Natalie Hayward of Columbia in December, 1916. They have a daughter Natalie Hayward Fitz Simons, and a son Christopher, the sixth Christopher Fitz Simons in direct descent.

JOSHUA WHITNER ASHLEY. Throughout the period of his twenty years as a members of the Legislature, and for a much longer time in his own part of the state, "Josh" Ashley was a figure of dominating personality and of power in politics and public affairs. By sheer force of will, ambition and industry he earned all the honors that came to him. He rose from unschooled poverty to wealth, and had the confidence of his fellow men to a degree only given to men of great strength of character.

He was born in Martin Township of Anderson County December 16, 1848, and died at the home of his son Joe M. H. Ashley at Anderson in 1916. He was the seventh of the twelve children of Edward and Elizabeth Ashley and grew up on his father's farm in Anderson County. He attended school only six weeks, and at the time of his marriage was unable to write his name. His wife taught him most of his literary accomplishments, and his correspondents report that he could write a good letter. Like many successful men, he never thought of success until he had attained it. He did the du-

ties that lay nearest to him, worked at farming, which was the only occupation he knew, and in spite of the handicaps and disadvantages to which the South Carolina farmer of the past generation was exposed he became one of the wealthiest men in the county. Prosperity never changed his disposition and his sympathizing and friendly attitude to the man in poverty and struggling for a living.

An ardent democrat, he early identified himself with the cause of the late Senator Tillman. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Anderson County, and with the exception of two years sat continuously in the Legislature until 1914. He was father of the very first labor law in South Carolina, a bill limiting the hours of labor. While an active adherent of Ben Tillman, he showed vigorous opposition to the dispensary system proposed and introduced to South Carolina by Governor Tillman and his associates. He fought the dispensary to the very last, though in every sense he was a real prohibitionist. He was a thorough economist and his record shows that he supported every cause safeguarding the real rights of the people. He was a man of great courage, stood by his convictions, and had the power of argument to convince others that he was right. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Soon after his marriage he established his home in Honea Path Township and lived and reared his family there. He married Mahala Moore February 18, 1875. Mrs. Ashley, who is still living, was born in Abbeville County, a daughter of David Moore. To their marriage were born the following children: Millie, wife of William H. Canfield, a farmer near Honea Path; Joe M. H. Ashley, of Honea Path; Savannah, wife of James N. Pearman, clerk of court for Anderson County.

CLAUDE C. JONES. For a man in his early forties Claude C. Jones, of Starr, has had an exceedingly busy career and has been engaged in many enterprises directly related to the welfare and business progress of his community. Mr. Jones is president and treasurer of the Watson Oil Mill, vice president of the Planters Bank of Starr and has a number of other interests in Anderson County.

He was born on his father's farm near Starr March 31, 1878, son of James Thomas Crayton and Sarah Josephine (McGee) Jones. His grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Dean) Jones, and his great-grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Austin) Jones. This is one of the oldest families of South Carolina. James Jones moved from Greenville County and settled on a farm at Butlersville, now known as Starr. He was living there when war between the states occurred, and though in advanced years he volunteered his services and did important duty in conveying the bodies of the dead back home for burial. His son William rose to the rank of captain in the Confederate army, and James Thomas Crayton Jones also served as a soldier in the war. Thus three generations of the family were represented in that great struggle. James Thomas Crayton Jones is now living retired at Anderson. For many years he was a farmer and merchant. His wife was a daughter of Elias McGee, whose



J.B. Atkinson.

father, Willis McGee, was a pioneer settler of Anderson County.

Claude C. Jones is one of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, also still living. Their father, popularly known as "Dock" Jones, was a general merchant at Starr and was also appointed station agent for the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad at that place. Claude Jones had the advantages of the common schools and at the age of fourteen assumed the duties of his father as station agent at Starr. He did all the work, though the transactions were handled in his father's name, and after seven years on attaining the age of twenty-one, he was formally appointed station agent and served seven years longer. After leaving the railroad he was a salesman for Allen & Pruitt, general merchants at Starr, then for two years was associated with W. L. Mouchet under the name Jones & Mouchet, merchants, and in the meantime was employed by the Farmers Oil Mill at Anderson. This firm was succeeded by the Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company, and Mr. Jones continued with it until 1911, when he was made manager of the Watson Cotton Oil Mill. Since 1912 he has been president and treasurer of this important institution at Starr. Upon the organization of the Planters Bank at Starr he was made vice president and cashier, but in January, 1919, was relieved at his own request of the duties of cashier, but is still vice president.

Mr. Jones has a beautiful and modern farm home near Starr and is directly interested in agriculture. He is a director of the Peoples Bank of Anderson. He is a staunch democrat, is a Knight of Pythias and is a member of the Baptist Church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

January 18, 1898, Mr. Jones married Rosa Rampy, daughter of D. G. Rampy of Starr. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children.

MARTIN AUSTIN CHAPMAN, a native of Georgia, has been a factor in business affairs in South Carolina for ten years, and is now cashier of the Planters Bank of Starr, Anderson County.

He was born on a farm near Elberton May 27, 1881, a son of John E. and Alice (Turner) Chapman, both of whom were natives of Georgia and of old and highly respected families of Elberton County. Alice Chapman died when her son Martin was fourteen years old, also leaving an older son, Marvin E. Chapman. John E. Chapman subsequently married Emma Johnson, of Hart County, Georgia, and several of their children are living. John E. Chapman was a farmer and merchant in Elberton County, but is now living retired at Mountain City in Rabun County, Georgia.

Martin Austin Chapman spent his early life on a farm, had a good practical education in the common schools and later in a business college at Atlanta, Georgia. At the age of seventeen he left the farm, for 2½ years was a cotton weigher for Brown Brothers at Elberton, then farmed in his native county for two years, and in 1908, left his native state and came to South Carolina. Here he was salesman and bookkeeper for W. A. Wiles, a merchant at Iva, but soon afterward was made bookkeeper for the Farmers Bank at Iva. In 1915

he took the post of assistant cashier of the Planters Bank at Starr, and in January, 1919, was promoted to the responsibilities of cashier.

Mr. Chapman, who is one of the well known young business men of Anderson County, is a Master Mason, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He married Georgia Hall, a native of Elberton County, Georgia. They have three children.

HON. JOHN BUFORD ATKINSON, of Spartanburg, has for many years been engaged in work of interest to the public, touching at many points vital and significant affairs in the community and state. For several years he has been one of the highly capable members of the House of Representatives. He is a very scholarly lawyer, and both before and after his admission to the bar he enjoyed responsible relations with educational interests.

He was born at Chester, Chester County, South Carolina, January 13, 1872, son of Col. E. T. and Eliza (Alexander) Atkinson. His grandfather John Atkinson was a planter in Chester County in antebellum days. Colonel Atkinson, also a native of Chester County, during his youth attained the rank of colonel in the state militia, and when the war came on he went out as officer of a company from Chester County and served all through the struggle, chiefly in Virginia. Later his influence and efforts did much to repudiate the negro rule in his county. While prominent in politics, serving four years as chairman of the democratic executive committee of the county, he was never a personal candidate for office. For thirty-six years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church at Chester, and when he died in 1911 at the age of seventy-nine he had earned all the tributes and eulogies pronounced over him.

Eliza Alexander, his wife, was a daughter of Sample and Patience Emeline (Buford) Alexander. This is a branch of the prominent Alexander family of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, seven Alexander names appearing as signers to the Mecklenburg declaration of independence and many of them were soldiers and patriots in the war for independence. The Buford family has also contributed some noted characters to the history of the South and the nation. The Buford ancestry goes back to the Norman conquest of England, and the founder of the American family was John Buford, who came on the ship Elizabeth in 1635 and settled in Middlesex County, Virginia. The South Carolina branch of the family was headed by LeRoy Buford, who in 1800 settled on Fishing Creek in Chester County.

John Buford Atkinson was reared and received his early education at Chester, attending there the first graded public school in the state, under Prof. W. H. Witherow, who by his work at Chester and elsewhere achieved lasting distinction in the history of South Carolina education. Mr. Atkinson graduated from the Chester school in 1890 and in 1891 entered Furman University at Greenville, where he won the alumni scholarship and graduated valedictorian of his class. He also took a leading part in debates as a member of the Adelpian Literary Society. His next immediate experience was teaching in Anderson County, and in 1896 he was called to

the principalship of the Central Graded School in the City of Anderson. After a year he returned to study law in South Carolina College at Columbia, where by taking the regular two years' course in one he graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1897. While in law school he was likewise prominent in debating and oratory, and represented the Clariosophic Literary Society in debate with the Euphrasian Society.

For a short time he was employed on some legal work in the office of the attorney general at Columbia, and then resumed his former profession as a teacher, being principal of the Ridge Springs High School two years and principal of the Allendale High School two years. In 1903 at Blackville, Mr. Atkinson formed a law partnership with Judge Izlar of Orangeburg, practicing in the Barnwell courts six or seven months. In 1904 Mr. Atkinson moved to Spartanburg, where his talents as a lawyer have borne their best fruit. From 1905 he was in partnership with Judge T. S. Sease until the latter was elevated to the bench of the Seventh Circuit, and after being alone for a few years he formed his present alliance with Mr. S. T. McCravy, as McCravy & Atkinson. For the most part his practice has been general in the State and Federal courts, but since 1907 he has also been local attorney for the Southern Railway in Spartanburg.

After ten years of service as United States commissioner, Mr. Atkinson resigned in 1916 to make the campaign for the Legislature. He served in the session of 1917 and was re-elected in 1918. In both terms he was a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1919 of the committee on rules. But his legislative experience is specially distinguished by the importance of the measures with which his name is identified. In the 1917 session he was author of and secured the passage of the bill authorizing the expenditure of Spartanburg County of \$1,000,000 for building highways. In the following sessions he exercised all his influence in behalf of continued encouragement to the good roads program for the state at large. He was also one of the earnest advocates for the adoption of the Federal Amendment to the Constitution securing nationwide prohibition. In the session of 1919, after a determined fight on the floor of the House, he got passed the measure providing a budget system for state finances and for the establishment of a greater "Citadel." He was also a leader in the compulsory education movement.

Mr. Atkinson served as a delegate to the state democratic convention at Columbia in May, 1918. During the war he was almost constantly, and at much personal sacrifice, in service as a speaker for the Council of Defense of Spartanburg County, being a "four-minute" man in all the Liberty loans and also in other war causes. He is a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Spartanburg. His wife before her marriage was Miss Corinne Seanson of Allendale, South Carolina. They have three children, Bonita Seanson, Lila and Lucia Catherine.

WILLIAM PRINGLE COOK. In point of continued service William Pringle Cook is the oldest business man of Iva in Anderson County, where he became a merchant about the time the village was

established on the newly opened line of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad. As a general merchant he has done much to make Iva the center of trade for a large and prosperous community, and is one of the real builders of the town.

He was born in Anderson County January 23, 1859, son of Dr. Augustus Gilmer and Mary Alkanza (Clinkscales) Cook. No family names in Anderson County speak more eloquently of genuine worth and stability than those of Cook and Clinkscales. Dr. Augustus G. Cook, a son of Charles and Sarah (Dickey) Cook, was born in Anderson County and soon afterward his parents moved to the northern part of Georgia. He grew up in Georgia, finished his education at Viney Grove, Tennessee, and taking up the study of medicine graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia during the forties. The scene of his life work as a professional man was in the country near the Town of Iva, a farm four miles west of that village, and there he practiced and devoted his best energies to his work until 1886. The Town of Iva is located on land formerly owned by Doctor Cook, and in 1886 he moved to the village, the same year the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad was completed and put in operation. Though then well along in years, Doctor Cook found many opportunities to promote the interests of the town and lived there busily and happily until his death in 1895, at the advanced age of eighty. He never sought political honors, was a staunch democrat, and a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. His wife was the oldest child of Abner and Rebecca (Tucker) Clinkscales, and a sister of the late Dr. William Abner Clinkscales. Her grandparents were John and Frances (Pyles) Clinkscales. Some other references to this interesting family are published on other pages. Mrs. Cook was a native of Anderson County. She and her husband had five children, and the four to reach mature years are William Pringle, Iva Alkanza, who married David Bryson, Essie R., who became the wife of Foster Bryson, and James Augustus Cook.

William Pringle Cook spent his early life on a farm, finished his education at Erskine College at Due West and for several years looked after farming interests of his father. In 1887 he opened a stock of general merchandise at Iva, his father being associated with him for a time. The business with many additions and development has been continued ever since, and his general store does a volume of business which would do credit to stores in larger cities. He has neglected no opportunity to improve his home community through his influence as a business man, and his name is one that bespeaks real leadership in the community. He is a democrat, a Master Mason and a Methodist.

In 1891 Mr. Cook married Miss Ella McGee, a daughter of the late William T. McGee of Anderson County and a granddaughter of Elias McGee, one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had five children: Mrs. Mary Evans, Clara, Essie, Alfred and Edward.

ROBERT GEORGE WITHERSPOON, M. D. For forty years the interesting community of Anderson County known as Holland Settlement, near Shiloh

Church, was the scene of the public spirited activities and professional work of Dr. Robert George Witherspoon, whose life as a physician, farmer, soldier and citizen deserves the following tribute and record.

He was born at Aiken, Aiken County, South Carolina, October 16, 1846, of Scotch ancestry; son of Robert M. and Susan (Hammett) Witherspoon, a grandson of George White Witherspoon and great-grandson of James Witherspoon. The Witherspoons came from Scotland about 1725 and were early colonial settlers in South Carolina.

Doctor Witherspoon had a good education, but before he was eighteen years of age, on April 1, 1864, enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-ninth Georgia Battalion. He saw hard fighting during the following months, and on December 21, 1864, was captured and remained a prisoner of war until June 22, 1865, when he was paroled. Following the war he took up and pursued with characteristic diligence the study of medicine and in 1875 graduated from the Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore. Thoroughly trained, with natural talents for his chosen vocation, he achieved an enviable reputation as a skillful physician, and it is a tribute to his high character that he chose always to be identified with a country community rather than gain greater reputation in a city. He became one of the best country doctors in Anderson County, and for years rode horseback in all kinds of weather, attending his patients, and underwent many hardships. He was a member of the Anderson County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

He was a good business man, and that quality was exemplified in the way he managed his farm. He accumulated a good estate and at the time of his death on June 9, 1916, it was the general tribute that his life had been one of exemplary conduct and of extreme usefulness to all with whom he came in contact. He was public spirited and generous in behalf of every movement in his community requiring his support.

November 5, 1870, he married Eugenia E. Anderson. She died October 27, 1892, the mother of two sons, Robert H., born November 26, 1880, and John K., born August 11, 1892.

On March 28, 1894, Doctor Witherspoon married Alberta Margaret Holland. She was born at Hartwell, Georgia, January 14, 1872, but came with her parents to Anderson County when 2 years old. She is a daughter of Thomas J. and Susan E. (Reeder) Holland, and a granddaughter of Asbury Morgan Holland, better known as Berry Holland, and his wife, Margaret (Sherard) Holland. The Hollands are a numerous Anderson County family. Their original point of settlement is in the vicinity of Pendleton. Berry Holland founded Holland's store, was a merchant for many years and also a farmer, and reared a large family, named as follows: Thomas J., William Y., Wayman A., B. Mack, Cora, who became the wife of J. E. Brownlee, Lillian, who married Miles N. Sitton, Minnie, wife of A. M. Erwin, and Ida, who married J. Lang Anderson.

Mrs. Witherspoon, who survives her honored husband and occupies the fine old home, is the mother

of five children. Thomas Crawford Witherspoon, the oldest, entered the United States service in July, 1918, was sent overseas in September with the Eighty-Fourth Division, and was in the Signal Corps while in service and until the close of the war. He was born January 15, 1895. The four younger children are: Mattie Sue, born September 24, 1897; Alberta Margaret, born December 6, 1899; James Harvey, born May 1, 1903; and Lulu Ruth, born August 28, 1909.

WILLIS MCGEE. While the McGees as a family have been long and favorably known in Anderson County, the extensive farming and plantation interests associated with the name, particularly with that of Willis McGee, has been the fruit of about half a century of work and management on the part of the family. Willis McGee has some of the most extensive farm interests in Anderson County.

He was born in the county August 2, 1867, son of Jesse and Mary Elizabeth (Chamblee) McGee and grandson of Willis McGee. His grandfather was a pioneer on the Savannah River in the southern part of Anderson County. He died on his Anderson County farm March 2, 1815, he married Mary Liddell, who was born in 1776 and died in 1848. Willis and Mary McGee had the following children, whose names and dates of birth are: Elizabeth, November 7, 1815; Jesse, June 2, 1817; Savanna, June 12, 1819; Elias, June 5, 1823; Ruth Ann, June 26, 1825; Childs, December 1, 1827; Mary Ann, June 7, 1830; Joseph, June 3, 1832; Willia J., September 19, 1834; Martha, July 2, 1836; Watt T., September 5, 1838; and William Andrew, June 5, 1843. The sons Jesse, Elias, Joseph and William were Confederate soldiers. All the children were born and reared on the old homestead on the Savannah River in Anderson County.

Jesse McGee, who, as noted, was born in 1817, was generally called Col. Jesse McGee, deriving that title from service in his early life in the State Militia. In the Confederate army he gained the rank of captain. At the close of the war and at the time of his marriage he settled on a farm three miles south of Starr. His first home was a log cabin, and he and his wife began with a very meager equipment and little capital. He had a great fund of energy, was a good manager, and in time became owner of a large tract of land, built a handsome brick residence, and at his death May 17, 1884, left a valuable estate. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife was a lifelong Baptist. Jesse McGee married in 1865 Mary Elizabeth Chamblee. She was born in Anderson County February 27, 1840, and is still living, in her eightieth year. Her parents, James and Nancy (Watson) Chamblee, were natives of Anderson County and represented two old and respected families of that vicinity. Jesse McGee and wife had the following children: Willis; Lawrence, who was born December 23, 1869, and married Lillie Holland; Maggie, born January 9, 1872, became the wife of Claude F. Martin; Elias, born January 21, 1874, married Sallie McGukin; and Pearl, born June 21, 1881, married Fuller Whorton. Willis McGee grew up on the home farm and was given the advantages of the common schools. His life for thirty years or more has been devoted to

farming with gratifying success. He owns and operates 1,600 acres of land situated about four miles south of Starr. In its development he has rendered a real service to his county and state. He has lived a quiet and effective life, without participation in politics, though a staunch democrat. He is a Master Mason. Mr. McGee married Icy Jones, who died not long after their marriage.

HORACE L. BOMAR. For over forty years the name Bomar has been a distinguished one in the bar of Upper South Carolina. Horace L. Bomar is undoubtedly one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and his own career supplements that of his father, the late Maj. John Earle Bomar. In Spartanburg County the Bomar family has had their home for a century or more, and has contributed men of prominence to many lines of endeavor.

Horace L. Bomar was born at Spartanburg in 1874, son of Maj. John Earle and Louisa N. (Bomar) Bomar. His parents were distantly related. The first of the Bomars to settle permanently in Spartanburg County were in the maternal branch of the family. This pioneer was Edward Bomar, who located on North Tyger River near the Town of Fair Forest, not long after the Revolutionary war. The Bomars came to South Carolina from Virginia, and during their sojourn in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, one of the family served as captain and another as lieutenant in the Continental army. Louisa N. Bomar was a daughter of John Bomar Jr., whose father was Edward Bomar, the latter a son of John Bomar.

Maj. John Earle Bomar, who was born at Spartanburg Village, July 29, 1827, was a son of Elisha Bomar, grandson of William Bomar, and great-grandson of Edward Bomar of Essex County, Virginia. Major Bomar's mother was Amariyllis Earle, daughter of John and Rebecca (Berry) Earle. The Earle family is also identified with the pioneer settlement of Spartanburg County. In this connection it should be noted that Louisa N. Bomar's mother was a daughter of James Vernon, whose father Alexander Vernon was connected with the early days of Spartanburg County.

Major Bomar had a really distinguished career. He attended local schools, later Erskine College, and prior to the war was an instructor of South Carolina militia. At the time of the war he was editor of the Carolina Spartan. He was elected captain of Company C, Holcombe Legion, and was sent to the coast and served a little less than a year, when on account of erysipelas he had to return home and was disqualified for further field service. He was elected ordinary or probate judge of Spartanburg district and later a member of the Legislature. After his admission to the bar he became a partner with Col. John H. Evins, who later served in Congress. The firm of Evins & Bomar subsequently received a junior member in the person of Hon. Stobo J. Simpson, and the name Evins, Bomar & Simpson was a notable one in the bar of Upper South Carolina. Colonel Evins died in 1884.

The interests of Major Bomar were far too broad to be included entirely within his profession. He was one of the promoters of Converse College, and held the position of trustee until his death. He was

one of the organizers and a member of the first board of trustees of the Kennedy Free Library, was a trustee of Limestone College, and gave his time and means generously to all worthy enterprises in his home city and state. He was a prominent Baptist, serving his church as deacon for many years, and for several times was moderator of the Spartanburg Baptist Association.

Major Bomar and wife had ten children, five sons and five daughters. All of the sons have had successful careers. Elisha, the oldest, was a merchant and died in 1910. Rev. Edward E. Bomar, D. D., is a prominent Baptist minister at Hendersonville, North Carolina. Rev. Paul V. Bomar, D. D., is president of Judson College in Alabama. Rev. John Bomar is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, South Carolina.

Horace L. Bomar graduated from Wofford College in 1894 and studied law in the office of his father. He was admitted to practice in 1895 by the Supreme Court of the state and has since been admitted to practice in the District and Circuit courts of the United States and also the United States Supreme Court. For a brief time he practiced as a partner with Judge Thomason, who had just retired from the office of judge of the Probate Court. Later he became a member of the firm Bomar & Simpson, and upon the death of his father the firm title was changed to Simpson & Bomar. After the death of Stobo J. Simpson Mr. Bomar practiced alone for some time, and since then his partner has been Mr. H. K. Osborne, under the name Bomar & Osborne. Mr. Bomar's talents have been most conspicuously displayed as attorney representing many of the larger industrial enterprises and corporations of his county and state. He is attorney for the Central National Bank and has handled a great volume of complicated litigation that came for final review before the Supreme Court of the United States, representing the Manufacturers Power Company, the Blue Ridge Power Company and the Blue Ridge Interurban Railway Company, affiliated interests that have expended a large amount of capital in developing water power and building hydro-electric plants on Green River in North Carolina for the purpose of supplying power to electric railways, cotton mills and other industrial enterprises in the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina. These companies not only had great natural difficulties to contend with in carrying out their plans, but were also constantly beset and harassed by obstructive tactics on the part of rival interests. It was to give the company a clear field that Mr. Bomar as their attorney rendered such signal service. For several years he was burdened with the responsibility of solving abstruse legal problems and presenting clients' interests before the highest courts of the state and nation. It is a tribute to his solid talents and attainments as a lawyer that he won the issues against a brilliant array of the shrewdest and ablest lawyers that the opposition could enlist.

Mr. Bomar has continued many of the outside interests which distinguished his father, and succeeded Major Bomar as trustee of Converse College, of Limestone College and of the Kennedy Free Library, in all of which institutions he takes an



Horace L. Bonner

active part. But he doubtless regards as his greatest contribution to the social welfare of his generation the work he has done on behalf of Spartan Academy of which he was one of the organizers and of which he is chairman of the board of trustees. Spartan Academy, twelve miles west of Spartanburg, is conducted for the special benefit of the poor and illiterate people of the Piedmont region, who under its plan have opportunities to get their education in return for work. Numerous examples could be cited of young men coming to this school, some of them after they were married and had children, and through it getting a fresh hold on life, learning useful occupations and professions, and developing into men of real power and influence, freed from the handicaps of ignorance and poverty. An inspiring thing about the school is that many of the pupils, notwithstanding that they are the offspring of several generations of illiteracy, are really of the purest Anglo-Saxon stock, and when their latent talents are brought to the surface they become ideal American citizens.

Mr. Bomar is a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, and for ten years was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school and represents South Carolina as a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association. He is also president of the South Carolina State Sunday School Association, and is a teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Spartanburg Baptist Church, of which he is also a deacon. Mr. Bomar married Miss Mallie Brown, daughter of J. Fleming Brown, a Spartanburg merchant. They are the parents of six children: Mallie, Eleanor, Horace, Jr., Fleming, Lou and John Earle.

WILLIAM ABNER CLINKSCALES, M. D. It very often happens that men whose influence and work are of the greatest benefit to humanity spent their lives inconspicuously, known only to their immediate community. That was true of the late William Abner Clinkscales, who was a kindly and capable country doctor, a farmer and a high-minded citizen in Savannah Township of Anderson County.

He was born in that locality June 13, 1848, and by preference never regarded any other locality as his home. He died June 1, 1907. His parents were Abner and Rebecca (Tucker) Clinkscales, his father a native of Abbeville County. His grandparents were John and Frances (Pyles) Clinkscales. John Clinkscales, a native of Abbeville County, near Due West, was one of the earlier members of a family which played a prominent part in the affairs of western North Carolina since colonial times. This family came to South Carolina from Virginia, and was established in America by immigrants from Scotland.

Abner Clinkscales settled in Savannah Township of Anderson County about 1830 and lived there until his death in 1862, at the age of fifty-two. He and his wife had the following children: Alkanza, who married Dr. A. G. Cook; Essie, who became the wife of Samuel Wharton; John B., who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg in the war between the states; James, who lost his life in the battle of Peachtree Creek during the Atlanta campaign; Sallie

F., who was married to Prof. William Hamilton; Reuben, who died at Anderson; William Abner; and Lawrence Sebastian Clinkscales, who married Mamie L. Dean and is now the only survivor of his brothers and sisters. All these children except two sons killed in the war reared large families and lived in the vicinity of the parental home in Savannah Township.

Doctor Clinkscales spent nearly all his life in sight of the house where he was born. He attended rural schools, but the war interrupted his education and at the age of sixteen he enlisted and was a Confederate soldier during the last year. After the war he made use of such opportunity to attend school as existed amongst the unsettled conditions, and soon took up the study of medicine under the directions of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. G. Cook of Moffettsville. On 1874 he graduated from the Medical College at Charleston, practiced two years with Doctor Cook at Moffettsville, and then located near his birthplace and was well content with the role of a country physician, serving friends and acquaintances he had known as a boy, and among them he earned a degree of love and esteem that is one of the finest rewards of good character and good work. He also gave some of his time to the supervision of his farm and enjoyed the success represented by material accumulations. He was a member of Anderson County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. The only time he was deeply aroused by political events was in the period of reconstruction, when he lent his influence and personal support to the "Red Shirt Campaign," which redeemed South Carolina from the negro and carpet bag rule.

On March 8, 1877, Doctor Clinkscales married Mary M. Freeman. She is still living, at the old home, and by her own character has made herself greatly beloved in that community. She was born April 25, 1854, at Dalton, Georgia. She is the mother of six children. Jesse Augustus, the oldest, married Letitia Grant, of Wallhalla, and lives on the home place with his mother and is a farmer. Charles Abner married Lillie Simpson. Samuel Wharton married Mattie Bargainier. The three younger children are William Hamilton, Mattie Varnell and Thomas Preston Clinkscales. All the sons are energetic farmers. The late Doctor Clinkscales was for many years a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, with which his wife and children have all become identified. His son Jessie Augustus is now ruling elder in the church. Dr. Clinkscales' life was one of remarkable purity of thought and habit, and it may be appropriately recalled that he never used strong drink and in every other way was thoroughly temperate.

RICHARD PRESTON BLACK. That agriculture can be made one of the most agreeable and satisfying occupations of human life, that industry and good judgment and perseverance transforms one's dreams into realities, and that honesty and fairmindedness are among the most useful of human assets, are facts emphasized in the life of Richard Preston Black, whose career has been identified with Anderson County for many years, and who as farmer and public-spirited citizen has extended an influence

second to none of the upbuilders of Rock Mill Township.

Mr. Black was born at Abbeville, Abbeville County, South Carolina, August 2, 1864, a son of Squire James William and Mary (McLees) Black. The Black family of South Carolina is one of Irish extraction and was founded in America about 1784 or 1785, old Col. John Logan Black, of Greenville, having been a member of this family. The paternal grandfather of Richard P. Black was John B. Black and the great-grandfather Joseph A. Black. Dr. Pickens Black, a native of York County, South Carolina, and for years a successful practicing physician of Abbeville County, was an uncle of Richard P. Black. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Black was Andrew McLees, whose ancestors had come from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1787, and settled in Newberry County, South Carolina, in which Andrew McLees was born. On coming to Anderson County he settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, which was a part of a land grant issued to one Crosby, a Revolutionary soldier who first settled on the land. It was on this farm that Mary McLees, the mother of Richard P. Black was born. Squire James William Black was born in Abbeville County, and there passed his entire life in the pursuits of agriculture. He was married three times, and had children by his first two wives.

Losing his mother when he was a small boy, Richard P. Black was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, under the guidance of two worthy maiden aunts, and received his education in the local district schools. His training was all along agricultural lines, and when he made a choice of vocations it was only natural that he should turn to the soil, in the cultivation of which he has passed his entire career. He still owns the original Crosby grant, his farm consisting of 301 acres, a fine tract under a high state of cultivation, upon which are to be found modern buildings of substantial character and attractive architecture, while his equipment and improvements bespeak his penchant toward progressiveness. Local historical interest attaches to this farm because of the fact that it was formerly the site of the village of an Indian tribe, and because it is the burial place of one of the old chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, who, dying in Georgia, made the request that his body be laid to rest in the community which had witnessed much of his former glory.

Mr. Black was married May 21, 1901, to Eva Martin, the eldest daughter of J. J. Martin, of Rock Mill Township, Anderson County, and they are the parents of the following children: James Louis, Mary McLees, Sarah Louise, Janie Ruth, Susan Edna, Joseph Henry, Richard Milton and Frances Eva. During his long and active life Mr. Black has lived close to high ideals, and his citizenship has imparted strength and substantiality to all undertakings in which his ability and work have been enlisted. Having abundant means at his disposal, he has distributed them with great wisdom and generosity, and has supported in a practical manner schools, churches, mills and other upbuilding enterprises and institutions. In the past he has splendidly stood the tests which have been made, and the present finds him in accord with its aims, purposes and inexhaust-

ible opportunities. He and Mrs. Black are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS ALLISON SMITH, superintendent of the public schools of Oconee County, is a veteran educator, and at the same time he is a man of progressive ideals, and is in full accord with the progressive movement by which the public school system of the state is being constantly transformed for the better to meet the increasing demands made upon the system.

Mr. Smith was born in Franklin County, Georgia, August 27, 1872, but has spent most of his life in South Carolina. His parents Elijah W. and Eliza (Norris) Smith were natives of this state, the former of Greenville County and the latter of Pickens County. Several years after their marriage they moved to Franklin County, Georgia, and were living there when the war broke out. Elijah Smith served as a Confederate soldier. After the war he moved his family back to South Carolina and settled near Fairplay in Oconee County. He was a carriage maker, a trade he had learned in youth, and conducted a buggy shop at what is now Lavonia, Georgia, and also one in Oconee County, looking after the shop in addition to farming. He was widely known by the familiar title of "Buggy Smith." He and his wife were highly respected people.

Thomas A. Smith acquired his early education in the common schools and finished the eleventh grade in the Lavonia School in Georgia. He was also a student for two years in Waleska College in Cherokee County, Georgia. He taught his first term of school in a country district of Georgia in 1892. He put in seventeen years in the school room, both in Georgia and South Carolina, and his work for sixteen years was consecutive. At different times he also did some farming and was bookkeeper for mercantile establishments at Westminster R. F. D. and Fairplay. His many qualifications as an educator were the recommendations upon which he was elected county superintendent of Oconee County in 1912. He has been in this office since July, 1913, having been re-elected in 1916.

Mr. Smith married in 1900 Miss Writie Walters of Fairplay. They are members of the Baptist Church and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

JESSE W. BOYD, who was admitted to the bar in 1907, has achieved well deserved prominence in his profession at Spartanburg, and for eight years he continuously represented his home locality in the State Legislature, and was one of the most useful men in the Lower House.

Mr. Boyd was born near Clinton in Laurens County, South Carolina, June 20, 1883, a son of W. D. and Sallie (Wallace) Boyd, of Clinton. His great-grandfather James Boyd was born at Belfast, Ireland, and in 1820 located in Laurens County. He married Abigail Hunter. Their son Capt. James H. Boyd was captain of a company of South Carolina Militia in ante-bellum days. W. D. Boyd, who is still living at Clinton, went into the war with the "18" boys as a member of Company E, First South Carolina Cavalry, and served with that branch of the Confederate army from the summer of 1863

until the close of hostilities. He took part in many of the great battles of Virginia during the last two years of the war. Sallie (Wallace) Boyd is an aunt of Dr. David Duncan Wallace, professor of history in Wofford College at Spartanburg, and a scholar who has done much original investigation and contributed a number of volumes to South Carolina historical literature, some of them being the last word on many phases of the state's history.

Jesse W. Boyd received his college training at Wofford College, graduating in 1905. The following year he remained as assistant professor of mathematics, and then for one year was principal of one of the city schools of Spartanburg. In the meantime he was diligently prosecuting the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1907. Since then he has pursued his career with uninterrupted success, and though a busy lawyer has found time to cultivate many interests and associations in the affairs of his city and state.

Mr. Boyd began his service in the Legislature with the session of 1911, having been elected in 1910. He was re-elected and served in the subsequent sessions including 1918, at which time he voluntarily retired, not allowing his name to be used as a candidate. During his last two terms he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, a great and important committee, and it was his enviable distinction to have been the youngest man ever so honored by that body.

Mr. Boyd is a member of the Methodist Church, a very active layman, has been a delegate to the Annual Conference, and has served as district steward, steward of the local church, member of the board of trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Miss Ollie Davis of Newberry, South Carolina. They have two daughters, Marian Davis Boyd, and Carolyn Felder Boyd.

FESTUS TOMBS CURRY, a business man of Gray Court, has had a career that is a stimulating example of good courage, perseverance and a determination to win out in spite of handicaps and obstacles.

He was born on a farm near Gray Court in Laurens County, October 6, 1873, son of William Collier and Martha Malanie (Yeargin) Curry. The parents spent all their lives in Laurens County, as substantial farming people and consistent Methodists, his father being now sixty-eight and his mother sixty-nine years of age. Four of their six children are living.

Festus T. Curry grew up on the farm and had a common school education. At the age of sixteen he was stricken with a fever, and after a long illness was left an invalid, and for twelve years had little or no use of his legs and most of the time was spent in bed. He maintained a cheerful spirit, gradually regained his health, and when strength made it possible he engaged in business. For nine years he was a merchant at Gray Court and now does an extensive business buying and selling truck, collecting it by his wagons which cover a large country district. He is also a buyer of cotton and cotton seed, his partner in that enterprise being Thomas Willis. Mr. Curry is also president of the recently organized People's Bank of Gray Court.

He is a prosperous citizen, built and occupies a

fine home in Gray Court, and is devoted to family, home and church, being a consistent member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal faith. In 1908 he married Miss Ida May Easterling of Bennettsville. They have a daughter Mavis Clare.

FRANK EDWIN BRODNAX is one of the men of most versatile ability and prolific energy in insurance circles of South Carolina. He took up insurance work soon after leaving college and has realized his ambition to promote some of the best insurance companies in the southern states.

Mr. Brodnax was born in Georgia June 25, 1880, a son of Thomas E. and Sarah (Selman) Brodnax. His father was a merchant and planter. The youth spent his boyhood days at Conyers, Georgia, where he attended the public schools and in 1900 graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree of A. B. He had formed broad conceptions of the usefulness of life insurance and he determined to contribute his individual efforts and success to the up-building of some southern company. He therefore became one of the organizers and acted as superintendent of agencies from 1906 to 1916 of the Southern States Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta. He resigned this office to become general agent with the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company, of Chattanooga, making his headquarters at Columbia as state agent for South Carolina.

Since becoming a resident of the Palmetto State, Mr. Brodnax has continued that measure of activity evidenced elsewhere and which has brought to him deserved prominence and recognition as one of the best known insurance men of the South. He is vice president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and president of the South Carolina Association of Life Underwriters. His activities have not been limited to professional effort alone, but he has likewise been active in municipal and public affairs. During the war with Germany Mr. Brodnax gave much of his time to various war movements: He was city chairman for Columbia, in the second and third Liberty Loan campaigns; was division chairman for the fourth loan; was chief of teams during the Red Cross drives, and county chairman for the United War Work campaign. He is secretary and treasurer—and representative for the Seventh Congressional District—in the Good Roads Association, the object of which association is to promote a state system of state highways connecting every county seat with hard surfaced roads. In this latter work he has been instrumental in drafting, formulating and securing the passage of the needed legislative measures to make the movement effective.

In social affiliations Mr. Brodnax is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, a college fraternity; a member of the Ridgewood Country Club, Columbia Club, Cottillion Club, and of the Columbia Association of Commerce.

November 12, 1912, he married Miss Kate Stackhouse Montgomery, of Marion, South Carolina. She is a daughter of William Joseph and Anna (Stackhouse) Montgomery and her father is a well known lawyer and banker of the state.

MAJ. WILLIAM ANDERSON CLARKSON has been a practicing lawyer at Columbia since 1908, with the exception of a year and a half he spent with the National Army, and as part of the Thirtieth Infantry, Third Division in France; he was promoted from captain to major and was cited for unusual bravery on the fighting front.

Major Clarkson was born in Richland County in 1880, son of Alex. J. and Emily Barnwell (Heyward) Clarkson. His father is living on a plantation in the lower part of Richland County and is a son of the late William Clarkson, one of the early planters in that section. Mr. Clarkson through his mother is connected with the historic Heyward family of Charleston.

He received a liberal education, graduating A. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1905, and taking his law degree from the same institution in 1908. Prior to his graduation he had stood the bar examination and was licensed. Major Clarkson served four years as county attorney of Richland County. He had built up a clientele before he entered the army and has resumed his profession with increased prestige.

He enlisted in June, 1917, in a battalion of Engineers which subsequently became the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers under command of Colonel Johnson of Marion. The organization was mustered into the regular army July 27, 1917. In the latter part of August of that year William A. Clarkson entered the Officers Training Camp at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was commissioned captain in November, 1917. He was then returned to duty with the Thirtieth Infantry of the Third Division and stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. He was in training during the winter and in March, 1918, went overseas with the Thirtieth Infantry, reaching France the first part of April. As an officer of the Thirtieth Infantry he participated in four major operations on the front in France: The Aisne-Marne defensive, the Champagne-Marne offensive, the San Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse drives. From the 30th of May he was in continuous active service with the Third Division until the signing of the armistice. His promotion to the rank of major came during the Argonne-Meuse drive. Later he was stationed with the Army of Occupation at St. Goar on the Rhine and Mayen. He reached home in April, 1919, was honorably discharged same month and soon thereafter resumed his place in his law offices at Columbia.

Col. John M. Jenkins, a South Carolinian of splendid record in the war, made the recommendation upon which Major Clarkson received the citation for unusual bravery at Bois de Buge near Mont Faucon, (where the Crown Prince had his observatory). Major Clarkson without receiving order to do so voluntarily accompanied his lieutenant colonel in locating the front line of the enemy. The citation came from General Pershing.

HENRY KEITH TOWNES, a prominent member of the Greenville bar, represents the third generation of the Townes family in Greenville County, where the family was founded a century and a quarter ago, and through all the years has furnished some of the

most potent personal influences to the life and development of that community.

The grandfather of Henry K. Townes was Samuel A. Townes, a native of Virginia. He located on the old Townes plantation three miles southwest of Greenville in 1792. That was five years before the founding of the Village of Pleasantburg, which was the original name of the present City of Greenville. Samuel A. Townes was a son of Samuel Allen Townes, a wealthy Virginia planter. This Virginian, though he never lived in South Carolina made occasional trips to his son's home on horse-back.

Colonel Crittenden's history speaks of Samuel A. Townes as "one of a remarkable group of strong men" who located in the immediate neighborhood of Greenville at the close of the eighteenth century. He owned large tracts of land, and was enterprising and successful in handling a number of business interests. He married Miss Rachel Stokes, daughter of Jeremiah Stokes.

Col. George Franklin Townes, son of Samuel A. and Rachel (Stokes) Townes, was born at Greenville in 1809. He spent his entire life in Greenville, where he died in 1891. He studied law and was a contemporary lawyer with many of the celebrated ante-bellum lawyers and statesmen of South Carolina. Several times he represented his county in the House and the State Senate, and for several years was editor of the Mountaineer, Greenville's first newspaper. Through the law, his participation in public life, and through his newspaper he wielded an immense influence all over upper South Carolina. He possessed a breadth of character and a loftiness of outlook which made him well fitted for such responsibilities, and he left a permanent impression on his generation.

An editorial review of his life and services published at the time of his death said: "Colonel Townes' public labors and services were not confined to official life. He was a long time one of the leading lawyers of this bar, having begun practice in 1837 and continued it about thirty years, and was before the war commissioner of equity, an office corresponding to Probate Judge. In 1849 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, but in 1851 was defeated on the co-operation issue by the union men under the leadership of Governor Perry. He was a member of the first State Senate after the war, and in 1867 drew and succeeded in passing a bill defining the property rights of married women, the first law of the kind placed on the statute books of this state.

"Most of his work in public affairs was done with his pen. He was a close, deep and independent thinker and through all his life took much interest in all issues pending before the people, especially in Federal politics. He was one of the earliest editors of the old Mountaineer and was regarded by Mr. Calhoun, who was his close personal friend, as the ablest editorial exponent of his doctrines in the State and probably in the country.

"He wrote and spoke very clearly and vigorously, but with notable courtesy and fairness. He seemed to make it a rule of his life never to speak ill of others and many who have known him well for years can not recall an instance of his saying anything



Henry H. Townsend.

likely to wound the feelings of any man. For all that, however, he was fearless and strong in expressing his sentiments. He fought issues and not men and wielded a powerful influence on that line. Of late years he has been especially interested in the question of Federal finances. Colonel Townes was a man of high tone, of noble purposes and of pure life. He was above the cheap arts and petty tricks of politics. He sought to sway men by their reasons and gave little attention to small questions and minor issues. He was one of a generation of big men—men big in brain and objects—and his habits of thought and life were in harmony with theirs."

Colonel Townes was married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Sloan, who died in 1852. She was a woman of splendid intelligence and of great depth of heart and character, attested to by Dr. James C. Furman. Her father, Alexander Sloan, was one of Greenville's earliest merchants and largely instrumental in establishing the Greenville Academy, which subsequently became Greenville Female College.

Colonel Townes by his marriage to Elizabeth Sloan was the father of the late Alexander Sloan Townes, one of the most distinguished educators in the South. He was born at Greenville in 1842 and died November 26, 1909. He graduated from Furman University in 1861 and June 13, 1861, enlisted in Hampton's Legion, Gary's Brigade, as a private soldier. From first to last he was in many of the great battles of the war, including some of the earlier Virginia campaigns, the battles around Chickamauga and Chattanooga and later in the defense of Richmond. He did not surrender at Appomattox, but escaped to his home and was the first to bring the tidings of Lee's surrender. He accepted in good faith the result of the war and then took up the broken threads of life as best he could. He taught school, spent eighteen months abroad in study at Leipzig, Germany, and several years later became president of the Cherokee Baptist Female College at Rome, Georgia, now Shorter College. In 1878 he was called to the presidency of the Greenville Female College in the founding and financing of which both his grandfather, Alexander Sloan and his own father Colonel Townes, had rendered such conspicuous service. In a few years he had placed that institution as one of the first in the South for the higher education of women, and gave to it not only his time and energies, but spent much of his private means on equipment. During his presidency, nearly 300 young women were graduated and approximately 3,000 students were enrolled. He resigned in 1894 and then organized and presided over the College for Women until 1908.

The second wife of Col. George F. Townes was Miss Johnson, a daughter of Dr. William B. Johnson, a prominent Baptist minister and educator of South Carolina.

The third wife of Col. George F. Townes was Miss Mary Keith of Pendleton. Her father the late William Keith was Clerk of Court for old Pendleton district for thirty years.

Henry Keith Townes, a son of Hon. George Franklin and Mary (Keith) Townes, was born in Greenville in 1877. He graduated from Furman University with the class of 1897, studied law in the

office of Shuman & Mooney, and taught school while a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. Since then, for nearly twenty years he has been engaged in a busy general practice and handles cases in the county, state and Federal courts. Mr. Townes is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Ellen Hard, daughter of Maj. C. F. Hard, of Greenville. Their four children are: Mary, Ellen Hard, Henry Keith, Jr., and Charles H.

ALBERT CRESWELL TODD, a lawyer who has practiced at Laurens, his native city, for the past eighteen years, is junior member of the law firm of which the head is present United States Senator Dial.

Mr. Todd represents one of the old and prominent families of South Carolina. He was born August 20, 1880, son of John Wells and Harriet (Garlington) Todd, who were married in 1879. His grandparents were Samuel R. and Margaret Jane (Boyd) Todd. The former was twelve years old when he came from County Antrim, Ireland, his birthplace, to South Carolina, grew up in Laurens County where he became a man of prominence and influence.

John Wells Todd who was born in Laurens August 27, 1856, was first a merchant, then a banker and farmer, and lived a life of great usefulness and honor. He and his wife were early united with the Presbyterian Church and reared their family in that faith. Their children were: Albert Creswell, Elizabeth. John Wells, Jr., and James C. Todd. Harriet Garlington, their mother, was born in Laurens County, daughter of Creswell Garlington, a native of the same county and a granddaughter of John Garlington who served as clerk of courts for half a century, and several of whose sons including Creswell won distinction as Confederate soldiers. Creswell Garlington was educated in the University of Virginia, practiced law in early life and later followed farming, being successful in both vocations.

Albert Creswell Todd grew up at Laurens, attended public schools, and took both the academic and law courses at South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, receiving his degrees A. B. and LL. B. in 1901. He at once returned to his native city to engage in his profession, and rapidly won advancement and reputation as an able lawyer. He has been junior member of the firm Dial & Todd for several years. He was city attorney for Laurens four years and five years served as a member of the state board of law examiners. During the war period he was chairman of the war examining board, chairman of the Red Cross organization and an active worker in behalf of the various Liberty Loans and auxiliary campaigns.

Mr. Todd is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and he and his wife are Presbyterians. He is ruling elder of his church at Laurens.

He married Miss Eva Brownlee in 1908 at Albany, Georgia. She is a native of Mississippi and a daughter of Rev. J. L. Brownlee. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have one daughter, Harriet.

HERBERT WILLIAM GASQUE has proved his worth in the service of an educator. He has been connected with the schools of several communities and

is now superintendent of the city schools of Laurens.

He is a son of Eli H. and Sarah (Foxworth) Gasque. Both his father and his mother's names are old and prominent ones in South Carolina. The Gasques were originally French Huguenots, who settled in South Carolina in Colonial days. The Foxworths are of English and of equally long association with South Carolina affairs. At several points in these pages reference is made to various members of these families. Eli H. Gasque was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, was three times wounded, and for many years was a successful and honored merchant in the City of Marion. He died at the age of seventy. Sarah Foxworth was a daughter of William Capers and Serena (Gregg) Foxworth, and was a connection of the noted Bishop Gregg family.

Herbert William Gasque was born at Marion May 13, 1884, and was educated in the schools of his native city. He graduated in 1905 from the University of South Carolina, taking his A. B. degree and since then has devoted his time and his ambitions to education. He taught in the rural schools of Marion County three years and one year in Florence County. For nine years he was superintendent of the city school system of Walhalla and from there came to Laurens in 1919. Mr. Gasque is a member of the State Teachers Association, and has taught in summer schools and in Anderson College. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1915 he married Irene White, daughter of Oldridge W. White of Walhalla. They have one son Herbert Wesley.

DAVID DORROH PEDEN is postmaster of Gray Court, was formerly a merchant in that village, where his father kept a store for many years, owns some valuable farming interests in the vicinity, and he and his wife also afford a much appreciated service in maintaining the only house of public entertainment in Gray Court.

Mr. Peden was born on a farm in Greenville County April 1, 1876. He is a son of John Thomas and Mary (Dorroh) Peden, who were married in 1875. He is a descendant of John Peden, a native of Ireland, who brought his wife and five children to America in colonial times. Twenty-two descendants of John Peden were participants on the American side in the winning of the war of independence. John Thomas Peden, a native of South Carolina and one of the sons of John Peden, was father of David Martin Peden, grandfather of David Dorroh Peden. David Martin Peden was a Confederate soldier. He married Caroline Harrison, a native of Greenville County and daughter of Thomas and Laura (Baker) Harrison, the former a native of England.

John Thomas Peden was born on a farm near Fountain Inn in Greenville County January 25, 1853, and was one of the early merchants of Gray Court. He was in business there from 1888 to 1906. Since then he has given his time chiefly to his farming interests. His wife Mary Dorroh was born in Laurens County, a daughter of David and Susan (Lewers) Dorroh, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John

Thomas and Mary (Dorroh) Peden had four sons and two daughters. Their son Thomas Eugene Peden was the first Laurens County boy killed in France in the war with Germany. He was a corporal in Company K of the Twenty-eighth Infantry in the First Division of the American Army and was killed in action May 29, 1918.

David Dorroh Peden acquired a common school education, and for several years was associated with his father in business at Gray Court. For the past two years he has filled the office of postmaster. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, his father being a ruling elder in the same church. He is also a Royal Arch Mason.

In 1902 Mr. Peden married Miss Louise Meredith. They are the parents of three children.

AUGUSTUS WARDLAW SMITH is one of the commanding figures in the textile industry of South Carolina, though he began his career as a merchant, and in that line gained the initial resources which he had used so successfully in developing his cotton mills. He is now controlling owner in two of the greatest mills at Greenville, Brandon Mills and Pointsett Mills.

While a practical man of modern affairs, Mr. Smith has every claim to the best traditions of the older order in the South. His great-grandfather William Smith, of Scotch ancestry, moved from Virginia to Stony Point in Abbeville County, South Carolina, where his son Joel Smith, whose home was also at Stony Point, developed many sided business interests as a merchant, contractor, land owner and planter, and in ante-bellum days was regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the state.

Col. Augustus M. Smith, father of the Greenville manufacturer, was born in Abbeville County and before the war was a successful merchant, contractor and planter. He went into the Confederate army as a major in the First South Carolina (Gregg's) Regiment, and upon the promotion of Colonel Gregg to brigadier general, became lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He was acting as such when he was mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill in the seven days fighting around Richmond. He died a day later. Maj. J. F. J. Caldwell in his History of McGowan's Brigade, of which the First South Carolina was a part, pays a glowing tribute to the valor and soldierly qualities of Colonel Smith, as well as to his high standing as a South Carolinian of most lofty civic and private character.

Colonel Smith married Sarah Wardlaw, of the distinguished South Carolina family of Wardlaw, which has furnished a number of able characters to the history of the state. The family was founded in this country by Robert Wardlaw of Scotland, who first settled in Pennsylvania, later in Virginia, and finally in Abbeville County, South Carolina. John Wardlaw, great-grandfather of A. W. Smith, was the first clerk of the County Court of Abbeville County and held that office for thirty-eight years. Judge D. L. Wardlaw, father of Sarah Wardlaw, was one of the state's distinguished lawyers and jurists, and was the first male child born in Abbeville County. He served as a member of the State Legislature from 1826 to 1841, as speaker of the House



Aug. W. Smith

in 1836, as judge of the Circuit Court in 1841, a member of the state conventions at different times before and after the war. In 1865 he was elected an associate justice of the State Court of Appeals. His brother was Chancellor Francis Wardlaw, who wrote the Ordinance of Secession.

While Augustus Wardlaw Smith has a proper pride of family, it is evident that throughout his career he has chosen to depend upon his own abilities and efforts to win achievement. As a boy he did not possess a vigorous physique, but developed good health by active participation in outdoor sports. He early determined upon a commercial career and received his education with that in view at the Benet's School at Cokesbury, in the high school at Abbeville, also attended school at Baltimore, spent two years in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and became a member of the first class in the South Carolina College at the redemption of that school from the Carpet Government in 1876. Only eighteen when he left college, he applied himself for a year to work on a farm in Abbeville County, where he was born in 1862. In 1881 he went to work as clerk in his uncle's store at Abbeville, and in 1883 was proprietor of a small store of his own. His success as a merchant was all that could be desired, and the business having outgrown the town he moved into Spartanburg in 1900, and he is still president and owner of the Augustus W. Smith Company, a large and successful department store at Spartanburg.

He first entered the cotton industry in 1900 when he built the Woodruff Cotton Mills at Woodruff in Spartanburg County. Since then his interests in cotton milling have dominated all others in importance. He kept his home at Woodruff for four years, then returned to Spartanburg, and in 1916 established his permanent residence in Greenville. However, he still owns his first mill, the Woodruff Cotton Mills, of which he is president and treasurer. On coming to Greenville Mr. Smith, with others, acquired the controlling interests in the Brandon Mills and Poinsett Mills, of each of which he is president and treasurer. The Brandon Mills is easily one of the most conspicuous textile plants of the Piedmont region, has a capital stock of \$1,500,000 and is equipped with 2,100 looms and 86,000 spindles. The Poinsett Mills, capitalized at \$600,000, operates 726 looms and 26,434 spindles.

A number of other business and civic interests have employed Mr. Smith from time to time. He organized and was president of the Bank of Woodruff, has been a director in the Central National Bank of Spartanburg and has served as president of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company, the Union Manufacturing Power Company and the Union Glenn Springs Railroad, all located at Union. He served as mayor of Abbeville in 1891-2 and in 1890-91 was colonel of the Third South Carolina Regiment of State Militia. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, a director of the Y. M. C. A., a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Greenville Board of Water Commissioners.

Mr. Smith married January 5, 1887, Mary Noble. On June 5, 1901, he married Belle Perrin, daughter of Lewis W. Perrin of Abbeville. Mr. Smith has

four children living: Mrs. Flora McBee; Miss Mary Noble, Augustus W., Jr., and Lewis Perrin Smith.

GEORGE DUNCAN BELLINGER. The Bellingers of South Carolina are descended from Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, a native of County Westmoreland, England, who came to the Province of Carolina in 1688. His wife was Elizabeth Cartwright. He was appointed surveyor general of that part of the province lying south and west of Cape Fear River. This appointment was made by the Lords Proprietors April 1, 1698. It carried with a grant of 43,000 acres of land. His home was near Charleston on the Ashepoo River.

The family through more than two centuries has sustained the strong intellectual powers and the great virility of the founder of the family. Many of the name have filled high office and played interesting and dignified roles in the history of the state.

One of the descendants of Landgrave Bellinger was the late George Duncan Bellinger, perhaps chiefly distinguished by his service as attorney general of South Carolina. In that capacity he was called upon to decide many questions growing out of the adoption of the new constitution. It is said that in nearly every case his ruling was sustained by the Supreme Court.

He was born at Barnwell November 4, 1856. His mother died in 1860. His father Lieutenant John A. Bellinger in 1863 was an unfortunate victim in a duel between himself and a fellow officer of the Confederate army. George Duncan Bellinger from the age of seven was reared in the home of a guardian. Early in his career as a student at Furman University the property left him by his father and maternal grandfather was lost by unfortunate management. Through the aid of a relative he remained in college, graduating A. B. in June, 1879. In the fall of that year he entered the office of former Judge John J. Maher at Barnwell, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1880. For thirty years until his death at Columbia in 1910 he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of South Carolina. He was chosen to the Legislature in 1882, and 1883 Governor Thompson appointed him master in equity. He also served seven terms as mayor of Barnwell, beginning in 1883. He was president of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company and at one time vice president of the savings bank at Barnwell. In 1892 he was elected solicitor of the Second Circuit and re-elected in 1896. In the meantime he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895 and was chairman of its committee on jurisprudence. He is credited with being the author of three sections in the Constitution, those relating to change of venue on motion of the state in criminal cases, codification of the laws and prevention of lynching of persons in charge of officers of the law. Soon after the adoption of the last provision occurred a lynching in his circuit, and his vigorous prosecution of this case was one of the factors which led to his election as attorney general in 1898. He was re-elected in 1900. For many years he was chairman of the democratic party of Barnwell County.

June 14, 1881, he married Miss Fannie J. O'Bannon. Their son George Duncan Bellinger qualified for the practice of law the same year his father died,

but is best known for his long service as probate judge of Richland County.

Judge Bellinger was born at Barnwell in 1888, and was educated in Clemson College and the University of South Carolina. He graduated from the law school of the State University in 1910, and has always practiced at Columbia. He still carries on a general practice as a lawyer, being associated with John W. Crews. In little less than a year after he began practice he was elected probate judge of Richland County. That office he has continued to fill by successive elections, and these repeated elections are the best proof of the rare judgment he has exercised in his probate administration.

DAVIS AUSTIN SAULS, who is conducting a general store at Church Flats near Meggetts, is a man who appreciates the advantages of this part of the state and has spent the greater part of his life here. He was born at Walterboro, South Carolina, February 21, 1860, a son of Caleb Sauls, who was born, reared and educated at the same place, and spent his life there. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Sauls, was born on the Peedee River, but lived at Walterboro, and it was his father, a native of Germany, who founded the family in the United States. On his mother's side Davis A. Sauls belongs to the Austin family, she having been Miss Georgianna Austin before her marriage. Her father was Davis Austin, and both of them were born in South Carolina. Mrs. Sauls survives and makes her home at Walterboro. She and her husband had nine children, of whom Davis Austin was the second in order of birth.

Reared and educated at Walterboro, Mr. Sauls remained there until 1890, in that year coming to Church Flats, where he opened his present store, and has continued here since with the exception of five years. His stock is carefully selected with reference to the requirements of his trade, is timely and fresh and his prices are as low as is consistent with the quality of the goods and the market.

On February 5, 1890, Mr. Sauls was married first to Johanna W. Volmer, of Charleston, and they had four children, namely: Georgia, wife of Elbert Davis; Hattie, wife of H. K. Perry; Lucia, deceased, and Louisa, wife of Solan Hinson. After the death of his first wife Mr. Sauls was married to Laura F. Blitch, and they have four children, namely: Susie, Austin, Laura and Mary. A Mason in high standing, Mr. Sauls belongs to the local lodge and also the local chapter of the Eastern Star. He is active in Baptist Church work and is a man who is held in very high esteem by those with whom he is brought in contact in either a business or social way.

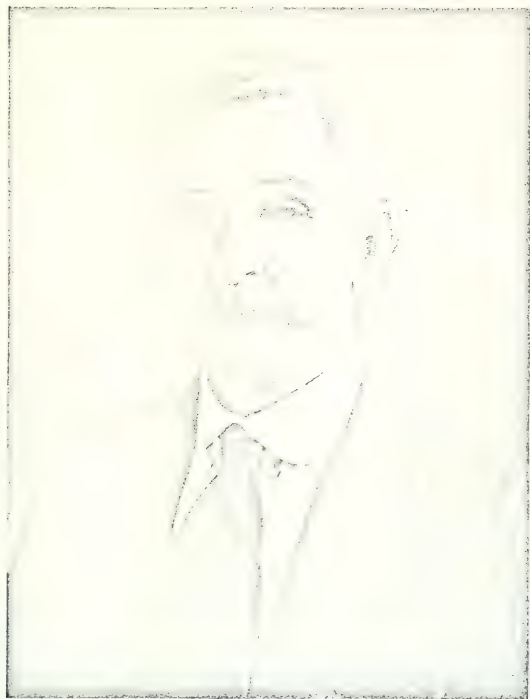
COL. PETER KEYS McCULLY. After the men who died fighting and have the gold stars on South Carolina's roll of honor, one of the most conspicuous sons of the state on the battlefields of France was Col. Peter Keys McCully, commander of the famous One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry in France. As head of his regiment Colonel McCully had the distinction of leading the first American regiment across the borders of Belgium in the summer of 1918.

Colonel McCully comes of a family of fighters. He

was born at Anderson in 1873, son of Peter Keys and Margaret (Cathcart) McCully. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The McCullys were among the first settlers in Anderson County and in South Carolina. Peter K. McCully, Sr., was a cadet in The Citadel at Charleston during the war and in 1864 was a member of a battalion of cadets called out for field duty and served until the close of hostilities. His older brother Capt. Newton A. McCully was captain of the Palmetto Rifles of Anderson in the war. After the war Peter K. McCully, Sr., served as a captain of this organization. The Cathcart family has also been well known in the history of upper South Carolina.

Col. Peter K. McCully is also a graduate of South Carolina's famous military institution The Citadel. He completed his work there in 1891. The previous year he had become a member of the Palmetto Rifles as a private. In 1903 upon the organization of the National Guard of South Carolina he was made captain of the Palmetto Rifles, thus holding a position which both his father and uncle before him had honored. He remained as captain until 1905, when he became regimental adjutant of the First South Carolina Regiment of Infantry. He served in that capacity until 1915, when he was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. As lieutenant colonel he went to the Mexican border. In April, 1917, after the declaration of war against Germany his regiment First Infantry South Carolina National Guard was called into the service, and subsequently became the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry is "South Carolina's Own" composed almost entirely of the First South Carolina Regiment of National Guards. The regiment was trained at Greenville as part of the Thirtieth or Old Hickory Division, and in May, 1918, was sent overseas to France. It landed on French soil May 27th, was in training behind the lines and at the first of July started for the front. On the 4th of July Colonel McCully led his regiment on to Belgium soil. The Thirtieth Division was joined with the Twenty-Seventh Division and was part of the British forces operating in the famous Ypres salient. For nearly two months it was within the zone of action at that part of the front, and was then transferred to an even more strenuous sector, being given a place of honor in cooperation with the Australian Corps on September 20th and October 1st in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the San Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The Thirtieth Division speedily broke through the main line of defense and in this and later actions from October 6th to October 19th the Second Corps captured nearly 6,000 prisoners and advanced over thirteen miles. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment's losses in killed and wounded is probably as great as that of any other regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces engaged during the climax of the war in the summer and fall of 1918. After an absence of nearly eleven months the regiment was sent home, and Colonel McCully received his honorable discharge April 23, 1919.

He at once resumed his business career at Anderson. Though always interested in military affairs he has been a business man since early life. He



W. A. Sauls



W. S. Worthington

was a merchant at Anderson until 1900 and since that date has been in the cotton business. He is a member of the firm of the Stringer Cotton Company, cotton buyers and exporters.

The military record of the McCully family is also supplemented by a son of Colonel McCully, Lieut. Robert H. McCully, also a graduate of The Citadel, who served with the Palmetto Rifles on the Mexican border and was under his father in France as lieutenant with the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. Colonel McCully married Miss Margaret Fretwell of Anderson, a daughter of Mr. A. G. Fretwell and niece of J. J. Fretwell. Colonel McCully's three children are Robert H., Lydia and Margaret.

MAJ. WILLIAM DOUGLAS WORKMAN. Among South Carolinians who won real distinction in the World war, it is significant that Major Workman, who in the spring of 1919 returned to Greenville to resume his practice as a lawyer, had that fine quality of the true soldier in modestly disclaiming any special merit for himself and at every opportunity shifting praise from the individual to the organization of which he was a part. He was a member of the Thirtieth Division, and paid one of the finest tributes ever written of the work of that division in the critical days of September and October, 1918, when it bore a spirited part in breaking the stubborn German defensive lines.

Major Workman comes of old Southern fighting stock. He was born at Charleston in 1889, a son of Charles E. and Rose (Douglas) Workman. His father's family have for several generations lived in Kershaw County. Through his mother he is descended from the Douglas and Campbell families, prominent in the early history of Charleston.

Major Workman graduated from The Citadel at Charleston in 1909, probably not realizing at the time how much his military training would avail him in after years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1914, and in the same year began practice at Greenville. He had achieved a high place as a lawyer, though his professional career had been dimmed by his military record. In 1919 he, in company with Mr. J. N. Watkins, opened a real estate, insurance, stocks and bonds business in the Palmetto Building, Greenville. This business, while yet in its infancy has proved a marked success.

Soon after coming to Greenville he joined the Butler Guards, a unit of the old First South Carolina Regiment of the National Guard. June 15, 1916, he was called to the Mexican border with this unit, serving there as captain of the Butler Guards. He was mustered out of the border service in December, 1916, and soon afterward was made superintendent of the Chick Springs Military Academy at Chick Springs, a short distance east of Greenville. Thus there was hardly a real break in his military service on the Mexican border and the call to arms in the war with Germany in April, 1917. He was assigned to duty in South Carolina and was sent overseas in advance of the 118th Infantry in the spring of 1918. In France he was assigned to the Infantry Specialty School, but before completing his course was transferred to the School of the Line, and was next ordered to the Army General Staff College, the highest

school of the American army. After five months in those schools Major Workman on September 16th, was sent back to the Thirtieth Division as brigade adjutant of the Sixtieth Infantry Brigade. He had the good fortune to be adjutant to Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison. On October 23, 1918, he was promoted from captain to major, and the general order providing for this promotion, issued by Brigadier General Faison, was as follows: "Captain William D. Workman, 118th Infantry, having been promoted to the grade of Major and assigned to and ordered to join the 118th Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as acting adjutant of his Brigade. His Brigade Commander takes this occasion to bear public testimony to his splendid support, uniform courtesy and marked ability and efficiency in the performance of all duties while on duty at these headquarters. His future is assured."

Many letters sent from overseas at different times have spoken in the highest praise of Major Workman and the warm affection in which he was held by his men. While his superior officers held out every encouragement that would attract him to a military career, he was firm in his determination to return to Greenville, where he had established such congenial connections professionally and socially. Major Workman married Miss Vivian Watkins of Greenville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Watkins. Two young children welcomed the returning soldier, named William Douglas, Jr., and Vivian Virginia.

ROBERT LEE GRAY. In point of continuous service Robert Lee Gray is one of the oldest merchants of Laurens County. With the exception of a few years his life has been spent at the ancestral and family home of Gray Court, a community named in honor of his father. Mr. Gray's present establishment at Gray Court is within 100 yards of the spot where he was born and reared.

His grandfather was Hezekiah Gray who married a Miss Fowler and was a native of Laurens County. Robert A. Gray, father of Robert L., was born in Laurens County September 28, 1828, and died May 12, 1904. He was a farmer except during the period he served as a Confederate soldier. He and his wife were both active members of the Methodist Church. His wife Hannah Abercrombie died in 1883 at the age of fifty. Three of their twelve children died in infancy and the others are all living.

Robert Lee Gray was born at Gray Court May 10, 1864, spent his early life on a farm, having a common school education, and as a young man from 1882 to 1886 was associated with the mercantile firm of Gray, Sullivan & Company and its successor Gray and Sullivan at Laurens. In 1886 returning to Gray Court he opened a store, and has been active head of that increasing business for over thirty years. The firm was first known as Gray, Sullivan & Gray, subsequently as W. L. and R. L. Gray, and now for a number of years under the simple title of R. L. Gray.

While so much of his life has been given to merchandising Mr. Gray showed a keen judgment many years ago in the value of farm lands in Laurens County, and as opportunity presented bought land and for many years has conducted a

large property as a farmer. In 1908 he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Gray Court and from the beginning has served as its president. Mr. Gray built at Gray Court a beautiful modern home which would be a credit to any city. He is an active member of the Methodist Church.

December 25, 1888, he married Miss Emma Dial, a daughter of Capt. Albert Dial and a member of the prominent Dial family of South Carolina. To their marriage were born nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and several of the sons did patriotic duty to the Government during the war. The living children are Laura, Robert Albert, Ellis Barksdale, Carrol Dial, Gladys, Cecil, Robert Lee and Jerome. Robert A. is a dry goods merchant at Gray Court. Ellis Barksdale is a graduate of Trinity College in North Carolina, finished the medical course in Harvard University, was in the Medical Reserve Corps during the war and is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia. The son Carrol Dial is also a graduate of Trinity College and spent one year in the United States Navy at Savannah and Charleston, now being cashier of the Bank of Gray Court. The son Cecil was also in an army training camp.

THOMAS AUSTIN WILLIS. While Mr. Willis spent the greater part of his active career as a substantial farmer of Laurens County, he has more recently been identified with the commercial interests of the Town of Gray Court. Out of the difficult struggle of his early years he has achieved success, is a man of congenial temperament, polite spirited and very popular in his home community.

He was born on a farm July 28, 1866, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Jones) Willis, both of whom spent all their lives in Laurens County. The paternal grandfather William Willis came to South Carolina from Georgia where he was born. The maternal grandfather William Alfred Jones was a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish lineage, his father coming to America from Ireland. He married Mary Bramblett, daughter of Lewis Bramblett, who was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish lineage and was an early settler in Laurens County. George W. Willis, father of the Gray Court business man, spent his life as a farmer and lived to the age of sixty-eight. His widow died November 12, 1919, at the age of eighty-four. They had two sons, the older William Alfred being deceased.

Thomas Austin Willis grew up on a farm, and as a young man started out to make his own way with the limited capital and with only such training as he had been able to acquire in his home locality. He continued farming to the age of forty, and since then has been a resident of Gray Court. For five years he did a large business in general merchandise and in later years has been a cotton buyer and dealer in cotton seed and fertilizers. He had a partner in that business, Festus Tombs Curry. Mr. Willis is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1884 he married Miss Lizzie Dacus, who died in 1910 the mother of four children. In 1912 Mr. Willis married Miss Lila Bramblett. His son Robert Watt Willis died at the age of twenty-two. The youngest child, Mary Ellen, died in 1913 aged

nineteen. Mr. Willis has two living children: Cora Belle, wife of J. E. Curry, and Lilly, at home.

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE GRAY forty years ago had been admitted to the bar and had begun the task of building up a law practice in his home City of Laurens. He gave up the legal profession in favor of merchandising, where he found a more congenial field, and his career as a business man has been one of growing importance and success.

He was born March 7, 1856, at Gray Court, a town named in honor of his father. It is an old and well known name in this part of South Carolina. His grandfather was Hezekiah Gray who married a Miss Fowler. William L. Gray is a son of Robert A. and Hannah (Abercrombie) Gray. His father was born in Laurens County September 28, 1828, spent his active career as a planter, and served in the Confederate army. He lived to the age of seventy-five. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their twelve children three died in infancy.

William L. Gray, the oldest of the family, spent his early life on his father's farm, acquired a common school education and in 1876 graduated from Wofford College in Spartanburg. The following two years while teaching school he was studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He then practiced at Laurens for two years, but began dividing his time between his law office and the interests he had acquired on a local mercantile establishment, and eventually gave up his law practice altogether. For many years he was a leading general merchant, being a member successively of the firm H. E. Gray & Company, Gray, Sullivan & Company, W. L. Gray & Company and R. C. Gray & Company. He was a leading factor in these firms for twenty-five years and then sold his interests but did not give up merchandising altogether, being a member of the present organization known as the Laurens Hardware Company. In connection with other affairs Mr. Gray has been a cotton buyer for many years and owns and operates some valuable farming land in his home county.

He has always given dutifully of his time and means in support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He married in 1879 Miss Lulu S. Dial, daughter of Albert Dial and a sister of present United States Senator N. B. Dial. Mrs. Gray died in 1902, the mother of three children, Albert Dial, Will Lou and R. Coke Gray. Mr. Gray married Miss Mary Montgomery Dunklin in 1897. They have a daughter and son Hattie D. and William L. Jr.

CHARLES J. LYON. Probably no executive officer of the forces of law and order in South Carolina is better known, and by one element more greatly feared, than Charles J. Lyon, who for seventeen consecutive years was sheriff of Abbeville County and since 1915 has been United States marshal of the Western District of South Carolina.

He was born at Abbeville, November 4, 1864, son of Dr. Harvey Thompson and Harriet Beatrice (Dendy) Lyon, both members of old time families in Abbeville County. His father became a physician



At Your

soon after reaching manhood and followed that profession until his death. During the war he was a military surgeon stationed at the General Hospital in Richmond. Marshal Lyon's paternal grandfather Joseph E. Lyon was also a resident of Abbeville County, and his maternal grandfather Charles Dendy built the first brick house in the Town of Abbeville, known as Dendy Corner, and left each of his children a farm of 1,000 acres and a house and home in Abbeville.

Doctor Lyon was a man of modest landed interests and left each of his children a considerable legacy in land. At one time, however, especially the ten years following the close of the war, the ownership of land in South Carolina was more of an incumbrance than an asset, and many who owned hundreds of acres of land had to live close to the borders of respectable poverty. It was in that period that the early life of Charles J. Lyon was spent. He had little opportunity to go to school and when he worked as a farm hand his wages were \$36 a year, 10 cents a day. His first real experience, however, was in a printing office. At the age of eleven he entered the office of the Medium, and was connected therewith for a number of years. He regards the printing office as the source not only of his best literary education, but also of much of the knowledge which equipped him for dealing with men and with the affairs of the world. After he was grown he moved to a farm several miles from Abbeville, and it was as a quiet, hard working and slowly prospering farmer that he gained the respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens in Abbeville County. He continued to live on the farm until 1900 and he still retains his property interests in the county, including the old home place and also most of the old Calhoun lands, which he has purchased within the last few years. Mr. Lyon has a fund of interests and reminiscences of the noted characters and historic families that have made Abbeville County conspicuous, such as the Calhouns, Nobles, McDuffys and others.

In 1898 Mr. Lyon was elected and for seventeen years by successive elections held the office of sheriff of Abbeville County. An efficient and greatly respected official who enforced the law under all circumstances, he was by experience and every other measure of fitness the logical choice for the first appointment to the office of marshal of the newly formed Western District of South Carolina. He entered upon the duties of this Federal position early in 1915, and since then has made his home at Greenville. His district embraces eighteen counties. Mr. Lyon is a member of many fraternal orders, including the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Junior Order United American Mechanics.

While living the life of a farmer Mr. Lyon married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Wardlaw, member of the historic family of that name, one of the most widely known in upper South Carolina. Anything like pride that Mr. Lyon might justly take in his own career and achievements is completely submerged by the satisfaction and pride he takes in the record of his four sons, one son-in-law and five nephews, who followed the flag of their country as soldiers in the war with Germany—a record hardly

surpassed by any other family for self-sacrificing patriotism. His four sons in the army were William Harry, Charles Joseph, David Wardlaw and John Uel. The last is in the United States Navy. The other three were all in the 118th Infantry, in the Thirtieth Division, one of the combat divisions making up the Second Army Corps. William H. was in Company C, Charles J. in a machine gun company, and David W. a corporal of Machine Gun Company L. David Wardlaw Lyon was terribly wounded and permanently crippled and disabled while with his company in the trenches on the battle line, and at this writing (fall of 1919), is recuperating in a hospital at Fort McPherson.

Mr. Lyon has three daughters, Ethel, Hattie Beatrice and Miss Mildred. Ethel is the wife of Charles Everett Clew, who was also a soldier and before going into service was cashier in the People's Bank at Greenwood. Hattie Beatrice is the wife of Mr. A. M. Clew, a cotton buyer.

DRESDEN ANDREW SMITH. While Mr. Smith has served for several years in the county offices of Oconee County, being present county auditor, the name of his family has been longest and perhaps best known through active connection with printing and journalism.

Mr. Smith who was born at Walhalla August 13, 1881, is of English ancestry, having come to South Carolina from Virginia. His grandfather Whittaker Guyton Smith was a native of Anderson County, South Carolina, and lived a life of great prominence and usefulness, being a teacher in the old field schools, for many years on the examining school board, a practical surveyor and farmer, and always giving his influence to the betterment and progress of his community.

The late Dresden Aaron Smith, father of the present county auditor, was born in Anderson County February 3, 1842. Early in life he learned the trade of printer and put in a number of years "at the case," before turning his attention to editorial duties. For more than thirty-five years he was one of the editors of the Keowee Courier at Walhalla and at the time of his death September 18, 1907, was the oldest newspaper editor in point of service in South Carolina with the possible exception of Mr. Hugh Wilson of Abbeville. He was also serving his third term as judge of probate in Oconee County when he died. He was an ardent democrat, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was steward of his church many years, and for more than twenty-five years superintendent of its Sunday school. He was twice married, his wives being sisters. His first marriage was with Gertrude Small, who died in 1877 at the age of twenty-nine. She left a son Walter V., now deceased. His second wife, Kathleen O. Small, is still living at Walhalla, past sixty-five. She was the mother of Gertrude T., Dresden A., Marvin J., and Kathleen, the last being deceased.

Dresden Andrew Smith grew up at Walhalla, attended the public schools, but left school at the age of twelve to become a printer's devil in his father's office on the Keowee Courier. He served a complete apprenticeship at the printing trade and was a journeyman at the age of seventeen. Mr.

Smith has had two periods of residence in the City of Washington. Altogether he spent five years in the capital city, working as a printer for job printers and also in the Government printing office. For one year he did reportorial work on the Washington Times. Between his two sojourns in Washington he edited and managed the Oconee News at Seneca for a stock company. In 1905 he returned to Wall-halla to help his father, then in declining years and vigor, and was connected with the Keowee Courier until his father's death. He was then elected to fill out the unexpired term as judge of probate and was elected to succeed himself without opposition. He was judge of probate five years and resigned to become a candidate for the office of county auditor. He has been twice re-elected to that office.

Mr. Smith is a past master of the Masonic lodge, is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a past grand of the Odd Fellows, and is past archon of the Heptasophis, which he has also served two terms as district deputy supreme archon and has twice been a representative to the Supreme Conclave. Mr. Smith is a steward of the Methodist Church.

April 26, 1911, he married Miss Julia Elizabeth McLeod of Kershaw County, South Carolina. They have two sons, Marvin McLeod Smith and Laurie Whittaker Smith.

REV. ISAAC E. WALLACE. Though a native of Tennessee Reverend Wallace has given all of his service as a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, and for a number of years has been identified with the Presbyterian Church at Seneca.

He was born in Hamilton County, Tennessee, January 5, 1879, son of David N. and America J. (McDonald) Wallace, his parents natives of the same county. His grandparents were Rev. Benjamin and Mary (Anderson) Wallace, both natives of Eastern Tennessee and of Scotch ancestry. Rev. Mr. Wallace's mother was also of Scotch descent, her mother being a daughter of Col. William Clift, a pioneer of Eastern Tennessee who fought in the war with Mexico and was a conspicuous member of one of the chief families in the City of Chattanooga and that vicinity.

Isaac E. Wallace grew up in Tennessee, attended the public schools, graduated in 1900 from King's College at Bristol, Tennessee, spent two years in Columbia Theological Seminary and in 1903 graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained a minister in 1904, by Bethel Presbytery and for about five years served churches in Lancaster and Kershaw counties. Prior to that he had been working in pastorates in Anderson County, South Carolina, and for five years was the regular pastor at Pelzer. He then accepted a call to the duties of the church at Seneca where he has served for six years. He is an able preacher and a man of much executive and administrative ability, witnessed in the fact that Seneca has a very progressive congregation and its modern church edifice was erected since Mr. Wallace came to the pastorate. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1904 he married Miss Sarah Phoebe Sherard

of Anderson County. She is of Revolutionary stock and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Alexander Sherard, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to the American colonies at an early date and settled in Anderson County, where he took out naturalization papers in 1808. He was a farmer and merchant at Moffettsville. His son Thomas A. Sherard succeeded him as a merchant and the latter's son W. T. A. Sherard in turn took the proprietorship of the store. In the same storeroom three generations of the family have been successful merchants. Thomas A. Sherard was born in Anderson County in 1823 and spent all his life there, dying at the age of seventy-two. He had served as a soldier in the Confederate war. He married Virginia C. Baskin. The mother of Mrs. Wallace died in 1917 at the age of seventy. She was of a particularly notable ancestry. Her father was William Stuart Baskin, her grandfather James Hall Baskin, and the latter was a son of William and a grandson of William Baskin, Sr., who came from Virginia in an early day and settled in Abbeville County, South Carolina on Little Rocky River. His sons William, Jr., Hugh and James Baskin were officers in the Colonial army in the American Revolution, William serving as lieutenant. In 1779 he was promoted to a captaincy for bravery. William Baskin, Sr., married Mary Stuart, his son William married Annie Reid, their son James Hall Baskin married Margaret Hartgrove Thompson. The next generation was represented by William Stuart Baskin, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Wallace.

CAPT. MOFFATT G. McDONALD was for several years an officer in the old South Carolina National Guard, and from August, 1917, until July, 1919, was in the service of the National Army with the rank of captain in the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of much important and difficult work in various camps and at the army headquarters at Washington.

Captain McDonald is a lawyer by profession, and is member of one of the prominent firms of Columbia. He was born at Winnsboro in Fairfield County in 1889, son of James E. and Lillie (Elliott) McDonald. His father, still a member of the Winnsboro bar and a former president of the South Carolina Bar Association, is the son of Rev. Laughlin McDonald, who was a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The McDonalds are of Scotch ancestry and have been identified with several southern colonies and states since about 1760.

Captain McDonald was educated in Erskine College at Due West, being a graduate of that institution, and graduated with the class of 1913 from the Law Department of the University of South Carolina. He was a member of a college fraternity. He began practice as a member of the law firm Barron, McKay, Frierson & McDonald at Columbia, and since his return from the army has resumed law practice as a member of the firm Tompkins, Barnett & McDonald which enjoys many prominent associations with the bar of the state.

Captain McDonald was originally a member of the Third South Carolina Infantry of State Guard. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard he



W. Lind & Feilman

became a member of the First Regiment, with which the old Third was incorporated. He was captain in the First Regiment Quartermaster's Department. On August 1, 1917, he was mustered into the Federal army and stationed at Camp Sevier as Assistant Construction Quartermaster, continuing the rank of captain. Later he became assistant quartermaster on the Headquarters Staff of the Thirtieth Division. In March, 1918, he was sent to Camp Wheeler as assistant construction quartermaster, continuing duty under his former commander Maj. Alex C. Doyle. In May of the same year he was made construction quartermaster at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, and in October was assigned to duty as construction quartermaster at Camp Gordon, Atlanta. His duties kept him at that camp until February 1, 1919, when he was called to Washington for duty as assistant to the Chief of the Construction Department and became a member of the Board of Review of Property Accountability. His final work was as assistant to the Chief of the Contract Section. Captain McDonald received his honorable discharge July 1, 1919, after nearly two years of army service, given at the expense of the complete neglect of his professional work at Columbia.

He is an active member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and is a Royal Arch Mason. Captain McDonald married Miss Rachel Boyce of Due West, South Carolina.

W. LINDSAY WILSON. A resident of Greenville since 1913, Mr. Wilson is manager of the Greenville Iron Works, and by his many other active interests is one of the younger leaders who are making Greenville widely known as one of the most modern and progressive cities of the South.

Though his home has been in Greenville but a few years, Mr. Wilson is identified with South Carolina as a native of Abbeville County and by an ancestry including several of the old and historic families of the Abbeville district. This ancestry, dating back nearly two centuries, includes men who were participants in every important war on this continent beginning with the French and Indian war.

Mr. Wilson's great-grandfather was Allan Wilson who settled about four miles from Abbeville Court House and whose father, a Scotchman, came from Ireland to this country long before the Revolutionary war. William Wilson, grandfather of the Greenville business man, was well known in Abbeville County, and at the time of the war between the states, being too old for military duty, did his bit for the Confederacy by raising large crops of mustard, a much needed commodity, and mustard still grows voluntary on the bed which he carefully cultivated. One of his sons, John E. Wilson, now owns and lives upon the old home estate of John C. Calhoun in Abbeville County.

W. Lindsay Wilson is a son of James S. and Mildred Stone (Child) Wilson. His father was one of the first to respond for service in the Confederate armies, and six of his brothers and seven of his first cousins were killed during that struggle. In April, 1861, he volunteered in Company A of the First

South Carolina Cavalry, and was all through the fighting with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Mildred Stone Child was a daughter of James Wesley Child. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Stone of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Frances (McCaslin) Child, his mother's mother, was a daughter of Moses Oliver McCaslin, one of the founders of Clear Springs Academy, the first educational institution in upper South Carolina. His father Robert McCaslin, with his mother, Margaret McCaslin, of Scotch parentage, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to America in 1785 and located in Abbeville County. The members of the early generations of the McCaslin family are all buried in the old Long Cane Cemetery in Abbeville County.

The maternal grandmother of Mildred Stone Child was Susannah Foster, daughter of Robert Foster, whose father, also named Robert, was an American patriot killed in a skirmish with the Indians and Tories during the Revolutionary war. Susan Foster's mother was a Miss Clark, a relative of George Rogers Clark, the leader instrumental in opening up the Ohio valley during the Revolution and by the capture of Vincennes delivered that country from the English. The history of the Clark and Foster families in Abbeville County goes back to 1740 and perhaps earlier.

Mr. Wilson in preparing for the duties of life began his first training in the local school of his native county, later had three years in the University of Tennessee, supplemented by special work in the University of Chicago and the University of Cincinnati. For several years he devoted his time to educational work, chiefly in Tennessee. The relations he sustains to his home city of Greenville, where he located in 1913, are as secretary and treasurer and managing official of the Greenville Iron Works, an industry specializing in the manufacture and upkeep of textile machinery and equipment; as president and treasurer of the Piedmont Shippers Association, and as a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

He has also done his part in maintaining the military and patriotic record of the family. In the Spanish-American war he was in Company A of the First South Carolina Infantry, being out nearly a year and receiving a commission as lieutenant in the regular army.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Sadie Esther Waller, who was born within two miles of the old home of Thomas Stone, the connection of her husband's family above mentioned, on the eastern shore of Maryland. Her grandfather, Capt. Jonathan Waller, commanded the Delaware troops in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children.

AIKEN FAMILY. To record however briefly the names and achievements of the Aiken family of South Carolina is to call a long roll of some of those who have been most eminent and useful within the borders of the state since the foundation of the Republic. Their patriotic qualities have made soldiers almost without number, and always the name has stood for the finest virtues and flower of citizenship and business and personal integrity.

They have been known for statecraft, for constructive service in many public positions, for usefulness in commerce and agriculture, and the name has been represented in practically every profession.

The history of this family goes back to County Antrim, Ireland, near Belfast, where James and Elizabeth Aiken lived during the last half of the eighteenth century. James Aiken died there in 1798, leaving a widow and eight children. His oldest child was William Aiken, who had come to America and settled at Charleston about 1787. In a few years he was a prosperous merchant, and later became prominent in public affairs, being chosen president of the South Carolina Railroad, the first railroad in South Carolina and the first of any consequence in the United States. The Town of Aiken was named in his honor. He was killed when his horse ran away in the streets of Charleston in March, 1831. His wife bore the maiden name of Henrietta Wyatt and this branch of the family became conspicuous through their only son William Aiken, who was a graduate of South Carolina College, the class of 1825, and who was elected governor of South Carolina in 1844.

The Charleston merchant and business man upon learning of the death of his father in Ireland sent money to his mother to bring her and the younger children to America. They reached Charleston in 1799, and were soon located in the Little River section of Fairfield District. To that community two of the older sons, Hugh and John, had already proceeded.

The youngest of the eight children of James and Elizabeth Aiken of County Antrim was David Aiken, who on coming to South Carolina remained with his brother William as a clerk at Charleston during the winter and in the summer went to the home of the family in Fairfield County to work on the farm. In 1805 with the assistance of his brother William he opened a small store at Winnsboro. He had as much commercial ability as his brother, was prosperous and acquired large landed possessions and for many years was one of the wealthiest residents of Fairfield County. He married in 1812 Nancy Kerr, also a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who had come to the United States in her youth and after the death of her parents was reared by her uncle Maj. Joseph Kerr, a resident of York District, South Carolina, and a veteran of the War of 1812. David and Nancy Aiken spent their married lives in Winnsboro and their remains are now at rest in the old cemetery of Scion Presbyterian Church in that town. They were survived by seven sons and two daughters, then past their majority. The following paragraphs are a brief record of these seven sons and two daughters: James Reid graduated from South Carolina College in 1832, was for many years his father's partner as a merchant at Winnsboro. He was a soldier in the Seminole Indian war of 1836, and for two terms represented Fairfield District in the Legislature.

Elizabeth Rachel, the oldest daughter, became the wife of Dr. Osmund M. Woodward of Fairfield County.

Joseph Daniel, the third child, graduated from South Carolina College in 1841, became a Charleston lawyer, served in the Confederate army and after

the war was a cotton factor and agent for a line of steamers at Charleston, where he died in 1884 when nearly sixty-seven years of age.

The other daughter of David and Nancy Aiken was Caroline Margaret, who never married.

Hugh Kerr Aiken had a brilliant military record, rising to the rank of colonel of the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, and was in command of that regiment when killed in action near Mount Elon Church, Darlington County, South Carolina, 1865.

Dr. William Edward Aiken, the sixth among the children, was graduated from South Carolina College in 1846, attended medical lectures in Charleston and Baltimore, finishing his medical course in Paris. He was practicing at Winnsboro when the war between the states broke out and at the urgent request of the community and local authorities remained to care for the sick instead of entering the army. He continued practice at Winnsboro with great usefulness and honor until his death in 1900.

David Wyatt Aiken, like his brothers was a graduate of South Carolina College, being an honor man of the class of 1849. He turned his attention to farming, and in after years was editor of the Rural Carolinian advanced and advocated many ideas and methods of agriculture that are being practiced today as modern farming. He was also a Confederate soldier and was colonel of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment and was severely wounded in action September 17, 1862. Thereafter on account of physical disability he was assigned to lighter work as Commandant of the Post at Macon, Georgia. Following the war he farmed in Abbeville County, and used all his great influence in behalf of the cause of redeeming South Carolina from reconstruction misrule. He was also elected to Congress from the Third District, and was its representative at Washington for ten consecutive years. He died in 1887.

Isaac Means Aiken graduated from South Carolina College in 1851, became a merchant at Winnsboro, and from there moved to Georgia where he engaged in the lumber business, and volunteered with the Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment in the war, being elected captain of Company H. Following the war he returned to the lumber business at Pensacola, Florida, where he died in 1907.

The seventh son and youngest child of David and Nancy (Kerr) Aiken was Augustus Milton Aiken, who was born at Winnsboro January 10, 1834. He was living at Charleston when the war broke out and was engaged in the cotton business there. He at once volunteered, becoming a member of Company C of the Seventh South Carolina Infantry. In 1864 he was made Ordnance Officer and assigned to Butler's Brigade of South Carolina Cavalry, and had the pleasure and distinction of being on the personal staff of that eminent South Carolinian, Maj.-Gen. M. C. Butler. With the close of the war he engaged in farming at "Stoney Point" and "Coronaca," and in 1867 removed to "Sunny-side," Greenwood, the home of his second wife. He had married in 1860 Emma Eliza Smith, who died July 30, 1864, at Winnsboro, the mother of no children. On May 23, 1866, he married Mary Ann Chapman Gillam.

Mary Ann Chapman Gillam was born January

27, 1845, and died June 2, 1877. Her name introduces another notable family record into this brief chronicle. She was a daughter of Robert Charles and Mary Sophia (Glenn) Gillam, whose children were named Mary Ann Chapman, Sarah Sophia, Jessie Louisa and Carrie Cornelia. Robert Charles Gillam was born August 13, 1820, and died September 18, 1897. His parents were Gen. James and Sarah (Satterwhite) Gillam. Gen. James Gillam was born in 1791 and died in 1878 at Greenwood, where he had lived for many years. He was a first cousin and intimate friend of John C. Calhoun. Gen. James Gillam's parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Gillam, and both Robert and his father Maj. Robert Gillam were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Maj. Robert Gillam was a very early settler in Newberry District. Elizabeth Caldwell, wife of Robert Gillam, Jr., was a daughter of William and Rebecca Caldwell who came from Ireland, first settling in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Charlotte County, Virginia, where William Caldwell died. His widow with her ten children in 1770 came to Newberry District, South Carolina, where she died in 1807 at the extreme age of ninety-nine. Her daughter was Martha Caldwell who became the wife of Patrick Calhoun and the mother of South Carolina's most eminent historic figure, John C. Calhoun.

As noted above the mother of Mary Ann Chapman Gillam was Mary Sophia Glenn. Her parents were Dr. George W. and Mary Ann (Chapman) Glenn and her grandfather Col. David Glenn came from Ireland about 1774, settling in Newberry District, and served as adjutant in Col. James Giles' regiment during the War of the Revolution. He also represented Newberry District in the First Carolina Legislature. Dr. George W. Glenn married for his first wife Hannah Thompson Lawson. When he married Mary Ann Chapman she was the widow of Dr. John Hooker, a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and long distinguished for his success as a lawyer at Columbia, South Carolina. Mary Ann Chapman was a daughter of Ger-shom and Mary (Carew) Chapman, and a sister of Rebecca Chapman who married Dr. John Logan. Doctor Logan practiced medicine at Greenwood, South Carolina, and his son Dr. John Henry Logan is recalled as author of "History of Upper South Carolina."

Augustus Milton Aiken died suddenly of angina pectoris August 9, 1906, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was laid to rest beside his wife at Greenwood, South Carolina. He and his wife were active Presbyterians and he a Master Mason. By his marriage to Mary Ann Chapman Gillam he had three children: Hugh Kerr, James Gillam, Jessie Glenn Aiken, all of whom after the death of their mother, were reared by their aunt Mrs. Eliza Woodward.

This brings the record of the Aiken family to Hugh Kerr Aiken of Laurens, long prominent as a physician, banker and citizen of that community. He was born at Greenwood October 3, 1867, and attended public school in his native village and also at Washington, District of Columbia, while residing with his uncle D. Wyatt Aiken, then a member of Congress. He also pursued an elective two years'

course in South Carolina College, spent one year in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and in 1890 received his M. D. degree from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, with the first honors of his class. His student record gave him an appointment as interne in the City Hospital, where he remained one year. Doctor Aiken began practice at Laurens in 1891, and gave practically his undivided time to his professional interests for ten years. In the meantime and since he has been interested in the drug business, and was associated with one of the eminent physicians of Laurens the late Dr. Thomas McCoy until his death.

Doctor Aiken was a director of the Laurens National Bank when by reason of the sudden death of the cashier an emergency arose and at the urgent request of the other directors Doctor Aiken assumed the duties of cashier. He took the office as a temporary responsibility, but subsequently was regularly chosen cashier, and has since followed banking entirely, giving up his professional practice altogether. He served as cashier from 1902 to 1918, and since the latter year has been president of this old and substantial institution. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church and for several years he was a deacon and is now one of the ruling elders.

Doctor Aiken married March 30, 1893, Mary Chalmers Thames of Charleston. They have two sons, Hugh Kerr, Jr., a chemist at Niagara Falls, New York, and a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, where his younger brother Robert Chalmers, is now a student.

FRANCIS HOPKINS WESTON has rounded out a period of thirty years as a member of the Columbia bar, but his many financial and business interests and relations with his home city and the state at large have been almost as noteworthy as his record as an able and industrious lawyer.

Mr. Weston, who represents one of the oldest families of South Carolina, was born near Eastover in Richland County October 10, 1866. Mr. Weston is an alumnus of South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, and it is noteworthy that his father graduated from the same school in 1849 and his grandfather in 1814. He is descended from William Weston, who settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolution. Several of his descendants were American patriots in the war of the Revolution. Francis H. Weston is a son of Dr. William and Caroline (Woodward) Weston. His father received a liberal education and practiced medicine for a time, but soon gave up that to give his entire time to his extensive landed interest. He was an officer in the Confederate army and five of his brothers fought in the same cause.

Francis H. Weston attended Thompson's Academy at Columbia, the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane, North Carolina, and for two years was a student in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. He then entered South Carolina College where he graduated in 1888, receiving the degrees A. B. and LL. B. in the same year. Since then he has been continuously in practice as a member of the Columbia bar and either individually or in his firm has represented some very im-

portant legal interests. At one time he was president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Columbia and has interests in a number of financial and industrial enterprises. He owns some of the extensive lands upon which the Weston family lived for generations in Richland County.

Mr. Weston represented his home county in the Lower House of the State Legislature ten years, and later was elected to two terms in the Senate. He resigned his seat in the Senate to accept appointment by President Wilson, as United States District Attorney February 18, 1914. For six years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina College, and has been one of the commanding officers in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He served as Judge Advocate General, South Carolina National Guard, and has long been interested in military affairs. Mr. Weston is a member of the American Bar Association, and also the State Bar Association. However, outside of his profession and business he has found the greatest pleasure in his home life, and as a reader and student of history and general literature. He is one of the vice presidents of the State Historical Society and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

April 15, 1896, he married Miss Amy S. Shoolbred, daughter of John S. and Fannie (Adams) Shoolbred. To their marriage were born five children, all living.

ROBERT RUTLEDGE KING, former proprietor of the Chiquola Hotel at Anderson, had a long and active experience of a quarter of a century in the hotel business both in South Carolina and in other states, but is now devoted to the quiet and congenial occupation of farming and has a delightful country home near the City of Anderson.

He was born near Iva in Anderson County December 26, 1873, and comes of an old and interesting family of Anderson County. His parents were Rev. Woodward Holland and Paratine Mahala (Pratt) King, the former born near Belton in Anderson County. The grandfather was Reverend Robert, better known as "Bobbie" King, son of Billie King a native of Virginia and an early settler at Pendleton, South Carolina. Rev. Robert King did a notable and beneficent work in this section of South Carolina as a Baptist minister and labored unselfishly and strenuously for the promotion of the gospel and the uplift of many communities. His son followed him in the same profession, and both were likewise farmers. They were not only militant churchmen but soldiers of their country as well. Bobbie King fought in the Mexican war and lived to be eighty-eight years of age. His son was a Confederate soldier and died aged fifty-nine. While on the military record of the family mention should be made of Charles G. King, a brother of Robert R. Charles G., was with the United States troops on the Mexican border and soon after returning home joined the Thirtieth Division, Machine Gun Battalion of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. He was with that noted regiment of the Thirtieth Division in some of the fiercest fighting on the western front, when the Hindenburg line was broken in France. He was in France for eleven months, going overseas in May, 1918. He received

his honorable discharge in the spring of 1919 as a sergeant, and is now associated with his brother on the farm.

Robert Rutledge King acquired a good common school education and lived on a farm to the age of sixteen when his father removed to Seneca. In that town Mr. King became clerk in a local hotel in 1892. That opened a new field for him, and one in which his particular qualifications had successful scope. During the next fourteen years he was clerk in many of the leading hotels in large cities both north and west. He was at St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. His thorough experience eminently qualified him for his duties as manager of the Chiquola Hotel at Anderson, of which he became proprietor in 1906. He sold his interests in 1917, and then removed to his farm north of the City of Anderson.

Mr. King married Miss Ellie Hudson of North Carolina in 1904. They have three children.

CHARLES HARDY FAIR, M. D. A resident of Greenville since 1911 Doctor Fair has built up a reputation as a general surgeon which now extends over upper South Carolina and so well thought of is he among his professional associates that he was elected in December, 1918, as president of the Greenville County Medical Society.

Doctor Fair was born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1881, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fair. His father was born in Ireland, came to Virginia when a young man and settled at Warrenton and died in 1880. Doctor Fair's mother is a native of Virginia and member of a prominent family of that state. Her father was Thomas Hardy, Hardy County, now in West Virginia, was named for this family.

Doctor Fair for nearly four years attended Bethel Academy near Warrenton. This was a very fine preparatory school and while he was a student it was presided over by Doctor Alderman, the distinguished educator now president of the University of Virginia. Doctor Fair for several years worked in railroad offices and in the drug business, and took his professional preparation in George Washington University in Washington, and was graduated with the class of 1909. For two years he practiced in his home town of Warrenton, before locating in Greenville. He has done considerable post-graduate work in New York and other clinical centers, and as a result of this training and of his natural talents now confines his practice to general surgery. He is a member of the County, State, Tri-State and Southern Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Fair married Miss Anna Akers of Atlanta, Georgia. Her father is a successful cotton broker. Doctor and Mrs. Fair have two daughters, Elizabeth H. and Annie A.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT. While various honors have been bestowed upon him so that his name is widely known throughout the state, William Elliott is primarily a lawyer and so far as possible has completely devoted himself to his profession. The extent and character of his associations give him a front rank in the Columbia bar.



C. H. Law M.D.

He was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, March 30, 1872, son of William and Sarah (Stuart) Elliott. His father was one of the prominent lawyers of the state and for fourteen years served in Congress, representing the seventh and later the first district.

Consistent with his father's position in the profession, William Elliott spent his boyhood in a comfortable home and with every advantage and influence. He was especially fond of athletic sports and pursued them to the permanent benefit of his health. He attended preparatory schools, being a student for several years in the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, and in 1891 entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1893. Soon after being admitted to the bar he began practice in his father's office at Beaufort, but later removed to Columbia. More and more of his time in recent years has been taken up with corporation practice. He has represented as attorney the Capital City Mills, the Richland Cotton Mills, Granby Cotton Mills, Olympia Cotton Mills (now constituting Pacific Mills), and the Street Railway, Light and Power Company of Columbia.

Mr. Elliott was commissioned a lieutenant of the navy in 1898, and served until October of that year during the war with Spain. In 1901 he was appointed code commissioner of the state, and for ten years published the Act of the State Legislature. During the great war he was Federal Food Administrator for South Carolina. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Delta Psi fraternity and is active in democratic politics. November 15, 1900, Mr. Elliott married Miss Leila G. Sams, daughter of Barnwell S. Sams, of Beaufort. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have three children.

LAWRENCE THEODORE CAMPBELL. While Anderson County has long been noted for its prosperous farms and farmers, some of the best homes in that county have been created literally out of the labors and good management of their owners. One of them is that of Lawrence Theodore Campbell, who started life a comparatively poor man, and today owns a beautiful farm in Centerville Township. He has many acres of good soil and his beautiful country residence was of his own construction and has all the conveniences of many modern city homes including water system and electric lighting.

He was born in Rock Mill Township of Anderson County November 15, 1869, a son of David Alexander Evans and Nancy Jane (Eskew) Campbell. His father was born in Rock Mill Township August 3, 1846, and was in the Confederate uniform for a few weeks before the war closed, getting to Charleston about the time hostilities ceased. After the war he followed farming, and his death was due to a runaway and occurred July 21, 1883. He was a son of Alexander and Hannah (Terrell) Campbell, both natives of Anderson County. In church faith he was a Presbyterian. He was not quite thirty-seven years of age when he died. His widow survived him many years, dying in her seventieth year, and she kept her children together and provided for them on the home farm. She was born in Anderson County May 16, 1846, daughter of William Elliott and Catherine (Burriss) Eskew. She

was a member of the Baptist Church. Her children were Thomas and William, twins, Lawrence T., Minnie, Kate, John D. and Ideal.

Lawrence T. Campbell was about fourteen years old when his father died and he remained at home with his mother assisting in the labors of the farm until he was twenty-one. On November 30, 1890, he married Mamie Kealer, daughter of David Kealer of Pendleton Township. By a strange coincidence Mrs. Campbell's father also lost his life in 1883 as a result of a runaway accident. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of nine children: Blanche, Corinne, Ervin, Lois, Thrace, Ruth, Claude, Tommie and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are active members of the Baptist Church.

FRANK GARY TOMPKINS, senior partner in the law firm of Tompkins, Barnett & McDonald, and assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway, is one of the scholarly lawyers and most forceful citizens of Columbia, where he has been in active practice nearly twenty years.

Mr. Tompkins was born in Edgefield, now Greenwood, County, South Carolina, December 11, 1874. His father Daniel Holland Tompkins, a native of Edgefield County, was a son of Samuel S. and Amelia (Holland) Tompkins, also of Edgefield County. Daniel H. Tompkins served in the Confederate army as a scout under Gen. Mart Gary. He finished his education at Edinburgh, Scotland, and from 1894 to 1898 was secretary of state of South Carolina. He died January 15, 1919. Daniel H. Tompkins married Louise Rook, daughter of Dr. W. J. and Elizabeth (Gary) Rook of Newberry County.

Frank G. Tompkins graduated Bachelor of Science from Clemson College in 1896, being one of the first students at the opening of that institution. He received his law degree from the South Carolina University in 1898, but instead of beginning practice accepted the opportunity to serve his country as a member of the United States Volunteer forces in the war with Spain. He was first lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry from May to December, 1898. Early in the following year Mr. Tompkins began practice at Charleston, and in January, 1900, moved to Columbia and has been uninterruptedly devoted to the law and his increasing business affairs ever since. He was appointed assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway in June, 1915.

Mr. Tompkins is a democrat of sound and progressive tendencies and represented Richland County in the Legislature in 1907-08. He is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, member of the Columbia Club, was a charter member of the Metropolitan Club until its merger with the Columbia Club, and also belongs to the Ridgewood Club, South Carolina Club, and Columbia Cotillion Club.

December 11, 1906, at Barnwell, South Carolina, he married Martha Ayer Aldrich. Mrs. Tompkins was a resident of Columbia from her marriage until her death October 21, 1918, and was the daughter of Judge Robert and Sophie (Bonham) Aldrich. Her father Robert Aldrich was a son of Judge A. P. Aldrich and for many years was a practicing lawyer

at Barnwell from 1865 to 1907, when he was elected judge of the Second District, and was on the bench until his death. Her mother Sophie Bonham was the daughter of Gen. M. L. Bonham, governor of South Carolina for one term during the Civil war. Mr. Tompkins is the father of three children: Frank Gary, Jr., Martha Aldrich and Louise Rook Tompkins.

JUDGE WALTER M. SCOTT. Since Judge Scott has been Probate Judge of Greenville County, the people of that community have felt that the administration of many complex and delicate problems of adjustment, equity and all the difficult phases of the settlement of estates and property rights have been in most efficient hands. Judge Scott is one of the able lawyers of South Carolina. He was born in Greenville County, October 21, 1877. His grandfather John Scott brought his family to America from County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1849, and located at that time in Greenville County. Judge Scott is a son of William and Virginia (Kinnan) Scott. His father was a boy when brought to this country. Judge Scott grew up on a farm, had his primary education in the public schools, and spent four years in the University of South Carolina, graduating from the literary department in the class of 1905 and receiving his LL. B. degree in 1907. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar and for several years has enjoyed the secure honors and prestige of one of the prominent members of the Greenville bar. He was elected and served one term, 1912-13, in the Lower House of the General Assembly, representing Greenville County. He was elected to the office of Probate Judge in 1914.

Judge Scott is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is president of the local alumni association of the University of South Carolina. He married Miss Fannie Davis of Greenville, daughter of Rev. Dr. E. P. Davis, a widely known Presbyterian minister.

VINCENT F. MARTIN. In early life Vincent F. Martin made a record as a brave and efficient soldier of the Confederate army which has justified the honorary title of captain by which his friends have known him for over half a century. Captain Martin since the war has played a varied and active role in several South Carolina communities. He has been a resident of Oconee County for thirty years and is now judge of the Probate Court. Possessing an ample experience of men and business, he has the prompt judgment and powers of decision and the kindly sympathies which make him an ideal occupant of this important office.

He was born in Beaufort County, South Carolina, November 8, 1843, a son of William E. and Eloise B. (Hayne) Martin. He is of Revolutionary stock on both sides and the Martin, Hayne and Williamson families have long been distinguished in South Carolina. His paternal grandmother was a Williamson. The town of Martinsville in this state takes its name from the family. The Martins trace their ancestry back to England, whence they went to Ireland and from there to Virginia and thence to South Carolina, settling in Edgefield County. Judge Martin's grandfather William D. Martin was

a distinguished lawyer and jurist and at one time represented South Carolina in Congress.

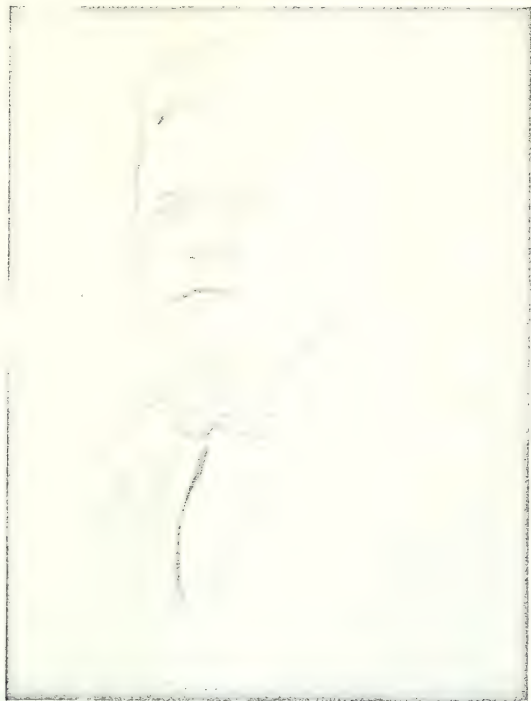
Captain Martin's father was a native of Beaufort County and his mother of the City of Charleston. They resided for years at Gelliserville and in the City of Charleston, where Vincent Martin was reared. He had just passed the examinations in South Carolina College when he responded to his state's call for troops in its defense and in January, 1861, enlisted in the First Rifle Regiment, in the Carolina Light Infantry. His father commanded a regiment with the rank of colonel in the South Carolina Volunteers. Two of his brothers were also Confederate soldiers. In the fall of 1861 Vincent Martin was transferred to the Charleston Light Dragoons, and while on picket duty one night he received a severe shot gun wound in both legs that disqualified him for duty for several months. Meanwhile he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant in the First South Carolina Regular Infantry and in the fall of 1864 was made captain of Company A, Brooks Battalion. When the war closed he was serving as first lieutenant of the South Carolina Infantry.

After the war Captain Martin farmed in Beaufort County and in 1868 he married Miss Lucia Harrison, a daughter of James W. Harrison of Anderson County. In 1869 he moved to that county and for many years was associated with the late Col. Francis E. Harrison, his wife's uncle in extensive business as merchants and manufacturers at the old Town of Andersonville. In 1886 Captain Martin was appointed traveling agent of public lands under the secretary of state for South Carolina. This position he held for three years.

In August, 1889, he located at Wallhalla and from 1895 for four years was in charge of the public schools of Oconee County as superintendent. In 1905 he removed to his mountain farm in Oconee County and lived on it eight years. He was elected probate judge to fill an unexpired term in 1912, and has been giving all his time to the duties of that office since January, 1913. He has twice been regularly elected to the office. Judge Martin is a democrat and is a thorough Southerner. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1895 his first wife died leaving no children. In 1917 he married Eliza Kelley of Mount Olive, North Carolina.

JOSEPH WARREN SHELOR has practiced law at Wallhalla nearly forty years, and has achieved most of the honors and successes enjoyed by the able members of that profession. He is a lawyer representative of an old and prominent family of Oconee County, where the Shelors have been settled for over a century.

He was born at South Union in that county, March 29, 1853, a son of Thomas R. and Susan (Stribling) Shelor. His great-grandfather Lawrence Shelor was a native of Germany and on coming to America lived for a time in Maryland, but spent his last years in Virginia. The grandfather Jacob Shelor was a native of Maryland and came to South Carolina in 1818, buying a large tract of land in Oconee County. In 1821 he and his family took possession of this farm and he lived there until his death at an advanced age. Jacob Shelor married Betsie Ryland, of an old and prominent Virginia



Walter M. Scott



J. F. Freeman

family. They had two sons, Thomas Ryland and Joseph Ryland, Sr., and one daughter Sarah Shelor.

Thomas R. Shelor, father of the Walhalla lawyer, was born in Mecklenburg, Virginia, and married Susan Stribling, a native of Oconee County, South Carolina. Her father, Jesse Stribling, also a native of South Carolina, married Elizabeth Sloan, daughter of David Sloan, of an old and prominent South Carolina lineage. Jesse Stribling's father was Thomas Stribling, a native of Virginia and of Welsh lineage.

In 1872 Thomas R. Shelor and family moved to Gordon County, Georgia, where he spent the rest of his life. Joseph Warren Shelor received his early education in the old field schools of Oconee County and attended high school in Georgia. In 1878 he was graduated from Adger College at Walhalla. For three years previously he had carried studies at Newberry College. He studied law under Judge J. J. Norton of Walhalla and in January, 1880, after examination before the Supreme Court was admitted to the bar. Since that date his work as a sound and able lawyer has been conspicuous in Walhalla, and during that time he has served an increasing and profitable clientele. For eighteen years he was county attorney, for twenty-six years United States commissioner, for twenty-nine years attorney for the Southern Railroad, and in 1916 was elected to honors which he enjoys at present, as a member of the State Senate. He is a Baptist and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

His first wife was Miss Lou Neville of Walhalla. She was the mother of one daughter, Sallie, now Mrs. C. P. Walker. His second wife was Miss Lizzie Hix of Fair Play. She died the mother of two children, Hattie, now deceased, and Thomas E. He married for his third wife Katie Harris of Staunton, Virginia.

EDMUND LEE HERNDON. The bar of Oconee County need fear no comparison with other sections of the state, and it is significant that the members of that bar have been recruited largely from within the borders of the county, and from the county the reputations of not a few of Oconee attorneys have spread at least statewide.

One of these older members of the Walhalla bar is Edmund Lee Herndon who was born about eight miles northwest of Walhalla June 16, 1864. He is a son of Sempel G. and Rhoda (Billingsley) Herndon, the former a native of Anderson County. The grandfather Edmund Herndon was a native of Virginia where was born also his father, George Herndon. The Herndons are an English family originally. Edmund Herndon came to South Carolina at the age of twenty-one and spent the rest of his life in Anderson and Oconee counties. He became quite prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the South Carolina State Constitutional Convention in 1885 and represented his district in the State Legislature for two terms in the '70s.

Samuel G. Herndon and Rhoda Billingsley were married in South Carolina. The latter was a daughter of Andrew Billingsley, a native of Georgia, son of James Billingsley and of Irish ancestry. When the war came on Samuel G. Herndon was a merchant at Tunnell Hill in Oconee County. He volunteered

his services on the call of his state for volunteer troops enlisting in Company A of Orr's Regiment of Rifles. He was wounded at Gaines Mill, Virginia, in June, 1862, losing his left arm. After leaving the hospital in the following October he received an honorable discharge because of physical disability. On returning home he was elected tax collector for the old Pickens district, then comprised of what is now Pickens and Oconee counties. This position he held until displaced by the carpet-bag rule. After that he lived on his farm about ten miles northwest of Walhalla and died there in 1876. His wife survived him many years until 1916, and was seventy-five at the time of her death.

Edmund Lee Herndon was one of five children, all of whom grew up on a farm in Oconee County. He overcame various difficulties in the way of securing a liberal education and after the common schools spent 2½ years in Adger College at Walhalla, and finished his literary training at The Citadel at Charleston, though he never graduated. For one year he taught school, and studied law in the office of Keith & Verner at Walhalla. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1888, and has since had a busy professional career. After holding several minor offices he served four years as judge of probate and then one term of four years as state senator.

Mr. Herndon married June 27, 1900, Miss Clara Virginia Platt of Aiken County, South Carolina.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN FREEMAN came to manhood in upper South Carolina, and for many years has been a busy and influential factor in the Taylor community of Greenville County, where he is a merchant planter, banker and is also one of the leading citizens of the county.

The history of the Freeman family has been studiously traced out by one of its members, and the record published under the title "Mark Freeman and his Descendants." Mark Freeman was grandfather of the Taylor planter and banker. Mark Freeman was born May 14, 1795, and was a son of Needham Freeman, Sr., who was one of six brothers who came to the American colonies from England. Needham Freeman settled in Pendleton District, South Carolina, and became a large land owner. He had married in North Carolina, Martha Moore of Wake County.

Mark Freeman's lifetime was chiefly identified with the locality in Pickens County just south of Hickory Nut Mountain. He lived the quiet life of a planter, was active in the Cross Roads Church, and was strictly temperate in his habits. He married for his first wife Elizabeth Fowler, while his second wife was Jane Winnie.

One of the children of his first marriage was Thomas Linnard Freeman, who was born near Hickory Nut Mountain in Pickens County, December 7, 1820. He lived on a farm that was part of his father's estate until the close of 1871. During the war between the States in 1863 he responded to a call for old men and was assigned to Company E of the Second South Carolina Rifles, Jenkin's Brigade. He was deaf and was not assigned to duty in battle, serving his company as cook. In 1871 he moved to the Turner Farm on the Saluda River at the mouth of

George's Creek and at the close of 1874 moved to a farm he had bought near Brushy Creek Baptist Church in Greenville County. After the death of his wife on February 26, 1902, he built a house in the Town of Taylor and lived near his sons Joseph and Richard until his death, February 9, 1909. On March 2, 1854, he married Susan Claremont Smith, who was born April 15, 1833, daughter of John Smith of Greenville County. One of her children paid her the following tribute: "Mother was a very quiet woman, and not easily excited. I do not remember to have ever heard her murmur or utter words of discouragement. She left the management of affairs almost wholly to my father, and her frugality and industry made her a valuable help-meet to him in building up his comfortable country home. In my early childhood when dry goods were hardly to be had and ready-made clothes were almost unknown, she and her daughter Nancy spun the wool and wove the cloth for the children's clothes. She was a consistent member of the Brushy Creek Baptist Church and lived a beautiful Christian life."

The children of Thomas L. Freeman and wife were Nancy Jane, Daniel Richard, William Mark, Theresa Emeline, Thomas Sloan, Joseph Franklin, John Landrum, David Columbus, James Earle, Zachariah Benjamin and Robert Lee.

Joseph Franklin Freeman was born at the Hickory Nut Mountain Farm in Pickens County, January 30, 1863, and was about eight years of age when his parents moved to Greenville County. His opportunities were largely limited to a country district until he was past twenty-one, when he attended high school and Furman University. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in merchandising at Taylor, and has been one of the merchants of that thriving and prospering town for thirty years. He is also vice president of the Citizens Bank of Taylor, is a trustee of the North Greenville Academy, and for many years has been a deacon of the Taylor Baptist Church. During the war he was a member of the Greenville County Council of Defense.

Mr. Freeman married Mary Elizabeth Latham, daughter of Washington Latham of Pickens County. Mrs. Freeman is now deceased. They had no children of their own, but reared four adopted children, Lillian, B. Frank, Julian J. and Nannie May Morgan, whose parents were Doctor and Mrs. Morgan, the former a brother of Hon. J. H. and B. A. Morgan of Greenville.

RICHARD HENRY ALEXANDER is the present treasurer of Oconee County, had a successful record as a farmer and merchant as an important qualification to his present public duties, and throughout his active career has practiced the old rule of doing well everything he undertakes.

Mr. Alexander was born in Pickens County November 20, 1875, a son of Joseph Carson and Sarah Elizabeth (McKenzie) Alexander. His father was born in Greenville County June 17, 1845, was left an orphan in early childhood and was reared by an aunt until about sixteen years of age. He then entered the Confederate army and served four years. After the war he married Sarah Elizabeth McKenzie, who was born at Charleston, South Carolina, a daughter of Francis E. McKenzie. Her mother was

a member of the Simmons family of Charleston. After his marriage Joseph C. Alexander lived on a farm in Pickens County, and soon afterward moved to Oconee County, where he still resides and where he has been a prosperous farmer for half a century. While living in Pickens County he represented his district in both branches of the Legislature. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Oconee County in 1895, and subsequently was elected and served with credit one term in the State Senate. His farm and home are six miles east of Walhalla. He has long been a deacon in the Baptist Church and for many years superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife who died more than thirty years ago was the mother of ten children, nine of whom are still living.

Richard Henry Alexander grew up on his father's farm and contented himself with the advantages afforded by the common schools, though his practical education has been continuous. He remained at home to the age of eighteen and then took up the battle of life for himself. For four years he clerked in a company store at Enoree in Spartanburg County. He then resumed farming and merchandising at Seneca in Oconee County, his home being on his farm four miles above Seneca. In the midst of his duties as a farmer and merchant he was elected in 1912 as county treasurer, and the record of his first term brought him re-election in 1914 and again in 1916. He still owns his farm and has considerable real estate.

In 1897 Mr. Alexander married Emma Elizabeth Knox of Oconee County. They are the parents of nine children. Mr. Alexander is a Methodist, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

JACOB AMISON STECK. Some of the ablest newspaper men and public leaders in the State of South Carolina have been connected at some time or other with the Keowee Courier at Walhalla, and a worthy successor of these distinguished men is the present editor Jacob Amison Steck.

Mr. Steck who has spent most of his life at Walhalla was born at Springfield, Ohio, November 3, 1875, a son of Rev. Jacob Steck, D. D. and Carrie (Garver) Steck. Rev. Jacob Steck was born on a farm near Hughesville, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1825, and was of German ancestry. He was liberally educated, attending the public schools of his native state, and graduated from the Lutheran Theological College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He also did post-graduate work in Wittenberg College in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church and for several years was pastor of churches in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In 1881 he came to South Carolina, was pastor of the Lutheran Church at Newberry, and in 1884 accepted the post of president of the Walhalla Female College. He directed that institution for three years, then resumed the work of the ministry. He died at Walhalla November 26, 1905, having been practically retired from the ministry for several years. He was a man of splendid character and his influence made his name and services appreciated in many parts of the state. His widow is still living, past the age of eighty-

seven, and six of their eleven children still survive.

Jacob Adison Steck was six years old when he came to South Carolina, and had only the advantages of the common schools. At the age of thirteen he began attending a great practical university, a printing office, and after four years' apprenticeship became a journeyman printer. He worked in the offices of newspapers at Charleston and Columbia, and in 1896 bought an interest in the *Keowee Courier*. He is editor and manager of this old and prominent journal. Mr. Steck is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He married Ethel LaPonte of New Orleans in 1905.

ROBERT JAMES STODDARD. For more than three years Robert James Stoddard followed the flag of the Confederacy during the war between the states, and though more than half a century has passed since the close of that great conflict, he still retains an active part in and leadership in the affairs of his home community at Owings in Laurens County.

He was born in that county July 29, 1842, a son of David and Hannah (Taylor) Stoddard. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather bore the Christian name of David. His great-grandfather was born in Ireland and was an early settler in Laurens County.

Robert J. Stoddard grew up on his father's farm and still owns the old homestead. He was about nineteen years of age when in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E of the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment and was with that company until the close of the conflict. He then returned home and began the task of restoring the productiveness of the home farm which was greatly neglected during the war. For many years he pursued farming, and for the past twenty years has been a merchant and a citizen of Owings. He still retains some extensive farming interests.

In 1867 he married Miss Frances D. Dupree, a native of Newberry County. Seven children were born to their marriage, one David Dupree Stoddard dying at the age of forty-five. Those still living are: John T., a business man and farmer at Owings; Sallie H., wife of R. M. Bryson, associated with the Stoddard business at Owings; Jasper F., a practicing physician in Greenville County; James Alexander who is state high school supervisor living at Columbia; Robert Adger, associated with his father in business; and Carrie E., who has never married and is the devoted companion of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church in which their children were also reared.

WILLIAM HAYNSWORTH LYLES, only son of William Strother Lyles and Sarah Haynsworth Lyles, was born on his father's plantation in Fairfield County, July 1, 1853. He is a descendant of several of the pioneer families of the state, his great-grandfather, Col. Aromanus Lyles, having been the first white child born in Fairfield District, and he numbers among his ancestors prominent Revolutionary heroes. His father later on was an ardent secessionist, a member of the convention and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

Growing up immediately after the war, Mr. Lyles' educational opportunities were necessarily limited. He attended Furman Fitting School for one year and spent two years at Mt. Zion Institute in Winnsboro, where he read law in Colonel Rion's office. He has worked hard and his record stands out more conspicuously for that reason.

Mr. Lyles opened a law office in Columbia in 1875 and took an active part in the redemption and reconstruction of his state and ever since has been prominent in the leading enterprises for the up-building of Columbia.

He was one of the promoters and builders and original directors of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railway, the Columbia Street Railway, the Granby and Olympia system of cotton mills, The State newspaper, and the first suburban development company, the Columbia Land & Investment Company. He was at one time president of the old Commercial Bank, and later organized the Palmetto Bank & Trust Company—now the Palmetto National Bank, and remained its president for several years. As a lawyer, he has been engaged in much of the most important litigation in the state and is now associated with his son J. B. S. Lyles, as senior member of the firm of Lyles & Lyles. They are general counsel of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway, district counsel of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and general counsel of the Columbia Electric Street Railway.

Mr. Lyles married Miriam Mays Sloan of Anderson, and they have six children: Mary Earle Lyles, Mrs. Frances R. Boyd of Boston, Massachusetts, Jo-Berry Sloan Lyles, William H. Lyles, Jr., Preston Earle Lyles, and Mrs. J. Sprole Lyons, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Lyles is a daughter of Lieut. Jo-Berry and Mary Earle Sloan. Lieutenant Sloan was killed while leading his company into action at the battle of Fredericksburg.

LEWIS MARTIN MAHAFFEY. The work of Lewis Martin Mahaffey as a farmer, teacher and surveyor constituted a highly important service in Anderson County, where he has spent his life and where his name is known and respected in many communities.

He was born near Townville, March 27, 1866, a son of Pleasant Shaw and Catherine (Pitts) Mahaffey. His parents were born and reared in Laurens County, where Mr. Mahaffey's grandfather, Lewis Mahaffey, was also born. His great-grandfather Martin Mahaffey was a native of Ireland, an early settler in Laurens County, and with his two brothers, Hugh and Alexander, fought on the American side in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Mahaffey's maternal grandfather, John Belton Pitts, was a native of Laurens County and of English lineage, his wife of the family name Pinson, being of Scotch-Irish descent. Pleasant Shaw Mahaffey served as a Confederate soldier and also followed the vocations of farming and school teaching. He is still living on his farm near Townville and has reached the age of eighty-six. His wife, who died many years ago, was the mother of ten children.

Lewis Martin Mahaffey grew up on a farm and received a good literary education, finishing the high school course in Townville and later attending Fur-

man University. For thirty-one consecutive years he has taught in the public schools of Anderson County. Nineteen of these years he had charge of the Hopewell schools. For sixteen years he served as a member of the Anderson County board of education. Under his direction and influence hundreds of boys and girls have been prepared for the serious responsibilities of life. His success has been equally noteworthy as a farmer. In connection with farming and teaching he has also done much surveying of farm lands, being a practical surveyor and civil engineer.

In 1892 Mr. Mahaffey married Miss Lena Robinson. She died in 1895 leaving one son Lenas Clayton Mahaffey. In 1897 Mr. Mahaffey married Miss Ruby Newell. They have three children, Gladys, Sadie and Lewis Neal Mahaffey. Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffey are members of the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World.

MOSES CHAPPELL HEATH, one of the leading cotton merchants of South Carolina, has had a practical business experience covering this and other fields for nearly thirty years.

He was born at Camilla, Georgia, December 20, 1870, son of John P. Heath, a cotton merchant. With a public school education Mr. Heath came to South Carolina in 1886 at the age of sixteen and for four years was clerk in a general merchandise store. Then for three years he was a general merchant at Albany, Georgia, and Abbeville, South Carolina, and for eight years was a cotton and merchandise broker. For a time he was also a merchandise broker and cotton buyer and since 1901 has concentrated his energies upon the cotton industry, and is now head of the widely known firm of M. C. Heath & Company of Columbia. Mr. Heath is a member of the Carolina Club.

October 17, 1900, he married Elizabeth Bond Tennent. They are the parents of two children, Elizabeth Tennent and Catherine Tennent.

MAJ. THEODORE CROFT STONE, a well known physician and surgeon of Greenville and Aiken, was one of the American medical men who achieved real distinction in the great war. For nine months he was on active and almost continuous duty on some of the battle fronts in France.

He was born at Greenville in 1874, a son of Eugene E. and Floride Lydia (Croft) Stone. His parents were natives of Greenville and the Stone family have lived in that county for nearly 140 years.

Major Stone was educated in the public schools of Greenville, in Patrick's Military Academy, and in 1894 graduated from South Carolina's great military school The Citadel at Charleston. Later he took his course in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, graduating in 1903, and following that had an extensive hospital and post-graduate experience. He spent one year in Roper Hospital in Charleston, a year and a half in Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn, and also in the Willard Parker Hospital of New York, and the New York Lying-in Hospital. Doctor Stone was successfully engaged in a general practice as a physician

at Aiken until the early months of America's participation in the war with Germany.

July 23, 1917, he was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, Regular United States Army, and stationed at Camp Oglethorpe. Subsequently he was assigned to the Seventeenth Field Artillery, and was with that regiment at Sparta, Wisconsin, prior to the date of sailing for France. He went overseas in December, 1917, and for two months was intensively trained at one of the camps in that country. Major Stone was with the famous Second Division. He went into action at the front March 15, 1918, in the trenches at Verdun. He was with the command in the prolonged battle of Chateau Thierry and also in the operations about Soissons and participated in the San Mihiel offensive. He also went with his division to the aid of the French in the Champagne sector. For his services at the battle of Mont Blanc he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre by order of the marshal of France, commander-in-chief of the French armies of the East. The citation for this French war cross reads as follows: "During the operations of Blanc Mont he insured the working of the first aid stations of three groups of the regiment. Moreover, he established a post which he personally directed, dressing the wounds of a large number of French and American men."

His last service was in the Argonne Forest, where he was on duty at the time of the signing of the armistice in November. He also accompanied his division to the Rhine with the Army of Occupation. After a brief service there he was granted a leave of absence and returned to his home in Aiken. He received his honorable discharge in February, 1919. Major Stone had been on the firing line continuously for nine months without leave of absence or relief from his duties. The Second American Division lost 25,470 men. Before his discharge he was promoted from captain to major.

On his return from abroad Major Stone resumed his residence in Greenville, where he interested himself in the improvement of some business property. Major Stone married Mrs. Agnes (Olivell) Philbin of New York City.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HUNTER has been a resident of Owings thirty-one years, was one of the early merchants of that town, and still maintains a useful and dignified position in the community.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County July 28, 1860, a son of Miles Hill and Margaret (Patterson) Hunter. His paternal grandparents were William and Sophia (James) Hunter, the former a native of Ireland who came to this country when a young man, living for a time in Norfolk, Virginia, then in Charlotte, North Carolina, and finally in Chester, South Carolina. Miles Hill Hunter was born at Charlotte, and was a Confederate soldier, rising to the rank of captain. By trade he was a painter. His first wife, Margaret Patterson, was of Irish lineage, a native of Orange County and a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Waldrop) Patterson, the former a native of Laurens and the latter of Spartanburg County. She was the mother of three children: Ida, William Joseph and Miles. Miles died at the age of two years. After the death



Theodore C. Stone

of the mother of these children Miles H. Hunter married Sallie Marshall and their children were Minnie, Marshall, Herman, Beatrice, Inez and Sammie.

William Joseph Hunter after the death of his mother was reared on the farm of his maternal grandfather in Laurens County. When his grandfather died in 1870 he went to live with his father at Chester for four years, but since then has been a resident of Laurens County. He was a farmer four years and for eight years clerked for a business at Laurens.

In 1886 he married Eliza Jane Owings, daughter of F. R. Owings, founder of the Town of Owings. After his marriage he moved to his wife's old home, and for four years was associated with F. R. Owings in merchandising. Since then he has been station agent at Owings and has also acquired extensive interests as a farmer and cotton buyer. His has been a successful career throughout. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Master Mason.

He and his wife had the following children: John C., Joseph Johnson, Miles Rapley, Malcolm Earl, Nita, while another daughter Bonnie Sue died at the age of five years. The son John is a druggist at Liberty, South Carolina. Joseph J. is a merchant at Owings. Miles R. is a cotton buyer at Owings, and in December, 1917, joined the Aviation Corps, received his training at Austin, Texas, and was in several aviation fields and camps, being commissioned a second lieutenant of aviation and was honorably discharged in March, 1919. The son Malcolm E. is still at home and the daughter Nita is the wife of George H. Anderson of Greenville.

JAMES MARTIN MOSS has been identified with so many business and public affairs in Oconee County that his name is probably known to every inhabitant of the county.

Mr. Moss, whose home is at Walhalla, was born on a farm near Richland in Oconee County June 20, 1869. He is a son of Warren W. and Arretha (Robertson) Moss. His father was born near Walhalla in 1837 and died there in 1910. His grandparents were Martin and Rebecca (Cox) Moss, the farmer a leading and substantial farmer of that section of the state. The Moss family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Arretha Robertson was born on the old Robertson homestead on the Kcoowee River about sixteen miles north of Walhalla in 1838 and died at Walhalla in 1898 at the age of sixty. She was a daughter of James and Hester (McKinney) Robertson, the Robertsons being of English origin and coming to South Carolina from Virginia. Mr. Moss in the maternal line is descended from a Boone, of the famous Daniel Boone family.

Warren W. Moss served in the Confederate army for four years in Orr's Regiment of Rifles. In 1865 at the close of the war he married and first located in the northern part of Oconee County, but in 1868 moved to the vicinity of Richland. He left his farm in 1888 to come to Walhalla, being elected sheriff of the county in that year. He filled the office four years and in 1896 was again elected and served until 1900. His successor in office was his son Boone Robertson Moss, who also served four years.

James Martin Moss, one of a family of eight children, grew up on his father's farm and attended country schools, the Westminster High School, and in 1892 graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg. Since then he has had a busy career. For ten years he was a teacher, being principal of the Walhalla public schools for seven years of that time. He was postmaster of Walhalla two years, for seven years was secretary and treasurer of the Oconee Knitting Mills, and has since made a splendid success of the general insurance business. He is now district agent of the Mutual Life of New York. Mr. Moss was appointed to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of Oconee County in 1917 and served until the qualification of his successor in January, 1919. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Moss married Miss Kate Holleman, who died in 1916. She was the mother of James Marion, Sarah Robertson, Joseph Holleman and Eugene Bowen. The son James M., who was born in 1897, was in the National army, training at Camp Sevier and Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and was honorably discharged at Camp Lee, Virginia. He was a member of Company A of the Butler Guards. In 1917 Mr. Moss married for his present wife Kate Sharp. They have one daughter, Catherine Elizabeth.

WILKES BOOTH KNIGHT. Members of the Knight family have been prominent in Laurens County for several generations, and while a number of them have left names in professional affairs, it has been more or less characteristic of them to keep close to the soil and agricultural activities. Wilkes Booth Knight, a lawyer of twenty years experience and practice at Laurens, is likewise a farmer and keeps his home in the country, though busy every day in his office and in the courts.

He was born on a farm in that county August 23, 1874, son of Milton Augustus and Lucinda Keran (Drummond) Knight, natives of the same county, and a grandson of Rev. Silas Knight, who was a well known Baptist minister and farmer in the early days of Laurens County. Milton Augustus Knight was one of the sixteen year old boys who served in the Confederate army toward the close of the war. After the war he married Mrs. Lucinda Keran Bobo, widow of Burrell Bobo, who had been killed while a Confederate soldier. Milton A. Knight followed farming for many years in Laurens County, but subsequently moved to Fountain Inn in Greenville County, where he was mayor when death came to him in 1915 at the age of sixty-seven. His wife had died at the age of fifty-seven. They were members of the Baptist Church and he was a Master Mason. Of their children the daughter Sarah became a noted singer and teacher of vocal music, being connected with the musical conservatory of Greenville Woman's College and Holland's Institute in Virginia. She became the wife of a Mr. Heavener of Chicago and she and her husband removed to Portland, Oregon, where she died a few years ago. Another daughter is Mrs. D. R. Mahaffey of Fountain Inn. A son Dr. George C. Knight is practicing medicine in Laurens County, but keeps his home on a farm. Another son, Henry D.

Knight, died in 1901 at Rio de Janeiro, South America.

W. B. Knight grew up on the home farm, had a high school education, also attended Furman University at Greenville, and studied law there. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and since then has had a busy and growing practice at Laurens. His home is five miles from the county seat and he has contrived with unusual success to fit in his duties and responsibilities as a farmer with his career as a lawyer. He has never held any public office. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Knight married Miss Mary Cannon in 1899. Her father was William D. Cannon of Laurens County. The two children of their marriage are Josephine and Wilkes.

ALBERT M. RICKMAN who was a lieutenant in the Wildcat Division and spent nearly a year overseas, is a well known young business man at Greenville, formerly a banker and now in the stock and bond business.

He was born in Hendersonville, North Carolina, in 1892, a son of James P. and Valaree (Justus) Rickman. His parents are also natives of North Carolina. His mother is still living. James P. Rickman was for several years a banker at Hendersonville and in 1907, removing to Greenville founded the Fourth National Bank of that city. He remained its president almost to the time of his death, which occurred in 1910. He is remembered in several communities both in South and North Carolina as a high class business man and financier, and at all points presented such personal and business character that his comparatively early death was a distinct loss.

Albert M. Rickman finished his education in Furman University in Greenville. By several years of service he had reached the position of assistant cashier in the Fourth National Bank, when he volunteered in the summer of 1917 and joined the second training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In November of 1917 he was commissioned second lieutenant, and subsequently was made first lieutenant. He was trained for the artillery and was assigned to the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Artillery, Eighty-first or Wildcat Division. With this organization he went to France in August, 1918, and was on duty there until late in the spring of 1919. In the latter part of June he received his honorable discharge at Camp Jackson, and resumed his place in his home community of Greenville early in July.

During his absence the Fourth National Bank, of which W. C. Cleveland was president succeeding James P. Rickman, was merged with the First National Bank of Greenville. Partly for that reason and partly to establish himself in independent business, Mr. Rickman since returning home has been associated with the firm of Mills & Manning, stock and bond brokers of Greenville.

ADOLPHUS W. JONES. When during the first term of Governor Manning's administration the State Tax commission was created and given power to equalize the tax system, the efficiency of the body was

largely insured through the appointment of Adolphus W. Jones as chairman of the commission.

Mr. Jones has had a long and varied experience in public affairs in South Carolina. He was born at Abbeville April 12, 1857, son of Robert and Mary Jones. His father was a teacher and for many years a public official. A. W. Jones had a public school education, later a business course and followed several occupations, being a painter and later a merchant and farmer. For a number of years he was auditor of Abbeville County. For nine years he was phosphate inspector and in charge of the state fisheries. Until he voluntarily resigned he served twelve years as comptroller general of South Carolina. Mr. Jones entered upon his present duties as chairman of the state tax commission in 1915. He was one of the organizers of the Gulf & Atlantic Insurance Company and was the first president of that company, but has since resigned. He married Miss Celia T. Miller of Abbeville, and they have six children, living.

HON. JAMES H. HAMMOND, who for four years represented Richland County in the State Legislature, is a successful lawyer and farmer, and is one of the younger men of South Carolina who may well be trusted with leadership in the direction of public affairs for the present and the future.

He was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, February 3, 1885, son of E. Spann and Laura Hanson (Dunbar) Hammond. His father was also a planter and lawyer. Mr. Hammond acquired his early education in the Blackville public schools and attended South Carolina's famous military school, The Citadel at Charleston, where he finished his course in 1907. He took his law in the University of South Carolina, graduating in 1910, and has since been busy with a growing general practice and with his interests as a farmer. He served continuously as a member of the State Legislature beginning in 1914 and through the year 1918. He is a member of the board of visitors of The Citadel.

Mr. Hammond married December 2, 1914, Janie Marshall of Columbia. They have two sons, E. Spann Hammond and James H.

COTESWORTH PINCKNEY SEABROOK for thirteen years has been connected with the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway, and is one of the executive officials of that road with home at Columbia.

He was born at McClellandville in Charleston County, South Carolina, October 6, 1887, a son of Archibald Hamilton and Portia (Leland) Seabrook. This is one of the historic English families of lower Carolina, kin to the Rutledges, Pinkneys and other notable names of the state. Mr. Seabrook's great-grandfather was Governor Benjamin Whitmarsh Seabrook, governor of South Carolina from 1830 to 1850. His grandfather was Archibald Hamilton Seabrook, who married Miss Caroline Elliott Pinkney of Charleston, sister of the late Capt. Thomas Pinkney and of Rev. C. C. Pinkney, a distinguished Episcopal clergyman, and daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinkney, one of the early governors of the state. Mr. Seabrook's father lives on a plantation near McClellandville in Charleston County not far from where he



A. M. Riesenow



E. P. Cushman.

was born. In earlier years he was a rice planter until rice planting became unprofitable.

Cotesworth Pinckney Seabrook was educated by private tutors, in public schools, and in the Porter Military Academy and Business College. After leaving school he had three years banking experience with the Palmetto National Bank. In 1900 he entered the service of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway as a clerk and since 1911 has been secretary and treasurer of that corporation with headquarters at Columbia.

He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church. June 11, 1911, he married Miss Mary Thomas Childs, daughter of the late William G. Childs, who was the principal builder and was president of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook have four children: C. Pinckney, Jr., Mary, Ellen Childs and Robert Childs.

EDWARD P. CUSHMAN. Every business man is to some extent a salesman, but the genius of salesmanship is a rare quality, and its possession means phenomenal success. Perhaps no man of his years has done more to manifest this particular quality than Edward P. Cushman of Greenville, whose remarkable record as an automobile salesman has been widely heralded in the automobile world.

Mr. Cushman was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1897, son of Capt. Fred B. and Kate (Gillespie) Cushman. His mother, still living, was born at Conway, South Carolina, and was a member of the old time South Carolina family of Gillespies of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

The late Capt. Fred B. Cushman, who died at Greenville a few years ago, was a native of Wisconsin and came to Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1875. He was a practical steamboat man and became a prominent figure in the steamboat traffic between Georgetown and points on the Waccama, Pee Dee and Black rivers. He was captain of the "Merchant," the "Planter" and other well known steamboats of former years. He finally retired and removed with his family to Greenville in 1901, purchasing for his home the former Julius Smith place on Rutherford Street, one of the most beautiful home sites in upper South Carolina. Captain Cushman and wife had seven children, namely: Mrs. E. H. Lake, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. M. Charlotte, of Greenville; Russell Cushman, Harry Cushman, Edward P. Cushman, John and Paul Cushman.

Edward P. Cushman attended the Greenville High School, the Fishman Military Academy at Waynesboro, Virginia, and in 1916, when only nineteen years old, engaged in the automobile business at Greenville. At that time he took the agency for the Chandler cars and notwithstanding his youth went in boldly for large business. The first year his record of sales totaled over \$200,000 worth of cars. Probably so much business has never been transacted in the first year by so young a man. The first year has been more than duplicated in succeeding years and in time there were more orders from the Cushman agency at Greenville than the Chandler factory could allot. In 1919 Mr. Cushman sold the Cushman Motor Car Company and is now representing the Hayne & Richardson, insurance, with offices in Greenville. His exceptional business qualities

have earned for him almost unlimited credit accommodations, freely extended to him simply on his high character and his ability to produce business. In business circles generally in Greenville, he is closely identified with every progressive movement for the metropolitan growth and advancement of the city.

Mr. Cushman completed in 1919 what is probably the finest residence in Greenville, a beautiful home on Rutherford Street. He married Miss Frances Hawkins of Greenville, and they have a daughter, Frances Jeannette Cushman.

CHARLTON W. ESTES is a man justly fortunate, being happy in his work and able to see his work abundantly prospered. In fact results achieved by him have been such as give him an unrivalled position in the State of South Carolina as a builder of insurance business.

Mr. Estes who recently became superintendent of agents for the Southeastern Life Insurance Company, was one of the founders of that great Greenville and South Carolina institution. He entered the life insurance business as an agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company when only twenty-one years old. No other business interests have ranked supreme with him since that time. He brought and brings to his work a genuine love and enthusiasm for it. Many years ago he cherished the ambition to see a high class insurance company with its home in South Carolina and a recognized South Carolina institution. Under that laudable ambition and purpose he and his brother the late Elliott Estes became the chief promoters in the organization of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company in 1905. The first home offices of the company were at Spartanburg, but in 1910, the company moved its headquarters to Greenville. The success of the Southeastern has fulfilled Mr. Estes' highest expectations, and no individual connected with the company organization has contributed more to the record of the Southeastern than Mr. Estes. For nine years out of twelve he was the largest producer of any representative of the company. In one of those years the amount of his business was \$425,800, the largest amount of business ever produced by any life insurance man in South Carolina in one year so far as is known.

Mr. Estes is a fine example of the American business man, and has come to success from a boyhood environment of rather humble though self-respecting circumstances. He was born in Barnwell County in 1875, a son of Rev. A. B. and Anna C. (Willingham) Estes, and was only a boy when he lost his father by death. His father was a devoted worker in the cause of the Baptist ministry. The son attended country schools, one year in military school in Virginia, and took a business course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. For fifteen years he had his home at Cheraw, lived at Columbia three years, and in July, 1918, came to Greenville. In June, 1918, he was promoted from a position as general agent to superintendent of agents for the entire field covered by the Southeastern Life Insurance Company.

His new duties caused him to remove his headquarters from Columbia to Greenville. Since he be-

came superintendent of agents Mr. Estes has made almost every month a record month in production of business for the Southeastern Company and that production is measured by three times the quantity of insurance writing that prevailed when he took charge.

It is said of Mr. Estes that he has but three main interests in life, his home, his business and his church. He was for thirteen years superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school at Cheraw, filled the same position in the First Baptist Church of Columbia during his former residence there, and was also a deacon of the church. At Greenville he was made a member of the board of deacons of the Pendleton Street Baptist Church and assistant superintendent of its Sunday school. He served as a member of the board of trustees of South Carolina Baptist Hospital at Columbia, and was a vice president of the South Carolina Life Underwriters Association.

Mr. Estes' home and family circle consist of his wife, who was formerly Miss Kate Evans, and six children, named: Dorothy, Augustus, Kate, Marion, Louise and Annie.

COL. OSCAR W. BABB who was appointed supervisor of the census of the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, is member of that prominent family of upper South Carolina, that has long been associated with Babbtown. Colonel Babb gained his title from his military service in South Carolina. He was for several years a resident of Washington, and his position as supervisor of the census brings him back to his home town of Laurens.

He was born at Babbtown in the extreme lower part of Greenville County, in 1870, a son of Martin E. and Martha (Prior) Babb. He is descended from Sampson Babb, a Scotchman, who came to South Carolina before the Revolution and obtained a large grant of land on Raburne Creek in the upper part of what is now Laurens County. Babbtown is on this creek and just above the Laurens county line. The Babbts have been a strong race of people and among the numerous descendants of the family have been men of substantial means and property, prominent in the professions, business and public life.

Martin E. Babb lost an arm in the battle of Manassas in Virginia. He was a Confederate soldier from the beginning of the war. Many of his relatives were engaged in the same struggle. After the war Martin Babb taught school and in 1876 was elected clerk of the court of Laurens County. He was the first democrat in this district elected to that office following the restoration of the state to democratic rule. He served continuously by successive elections until his death in 1884.

Colonel Babb received his education in the schools of Laurens, and for some time was deputy county clerk and filled other positions. In the late '80s and early 90's he went West, was in the cattle business in old Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1892. He spent about two years in business in New York. In 1915 upon the election of Hon. Sam Nichols to represent the Fourth Congressional Dis-

trict at Washington, he went to that city as a private secretary to Congressman Nichols and served continuously until July, 1919. At that date he received appointment as supervisor of the census.

Colonel Babb organized and was captain of the Traynham Guards at Laurens, this being Company D of the First Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina. Later he received appointment as assistant adjutant general of South Carolina under Gen. John C. Boyd, with whom he served two years, and four more years in the same position under Gen. W. W. Moore. In this capacity he performed some valuable service in the State Military forces.

Colonel Babb is a Knight Templar Mason, Elk and Odd Fellow. He married Miss Clara Adger Hart of Cokesbury, daughter of Dr. B. C. Hart. She is related to the noted Adger family of Charleston.

DAVID WISTAR DANIEL, who for twenty-two years has been a member of the faculty of Clemson College, is director of the academic department and head of its English division, but the range of his duties and influence has been by no means confined to this institution. He is one of the most popular men on the lecture platform in the South, and is working untiringly in behalf of new ideals and purposes that are vital to the health and vigor of our American people.

Mr. Daniel comes of a family which has produced a number of prominent men, lawyers, doctors, of divinity, educators, patriot soldiers and effective business men. The ancestry of this branch of the Daniel family is traced to France, where they were Huguenots, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 some of them fled to Virginia. John Daniel, a direct ancestor of David W. Daniel, was a soldier in the American Revolution. He married Priscilla Harrison, a daughter of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Harrison family of Virginia in later generations produced two presidents of the United States. One prominent member of the family in Virginia was Peter Daniel, a judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

James Wright Daniel, a son of the Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Laurens County and was a merchant and farmer, a justice of the peace, and a man of the finest integrity and an unusual balance of character. James Wright Daniel married Eliza Anderson, whose grandfather, William Anderson, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Charleston in 1792. He soon afterward settled in the upper part of Abbeville County and the Andersons were identified with the early founding of Erskine College.

David Wistar Daniel, who was born in Laurens County May 23, 1867, is a son of Lemuel Thomas Harrison and Elizabeth Florence (Balentine) Daniel, both of whom were natives of Laurens County. Lemuel T. H. Daniel was a planter, but spent the greater part of his life as a teacher in the old field schools. At one time he served as county superintendent of the schools of his native county. He lived in Laurens County for many years, but is now living in Greenville. For one year he was Confederate soldier.



W. H. Dodd.

David Wistar Daniel was reared on a farm, and has a vivid memory of his experiences in the old time country schools. At the age of nineteen he taught his first term of school, and as a teacher paid for his higher education. He graduated from Wofford College in 1892, received his Master of Arts degree from Vanderbilt University in 1902, and has also done post graduate work in the University of Chicago. The degree of Litt. D. was conferred on him by Wofford College in 1914.

Mr. Daniel was connected with a number of schools in different parts of South Carolina until 1898, when he took up his duties as teacher of English in Clemson College. For a number of years he has been director of the English department. He was for thirteen years on the state board of education and has been an instructor in many summer schools. He is devoted to his work at Clemson, enjoys the happiest associations with the community and student body, and for that reason largely has declined many flattering offers from other schools.

Mr. Daniel is both a scholar and thinker, has digested the fruits of long experience, and these attainments combined with his notable eloquence make him a source of inspiration wherever he appears as a speaker. He has lectured at scores of farmers institutes and as a platform orator he has appeared in many cities both North and South. Hundreds of audiences have heard him in his popular lectures on "The Forces that Build Communities," and "The Measure of the Man," and "Delivering the Goods." He has been much in demand as a commencement orator, and has spoken on different occasions before Chambers of Commerce, bankers' conventions, teachers' associations, Young Men's Christian Association meetings and other bodies. For several years he has been one of the favorite lecturers with the Radcliffe Chautauqua.

His ability to convince and inspire large audiences made him a very useful man to the government during the recent war. He spoke in behalf of every Liberty Loan, and was frequently sent as an entertainer to the army camps. Mr. Daniel is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and in religion a Methodist. In 1903 he married Miss Eva Jones of Batesburg, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Evelyn.

WILLIAM N. DODD. Thirty years ago William N. Dodd became a brakeman on a line of railway incorporated a few years later as the Southern Railroad System, and has been continuously with that great transportation corporation. The thirty years of his railroad service constitute practically two-thirds of his lifetime, consequently, while a veteran railroad man, he is still comparatively young in years.

Mr. Dodd, who for several years past, has been general yardmaster of the Southern Railway at Greenville, was born at Shelby, in Cleveland County, North Carolina, in 1872, a son of D. C. and Jane (Wesson) Dodd. His father was a native of Arkansas. He joined an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate army and served throughout the war. After the war he located near Shelby, the county seat of Cleveland County, North Carolina, and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and was known

and esteemed for his good business ability and the substantial influence he exerted as a citizen. He had much to do with the politics of Shelby and Cleveland County, and was honored as a friend and associate of such prominent families as the Dixons, Webbs and others whose names have made Shelby a noted community.

William N. Dodd received most of his education in the military school conducted by the late Capt. W. T. R. Bell at Shelby. He was seventeen years of age when in 1889 he went to work as a brakeman on the old Charlotte & Atlanta Line Railway. The division terminal point of his run was Charlotte and Central. Later he was promoted to freight conductor, served in that capacity about twelve years, was then passenger conductor for two or three years, and in 1907 was appointed general yardmaster of the Southern Railway for the Greenville Terminal. This is one of the most important points on the system between Washington and Atlanta. Mr. Dodd has on his force a day yardmaster and a night yardmaster, besides large crews of switchmen and other employees. The terminals at Greenville include the branch lines and switches that reach all the great textile and other industries of Greenville, and comprise 30 or 40 miles of track.

Mr. Dodd not only has a responsible place in the transportation system of Greenville, but is highly popular among railroad and business men generally. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. In June, 1910, he was elected as alderman for the Third Ward. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and with his wife and family is identified with the Central Baptist Church of Greenville. Mr. Dodd married Miss Manie Martin. Their two children are Hattie and James.

ROBERT EDGAR BABB. In the Laurens County Bar conspicuous for the many sided talents and abilities of its members, Robert Edgar Babb has enjoyed a place of high standing for twenty years.

He was born and spent his early life on a farm in Laurens County. His birth occurred November 11, 1872. He is a son of Messer and Laura J. (Hellams) Babb, both natives of Laurens County, and a grandson of Sampson and Nancy (Mahaffey) Babb. His father was a soldier in the Confederate army with Hampton's Legion and after the war farmed until 1896. In that year he was elected county treasurer, serving two terms, and early in that period removing his home to Laurens. After retiring from the office of county treasurer he was a member of the board of county commissioners and was a clerk of that board when he died in 1905 at the age of seventy. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Church. His widow survives him and six of their children grew to mature years.

Robert Edgar Babb graduated with the class of 1894 from South Carolina's Military College, The Citadel, at Charleston. He studied law in the office of W. R. Richey of Laurens and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He first engaged in practice as junior member of the law firm Irby, Cooper & Babb, the second member being the present governor of South Carolina. When Mr. Cooper withdrew the firm of Irby & Babb continued until the death of Col. J. L. M. Irby in 1900. The following four years Mr.

Babb and W. B. Knight practiced as Babb & Knight, and since 1904 Mr. Babb has been junior member of the firm Simpson, Cooper & Babb, a firm of widely extended and well justified prestige, not only in Laurens, but in many other counties of the state.

Mr. Babb has steadfastly abstained from politics so far as office taking is concerned. For fifteen years he has served as a member of the Laurens County board of education. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Donie Adams in 1903. She was formerly a resident of Hampton, Georgia. They have three children.

MAYES. The first Mayes to settle in this country was Rev. William Mayes, whose name is historical. He was a Church of England clergyman, Rector at Kekoughton, the Indian name of what is now Hampton, Virginia, in the year 1617, about four years before the celebrated Mayflower expedition. There is no doubt about him. His name is mentioned as being the minister in charge of that congregation, in a letter written by John Rolfe to the King of England, describing the state of the colony in Virginia. This letter is published in the appendix to Bishop Mead's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia." In some records his name is spelled *Mease*, but this difference of spelling amounted to nothing at that period, when often in the same document a man would spell his name in two or three ways, and so we find various forms of his name in records of that time. Mays, Mayes, Mease, Maze, Mais, Maes, are used apparently without choice by these early members of the family in Virginia. The German *Maas* is probably the same name. The forms Mays and Mayes are now used exclusively by many families scattered through most of the Southern states—the second form being preferred by the majority. Strange to say, the name in any form seems to have become extinct in Virginia, in communities where it was once well known. *Mayse* occurs elsewhere. It is known that in some form the name existed in Ireland at the Colonial Period, and there is a tradition that three brothers emigrated from Ireland to Virginia, one of these brothers being named Matthew. This tradition cannot be substantiated, but as late as thirty years back from present date (1917) there were those of the family in Ireland who believed it. The Rev. John Maze of Ireland, a frequent contributor to columns of the "Southern Presbyterian," published at Columbia, S. C., under the nom de plume "Hibernicus," was interested in the matter and corresponded for some time about it with Dr. Junius A. Mayes of Mayesville, S. C. In the absence of records, however, nothing could be definitely settled as to the Irish origin of the Mayes family of Sumter County, S. C., in the paternal line. In passing it may be mentioned however, that it is certainly known that the descendants of Matthew Peterson Mayes had Irish ancestors in the maternal line named Moore who came to South Carolina in those early days; also that the Irish strain is doubled in the de-

NOTE:

The letter seal used by family of Rev. John Maze mentioned above is a "Cross clasped by two hands," with legend "Teneo et Tencor,—I hold and I am held."

scendants of Dr. Junius A. Mayes as in their maternal line (Ruberry) also appear Irish ancestry named Moore. This coincidence in the ancestry of Doctor Mayes and his wife, not known until after their marriage leads almost conclusively to the belief that in the maternal line their ancestors were of the same Irish Clan, it being known that the Clans kept distinct the spelling of their clan name, the *Moore* being of a different clan to the *Moors*. The connection of this Moore ancestry with the family of Dr. J. A. Mayes is shown in sketches of the McBride and Ruberry-Vardell families.

The origin of the Mayes family of Sumter County, S. C., whether English or Irish, is not clear; evidences seem to point both ways and the lack of early records of this particular branch of the family makes it difficult to decide. As before stated there are many of the name in the South—in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, are families who spell their names Mays or Mayes, with no positively identified relationship, yet with a common nativity in Virginia, which makes it almost sure that they were of the same stock.

With Matthew Mayes, born in 1720 in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, begins the earliest record now obtainable, of the Sumter County branch of the family.

S. S. W. Mayes,
Florence, S. C.,
July 28, 1917.

Matthew Mayes was a native of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, born in 1720. Records of the War Department at Washington show that he served as private in an organization of Virginia troops in War of Revolution, his name being on a list of soldiers who had received full pay for services. He married Frances Brown, an Englishwoman. His children were Irwin Mayes, Matthew Peterson Mayes, Mary Thweat Mayes, and Martha Mayes.

Irwin Mayes left several children, but no grandsons so that none of his descendants in Virginia now bear his name. Mrs. Bettie Mayes Tredway of Emporia, Va., (in 1917) is the only representative of the family of his son, Irwin Brown Mayes, and Mrs. George Jackson and children are the descendants of his son Joseph. The daughters of Irwin Mayes were: Mary, Emma, and Louisa, the last named married Mr. Nixon of North Carolina. Her only child Mollie Lou Nixon (Mrs. Bert) is now living at Raleigh, N. C., (1917). Martha Mayes, daughter of Matthew, became Mrs. Pritchard of Petersburg, Va., and members of her family still live there and elsewhere in Virginia. Emma Mayes, daughter of Irwin, was a woman of marked business ability. Most of her life was spent in Petersburg. She and her sister Mary never married. Matthew Peterson Mayes, planter, founder of the town of Mayesville, S. C., member of the Legislature from Sumter County, and signer of Ordinance of Secession, was the second son of Matthew and Frances Brown Mayes. He was born in Greenville County, Va., on November 24, 1794. He left Virginia when about eighteen years of age, going to Raleigh, N. C. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but after a month's service was relieved from further military duty on account of wound in shoulder, received while hunting; accidental discharge of

comrade's weapon. While at Raleigh he married Martha Bradley of Sumter County, S. C., who was attending school there. She was an orphan, a ward of Dr. Robert Muldrow of Sumter County, Salem (Brick Church) section and possessed of considerable property. Soon after the marriage they came to Salem and there the young wife died, "in her seventeenth year" as is recorded on her tombstone in Salem cemetery. It was not till several years after her death that the first home was built in what is now the town of Mayesville by M. P. Mayes, he having married Henrietta Warner Shaw, daughter of William David and Rebecca McBride Shaw. She was the mother of his children, all of whom lived to maturity, and several to old age. Mrs. Mayes, herself died in early middle life from the terrible scourge of fever which afflicted the family the year after the railroad was opened through that section. Two other members of the family died, James and Mary Frances, the wife Dr. J. A. Mayes; and the others were desperately ill.

In 1851 M. P. Mayes was married to Mrs. Martha Matilda McBride (nee Ruberry) widow of Samuel McBride of Salem. Throughout his long and useful life Esquire Mayes, as he was popularly known and entitled, possessed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His wise conservatism, high principle, and native force of character made him a safe counsellor in matters of church and state. He was for many years a ruling elder in Salem (B. R.) Church and as Christian and citizen performed well his part. The most modest and unpretentious of men, he was yet distinguished by an innate dignity and courtesy that proclaimed him one of Nature's noblemen—a true gentleman. He died November 1, 1878, at eighty-four years of age.

The children of M. P. and Henrietta Shaw Mayes are named below. Mrs. Sarah Jane Grant is now (1917) the only survivor of this family group. Called by the fortunes of her life to go further from the homestead than any of the other children, after many years of absence from her native place, she now lives with children and grandchildren, a few rods from the site of her native home. The old home was struck by lightning and burned to the ground a few years ago—a picturesque landmark lost to the community.

Junius Alceaus—1822-1901, physician.
Thomas Alexander—planter.
Robert Peterson—merchant and planter.
Mary Henrietta—Mrs. J. Milton Cooper.
Margaret Elizabeth—Mrs. Roderick Bethune.
James Samuel Bradley—died at twenty-one years of age.

Sarah Jane—Mrs. Thomas Grant.
William David Shaw—died of wounds received in battles before Richmond.

Frances Ann—Mrs. T. L. Burgess.
Matthew Peterson, Jr.—planter.

Family of Dr. Junius Alceaus Mayes.
Dr. J. A. Mayes and Mary Frances Muldrow, daughter of Matthew E. and Sophronia Anderson Muldrow of Salem, were married in 1844. Children:
Carolina Constantia, Mrs. Rhame, 1845-1901.
Charles Franklin—1847-1858.
Infant son—1850-1850.

Mrs. Mary Frances Mayes died in 1850 aged twenty-five years.

Family of Dr. Junius Alceaus Mayes.

Dr. J. A. Mayes and Sarah Elizabeth Vardell, daughter of Robert and Sarah Elizabeth Vardell (nee Ruberry) of Charleston, S. C., were married in 1851. Children:

Francis James—1852-1893—physician.
Mary Henrietta—1853-1891—Mrs. David Brainard Gregg.

Martha Matilda—1855—Mrs. Joel E. Brunson.
Matthew Peterson—1857-1903—planter and post master.

Sarah Susanne Wilson—1850.
Junius Albert—1863—druggist.

Grandchildren.

Children of Dr. Francis James and Louise Hudson Mayes:

Charles Francis Mayes—chemist of Greenville, S. C.

Mary Frances Hudson Mayes—Greenville, S. C.
Children of David Brainard and Mary Henrietta Mayes Gregg:

Francis Whitlock Gregg—Presbyterian minister.
Carolina Elizabeth Gregg—Mrs. S. Moses Gregg.

Mattie Mayes Gregg—teacher.

Alfred Dickson Gregg—physician.

Ruth Gregg—Mrs. W. H. Price.

Mary Henrietta Gregg—stenographer.

Children of Joel E. and Martha Matilda Mayes Brunson:

Margaret Landsell Brunson—teacher and stenographer.

Mary Stuart Brunson—Mrs. J. H. Mills.

Annie Louise Brunson.

James Edwin Brunson—editor.

Winifred Henrietta Brunson—stenographer.

Joel Edgar Brunson, Jr.—photographer.

Children of Junius Albert and Pauline Wells Mayes, Savannah, Georgia:

Francis Vardell Mayes—died, age two years.

Dorothy Mayes—trained nurse.

Raymond Payne Mayes, son of Junius Albert and Rosalie Rembert Mayes, Savannah, Georgia.

Great-grandchildren.

Children of Rev. Francis W. and Elizabeth Cole Guy Gregg:

Frances Wardlaw Gregg.

Alva Mayes Gregg.

Margaret Henrietta Gregg.

David Brainard Gregg.

Samuel Guy Gregg.

Children of S. Moses and Caroline Elizabeth Gregg:

Ruth Brittan Gregg—died 1917, aged eight years.
Moses Elmo Gregg.

Francis Mayes Gregg.

Mary Stuart Mills, daughter of Dr. J. Henley and Mary Stuart Brunson Mills, Mayesville, S. C.,
James Edwin Brunson, Jr., son of James Edwin and Leila Ballenger Brunson, Greenville, S. C.

S. S. W. Mayes, Florence Infirmary, Florence, South Carolina.

FRANK HARRISON CUNNINGHAM is one of the widely known architects of upper South Carolina, and his professional work can be seen in many sec-

tions of the Carolinas and Georgia. He is a progressive business man also, a leader in promoting the best interests of his home city of Greenville, and he and his brother and professional associate are responsible for giving Greenville its Imperial Hotel and more recently two cotton mills.

Born at Anderson, in Anderson County, in 1880, a son of Joseph Gilbert and Sarah (Harrison) Cunningham, he represents two of the oldest families of the Piedmont section of the Carolinas. The ancestors of both the Harrisons and Cunninghams came into this region prior to the Revolution. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Hood Cunningham, a large cotton planter of Anderson County. The maternal grandfather was Col. Frank Harrison, a son of James Harrison. James Harrison, a native of Virginia, and from the same original stock as the William Henry Harrison family, settled in Anderson County at Andersonville where the Seneca and Tugaloo rivers form the headwaters of the Savannah River, a home site that is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the entire Piedmont section. Here he became an extensive cotton manufacturer and planter, and also owned boats that carried his cotton down the Savannah River to market. There were many splendid Americans, of the best Scotch-Irish blood, in the various generations of the Harrison and Cunningham genealogy.

Frank Harrison Cunningham graduated from Clemson College in 1903. He had studied architecture, and began the practice of that profession soon after leaving college. His brother Joseph G. Cunningham, though a year and half his junior, had graduated in the same class, and they entered the profession together and opened offices under the name of F. H. & J. G. Cunningham in Greenville in 1908. Since 1908 the brothers have been closely associated as architects and in various business enterprises, and have designed and built many structures in the Carolinas and Georgia, including school-houses, hotels and other public buildings.

In 1912 the Cunningham Brothers and Mr. W. M. Jordan erected the Imperial Hotel at Greenville, later building the annex which makes it one of the larger hotels in the South. These three men still own this splendid property, which is conservatively valued at considerably more than a quarter of a million. But its value to the community cannot be estimated in dollars, since a hotel of this description can without exaggeration be said to rank a close second with any industry or other institution as a source of real prosperity to a growing city like Greenville.

Under the difficulties and restrictions of wartime conditions the Cunningham Brothers in 1918 built two new cotton mills in Greenville, and are now successfully operating them. They are the Saluda Mill and Okeh Mill, manufacturing weaving yarns, the former equipped with 4,000 spindles and the latter with 3,000. The brothers have also built, adjoining, beautiful homes on East Park avenue in Greenville. Frank Harrison Cunningham married Miss Eoline Ligon, daughter of Mr. H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, well known as a banker, merchant and cotton manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have three

children, Frank Harrison Jr., Eoline Ligon and Sarah Lucie.

LAWRENCE L. RICHARDSON, M. D. In addition to the conscientious care, skill and abilities he has directed to his work as a physician and surgeon at Simpsonville in Greenville County for a quarter of a century, Doctor Richardson is also the present mayor of his home town, and in his individual career has measured up to the fine traditions associated with the Richardson family.

The old home place of the Richardsons where Doctor Richardson was born in 1868, is in Fairview Township, five miles from the Town of Simpsonville in Greenville County. The Richardsons are of Scotch ancestry. Through the various generations they have been known as people who accumulate and conserve their resources and in each generation have been most useful citizens. Some of them have become wealthy, while all have been known as "comfortably well off." Doctor Richardson's great-grandfather came to Greenville County from Virginia in pioneer times. The grandfather was Jonathan Richardson, a native of Greenville County. Doctor Richardson is a son of George W. and Lou C. (Cox) Richardson. His father, who died in 1908, was born at the old Richardson homestead, served in the Confederate army, was a planter, and at different times was honored with public positions. He served as County Commissioner of Greenville County and for about six years before his death represented his county in the State Legislature.

Doctor Richardson acquired a good common school education, and graduated in 1894 from the Atlanta Medical College. Since then he has practiced his profession at Simpsonville and is the leading physician and surgeon in that part of the county. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and is a Baptist. He is also a director of the Farmers' Bank of Simpsonville, and as mayor is giving a well ordered and economical administration of municipal affairs.

His first wife was Miss Burgess Rollins, who is deceased. She was the mother of four children, Rollins, Jeff, George and Evelyn. Doctor Richardson married for his second wife Miss Bessie Harrison, daughter of John H. Harrison. The Harrisons are a prominent family of lower Greenville County. Doctor and Mrs. Richardson have two children, Bruce and Orrin.

BEN HILL BROWN. The community of Spartanburg has often and in divers ways shown its appreciation of the talents and leadership of Ben Hill Brown, one of the most successful members of the local bar, and with a wealth of public spirit that seems undiminished the greater the demands placed upon it.

He was born at the historic town of Cowpens in Spartanburg County in 1882, son of Randolph R. and Louise (Wood) Brown, both now deceased. The Browns were among the earliest settlers on the Pacolet River, and a number of them have been prominent characters, including the late Major John Jones Brown and Capt. Adolphus Brown, both uncles of the Spartanburg lawyer.

Randolph R. Brown, who was also born at Cowpens and died there in 1910, saw service in the lat-



L. L. Pick and son,

ter part of the war in the Confederate army. He was a farmer, later a merchant at Cowpens, and finally organized the Cowpens Manufacturing Company, which built and operated one of the leading cotton mills of this region. He was president of the company until his death, and in all things a most substantial character and a bulwark in community affairs in his section of the county.

His wife, who died in 1918, was member of the Wood family that have lived for several generations on the opposite side of the Pacolet from the Browns, near Trough Shoals. The Wood ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, in Virginia regiments, and soon after the winning of independence came to the Pacolet. One prominent member of the family is Capt. Moses Wood of Gaffney, in whose honor the Moses Wood Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was named. His brother, Adolphus N. Wood, is one of the leading bankers and financiers of upper South Carolina.

Ben Hill Brown has done much to deserve the respect of these ancestors. After graduating from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1902 he taught school and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, which awarded him the LL. B. degree in 1906. He began private practice at Spartanburg the same year, and his unusual talents quickly earned him a rank with the best lawyers of upper South Carolina.

From 1908 to 1912 he represented Spartanburg County in the legislature, and notwithstanding his youth was given a place on the judiciary committee. He has never failed to respond with his aid when any matter of concern to Spartanburg was an issue. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce two years, 1916-17, and under his leadership the Chamber advocated the advantages of Spartanburg so successfully that the army authorities selected it as the location for Camp Wadsworth.

During the war Mr. Brown almost gave up his profession, and devoted fully ninety percent of his time to patriotic causes. He was chairman of the Spartanburg County Council of Defense, chairman of the County War Savings Committee, member of the District Legal Advisory Board, member of the War Camp Community Service Board, and a member of the Girls Protective Bureau and the local National Travelers Aid. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Country Club, and chairman of the legal department of the Chamber of Commerce. His important business interests include the position of director of the American National Bank and of the Cowpens Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Brown married Miss Clara Twitty Colcock, daughter of William H. Colcock and member of an old family of lower Carolina. They have two children, Ben Hill Jr. and Clara Colcock.

REV. GEORGE McDUFFIE ROGERS has been a resident of Anderson County continuously for over half a century, and has grown old in good work and relationships of beneficence to his community. While a farmer throughout his career, he has also rendered valuable service as a minister of the Baptist Church.

He was born in Anderson County December 24, 1833, son of Humphrey and Sarah (Rodam) Rogers.

His father was also a native of Anderson County and a son of William and Lizzie (Duckworth) Rogers. William Rogers was born in Scotland and came to America with a colony which first settled in Virginia and later in South Carolina. He spent the rest of his life in Anderson County. In his family were seven sons and four daughters. Sarah Rodam was a daughter of Robert Rodam, a native of England. He was a sailor and on account of some difficulty with his captain abandoned his ship at Charleston, South Carolina, went to Augusta, Georgia, where he taught school and in that city met and married Betsie Wells of a prominent family. Later he moved to Williamston, South Carolina, and continued to teach for many years. Robert Rodam was buried in Abbeville County.

William Rogers spent his active life as a farmer and died in 1840. George McDuffie Rogers, one of four sons and three daughters, was about seven years old when his father died. He acquired his education in Williamston, and in early life had to assume responsibilities in advance of his years. He supported and tenderly cared for his mother, and finally took her to North Carolina for her health. While living there he had the romance of young manhood and was happily married in 1858. He continued to live in North Carolina until he went into the Confederate army in 1862. He saw nearly two years of army service and then returned home.

Rev. Mr. Rogers returned to Anderson County in the fall of 1865. Since then he has made very few changes in residence, and has always been in Anderson County. Success has attended him as a farmer. At the age of sixteen he was converted and at twenty-six joined the Baptist Church. Ten years later he was ordained a minister and for about forty years has preached in Anderson and surrounding counties and has been influential in the upbuilding of many church societies and in the construction of many church edifices.

Rev. Mr. Rogers has owed much to his noble wife and companion of his years. Mrs. Rogers was born in Transylvania County, North Carolina, January 2, 1844, a daughter of James H. and Nancy (Garren) Duckworth. Mrs. Rogers not only assumed the great responsibility of rearing four sons and six daughters but took an active part in the management of the farm while Mr. Rogers was engaged in his ministerial duties. They gave their children good educational advantages.

GEORGE CULLEN SULLIVAN, a former newspaper man and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, has enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer at Anderson for the past fourteen years.

He was born at Anderson February 9, 1878, a son of James Mattison and Mary Alice (Wannamaker) Sullivan. His grandfather was Nimrod K. Sullivan. James M. Sullivan was born in Anderson County September 8, 1855, was educated in the private school of Professor W. G. Ligon at Anderson, and for a number of years was a hardware merchant in that city, being associated with the Sullivan Hardware Company of Anderson. A successful business man, he was frequently drawn into public affairs, being an ardent democrat. He was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1895, was a

state Senator, and for several years mayor of Anderson, was a member of the South Carolina State Railroad Commission, and was living at Columbia when he died November 2, 1910. For several years he was president of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George Cullen Sullivan grew up in a good home and was well educated, attending public school, Patrick's Military Academy and Wofford College at Spartanburg. On leaving college he took up the newspaper business. An opportunity to vary his commonplace routine occurred with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He served as captain and quartermaster of the Second South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, and for three months was on the Island of Cuba. After his discharge he returned to Anderson and with G. P. Brown established the Anderson Daily Mail. A year later he abandoned newspaper work on account of ill health, and after a brief interval started to prepare himself for the practice of law. He was a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1904 graduated from the College of Law of Indianapolis University in Indiana. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1905, and has enjoyed an uninterrupted career as a successful lawyer at Anderson. For more than six years he has been city attorney, and for two years was president of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. During the war with Germany he was chairman of the Anderson County Council of Defense for South Carolina, also government appeal agent for the largest exemption board in his county, and also was closely identified with all of the financial war drives in his state. He has been intensely interested in the encouragement of home ownership, and was president of the South Carolina League of Building and Loan Associations, and has been called upon to make several addresses on this subject before the United States League of Building and Loan Associations and before the State League of Massachusetts and other states.

Mr. Sullivan is a democrat, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Rotary Club at Anderson, and is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Sarah Lanius, of York, Pennsylvania. Their two children are Lanius Ebert and Cullen Carolyn.

ROBERT CHARLES HUDSON. This name belonging to prominent wholesale merchants of Greenville, suggests a number of well known and prominent names in South Carolina history.

Robert Charles Hudson was born at Sumter in Sumter County, a son of William Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (McNeill) Hudson, both now deceased. Through many generations the Hudsons have been a family notable for intellectual attainments and have given to the world men distinguished by scholarship and work in the different learned professions and among these were Dr. J. W. Hudson, president of Mount Zion College of Winnsboro, South Carolina, for many years.

Mr. Hudson's grandfather was Robert Hudson, a native of Virginia and of English ancestry. After coming to South Carolina he married Miss Margaret Gregg. She was of that family which produced

Bishop Gregg of the Episcopal Church, and William Gregg, who built the first cotton mill in South Carolina.

The late William Samuel Hudson was one of the remarkable men of his time. He struggled upward from obscurity and poverty to rank among the most useful and widely appreciated men of his day. Circumstances prevented his getting an education at school. Like other men known in history, this was no bar to his progress. He read and studied at every opportunity, possessed himself of a broad range of scholarly knowledge, and had all the marks of a man of genuine education. One of his important achievements was perfecting an improved cotton gin that became standard in use throughout the South. He also built the second railroad in South Carolina, and two other lines of railway in the lower part of the state. He had a constructive genius and excelled in his ability in administrative affairs. His later life was spent as a planter. From Marion he moved to Sumter, and for many years directed extensive interests. In his reading and in his literary tastes he showed a wide range, including theology. Many learned divines often consulted him and sought his opinions on theological matters.

Mary Elizabeth McNeill, who became the wife of William Samuel Hudson, was born in Marion County, South Carolina, a daughter of William Campbell McNeill, and granddaughter of Hector and Jane (Campbell) McNeill. Hector McNeill was a scout in the service of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The McNeills came from Scotland and settled in Robeson County, North Carolina, while Jane Campbell was descended from the Campbell clan of Argyle, Scotland, some of whom coming in pioneer times to North Carolina, founded Campeltown, now Fayetteville. These families represented the best blood, the finest traditions and noblest characteristics of the Scotch race. Such were the people who founded the Presbyterian Church in North and South Carolina, and more than any others have stamped their character on the history of these two commonwealths.

Robert Charles Hudson has had an enviable success of his own, and his work has been no small contribution to the traditions of the family. He was first engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Bennettsville, South Carolina, and from there moved to Greenville in June, 1901. He continued in the wholesale grocery business until June or July in 1907, and on January 1, 1908, established the wholesale lumber business which has been continued under his direction for over ten years. He took up another wholesale line in 1914 when he founded the wholesale dry goods house of Hudson & Kohn. This firm specializes in handling the entire product of a number of cotton mills, and has direct relations by trade with many of the important cities of the country.

Mr. Hudson has a number of other important relations with the business and community life of Greenville. In 1919 he was elected an elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. A similar post of honor in the Presbyterian Church had been held by some of his Scotch ancestors.

Mr. Hudson resides with his sister Mrs. Louise Mayes. Mrs. Mayes is one of the notable women



Ch. H. Henson

of the Hudson family. For about four years she served as state regent of the South Carolina Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At Bennettsville, her former home, she organized one of the first units of the Federation of Women's Clubs in South Carolina, and in Greenville has been prominent in many philanthropic and club movements. She organized the Civic League, known as the Woman's Club. At the beginning of the war with Germany at the request of Governor Manning she organized the Women's Council of Defense for South Carolina. Most of her time for nearly two years was devoted to the organization of War Camp Community Services. Through appointment of the governor, she is also a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and in November, 1919, was elected by the Presbyterian women of South Carolina, president of the Synodical Auxiliary. Mrs. Mayes married Francis J. Mayes, M. D., a native of Mayesville, South Carolina, a prominent physician and chemist, who died in the forty-first year of his age. He was vice president of the South Carolina Medical Association, and was a member of the South Carolina Legislature for a number of years. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayes: Charles Francis, who served in the great World war as a chemist, and Mary Hudson, who served as a Red Cross worker in the City of Paris.

THOMAS DECATUR WOOD. Probably no man has come up from the ranks in Greenville County has achieved more real prominence as a doer of big things and has made his influence count for more in the life and affairs of his home county than Thomas Decatur Wood of Fountain Inn.

Though Mr. Wood at one time knew and was in close contact with poverty, he represents one of the oldest and best families of Greenville County. His ancestors came from Virginia and have lived in Greenville County more than a century. He was born at Simpsonville in 1871, a son of T. C. and Mary E. (Allison) Wood. His grandfather T. C. Wood, Sr., lived in the Simpsonville community and died at the extreme age of a hundred and two years. T. C. Wood, the father of Thomas Decatur, was born near Simpsonville, served four years in the Confederate army in the Sixteenth Regiment of Hampton's Legion, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

Thomas Decatur Wood had the benefit of but very little schooling. He never attended school beyond the fourth grade. Natural talent and broad experience have made him a well educated man. One factor that has counted much in his advancement as a leader of men is a natural gift for genuine oratory. Many people have observed that when his heart is in the cause he can in a speech or in personal contact present his subject so clearly and convincingly and in such well chosen words as to allow no successful controversy.

When Mr. Wood married in 1889 he had to borrow \$60 to equip himself and his bride in setting up housekeeping. He paid the debt by work in a saw-mill. Later he was made general manager of a mercantile and manufacturing establishment at Simpsonville and finally acquired an interest. The

business grew rapidly and he and his associates made money.

Mr. Wood is best known in industrial circles for the part he has taken in the development of Fountain Inn and its industrial plant the Fountain Inn Oil Mill Company. He took charge in 1912, when the industry was losing money, its volume of business aggregating only \$130,000 a year. The oil mill was established in the early '90s and manufactured cotton seed products. Under Mr. Wood the business has grown rapidly, employs a large force of workmen, and its total business for 1918 aggregated two and three-quarters millions of dollars, and in 1919 it is estimated the business will run to nearly three million dollars.

A few years ago a commentator who had followed the career of Mr. Wood at Fountain Inn wrote of him: "He took over the oil mill when that institution was dying of dry rot and has made it one of the most successful and progressive mills in the South. He has shown many struggling farmers the way to a broader success. He has taught the value of the intelligent use of fertilizer and the folly of fertilizing indiscriminately. In community affairs he has been invariably on the side of progress and of righteousness. He is big hearted, liberal, charitable, slow to hate and quick to forgive and his heart is pure."

A large number of community causes in recent years has received such intelligent and vigorous participation from Mr. Wood as to make him a well known figure in the state at large. During the war he took the lead in putting the Fountain Inn community over the top in various drives, including the Young Men's Christian Association campaign, and those for the relief of various nationalities. During the war he was also a district organizer for the United States Department of Labor, completing his work in that position December 1, 1918. The Federal Director of the service wrote to him: "We wish to thank you for the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties entrusted to you. But for your hearty and enthusiastic work the service could never have done for South Carolina and the nation what it has done, and I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation and assure you that I will always have the most pleasant recollections of our association together." In this capacity Mr. Wood was influential in bringing thousands of idle men and women to important tasks of helping win the war. It is said that in one county his efforts brought about an increased production of cotton to the extent of 10,000 bales. His work was not confined to one locality, but covered practically the entire state.

Mr. Wood has also been one of the prominent men in several of the race conferences held in Upper South Carolina. These conferences are an invaluable factor in promoting greater harmony between the white and black races, and in making adjustments which are, as many disturbances over the nation prove, of the most vital importance to the future welfare of the entire country as well as to the South.

Mr. Wood is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Florence M. Hughes of Greenville County. They have eight living children named Lela, Jennie, Avery, Thomas, Fred, Sallie, Dan, Lottie.

The older children have all received the best advantages of college training.

Avery W. Wood is one of the heroes of the great war. He volunteered in the Navy when only seventeen years old and was on the San Diego when it was blown up off the port of New York and had to float around in the water for several hours before being rescued. A hundred and sixty men lost their lives at that time. Before the war was over he had advanced to the rank of a gunner's mate, and on the basis of his record and real fitness Senator Benet of South Carolina awarded him an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he entered as a cadet student in June, 1919.

HALCOTT PRIDE GREEN since 1891 has looked after the interests of a large general practice as a lawyer at Columbia, and in professional skill and attainments ranks high among the lawyers of his native state. His family has for several generations enjoyed similar recognition among the capable and high minded citizens of this state.

He is descended from a Green family of England, two or three brothers of which came to America in colonial times. One of them settling in Virginia was the founder of the family branch from which the North and South Carolina Greens are descended. General Nathanael Greene, famous as a leader of the American forces in the Revolutionary war, was of Rhode Island and was descended from a New England branch of the same family.

A direct ancestor of the Columbia lawyer was Farnifold Green who on coming to Eastern North Carolina settled at Newbern. He was a Quaker, and prior to the Revolutionary war was killed by the Tuscarora Indians. His son Farnifold Green was the father of Dr. James West Green, great-grandfather of Halcott Pride Green of Columbia. This Doctor Green married the eldest daughter of Gen. Allen Jones of Mt. Gallant, North Carolina. The only child of that marriage was Allen Jones Green, who was the only grandson of Gen. Allen Jones and who as a young man served in the United States Navy with the rank of Past Midshipman. He married Lucy Pride Jones, daughter of Maj. Cadwallader Jones of Monte Calloux, Prince George, Virginia, who was aide de camp to General LaFayette, by whom he was presented with a Toledo Sword Blade. Between 1805 and 1810 Allen Jones Green removed to South Carolina and located on a plantation at Landsford in Chester District on the Catawba River near the home of Gen. William R. Davie, who was a kinsman of Maj. Cadwallader Jones and had also come from North Carolina. Allen Jones Green died at Landsford and about 1832 his widow removed to Columbia to rear her children. In her family besides the father of Halcott Pride was Dr. Allen Jones Green, who became mayor of Columbia in April, 1859, and later removed to Alabama; also Dr. Frederick Lafayette Green, who married Mrs. Virginia Colclough who was a Miss Gurry, and an aunt of Bishop Gurry of South Carolina.

Halcott Pride Green, Sr., married Miss Virginia Taylor, daughter of Benjamin F. Taylor of Columbia. The names of their children were Allen Jones Green, a lawyer, who married Helen Singleton; Sally Coles Green who became the wife of Albert Rhett Hey-

ward; Eliza Taylor Green, who married Richard Singleton; Mary Caroline Green, who married W. St. Julian Jetvey of Charleston; Miss Amariyllis and Halcott Pride Green.

The elder Green was a planter before the war, owning a fine property where the Olympia and Granby cotton mills now stand. From that plantation he furnished most of the brick that went into the building of the State House at Columbia. His home was in "town" on the corner of Senate and Pickens streets, near the property which had been purchased by his mother, and which is the block bounded by Senate, Pickens, Pendleton, and Bull streets. It was on the lot where the McMaster School now stands that Halcott Pride Green first mentioned above was born November 3, 1866. The Green home had been used as a hospital for soldiers during the occupation of Columbia by Sherman's army. Halcott Pride Green, Sr., was one of the original members of the Grange, being secretary and treasurer when it was organized. When Governor Hampton was elected in 1876 he appointed the elder Green as secretary and treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane. He was the incumbent of that office until his death in March, 1891.

Halcott Pride Green, Jr., was educated in the Thompson and Barnwell schools of Columbia, graduated in the literary course from South Carolina College in 1887 and in law in 1888. He took up regular practice in 1891 after his father's death. By appointment of the governor he has on several occasions served as special judge in the Fourth and Sixth Judicial Circuits and by appointment of the State Supreme Court was special referee in litigation involving the refunding of certain bond issues in the state.

Mr. Green married Miss Emma Boylston, a native of Charleston and a daughter of Samuel Cordes and Margaret (DuBose) Boylston. They are the parents of five children; Margaret DuBose, wife of Woods Dargan of Darlington; Miss Virginia Taylor Green, Miss Jessie Ross Green, Halcott Pride Green, Jr., and Samuel Cordes Green.

G. HEYWARD MAHON. Since early youth closely associated with various phases in the great cotton industry of the South, G. Heyward Mahon, who for twenty years has had his residence in Greenville, is widely known as an authority on all subjects pertaining to cotton planting, cotton manufacturing and cotton marketing. In recent years he has contributed many articles to the newspapers and trade and technical journals on the subject and the range of his influence is not confined to his immediate transactions, though they constitute no inconsiderable volume of the cotton business of his native state. Mr. Mahon was one of the leading exponents of the cotton reduction movement that was inaugurated in the South early in the spring of 1919.

Mr. Mahon, who is also well known in the citizenship of Greenville as former mayor, was born at Cokesbury in Abbeville County, South Carolina, about fifty odd years ago. His parents Thomas and Harriet J. (Hodges) Mahon spent the greater part of their lives in Abbeville County. Leaving the Cokesbury High School at the age of sixteen G. Heyward Mahon went to Williamston in Anderson



Benjamin Franklin

County and engaged in merchandising and cotton buying. He left Williamston in 1898 to come to Greenville, which city has since been his home. For several years he was a merchant but for some years past has been the selling representative of several cotton mills in Greenville and in the Piedmont region. He disposes of the product of these mills to the trade throughout the southern states. In this business he has traveled practically all over the United States and is thoroughly familiar with trade conditions in the North and West as well as in the South.

He was elected mayor of Greenville in 1904, and reelected in 1905 and in 1908. In the office for six years, he is accorded the honor of having been one of Greenville's most popular and efficient mayors, his administration having been filled with many useful accomplishments and the completion of important public improvements.

Mr. Mahon married Miss Mary Brown of Williamston. They have ten children. One of these has received a great deal of distinction and is one of South Carolina's most popular heroes of the great war. This is Maj. Gabriel Heyward Mahon, who in April, 1919, was in a Government Hospital in New York recovering from severe wounds received in action in France. Major Mahon has had a notable military career. Born at Williamston, he was educated in the Greenville schools and in The Citadel at Charleston, where he acquitted himself most creditably in all the branches of military instruction which are emphasized in that noted school. He first served as private in the Butler Guards of Greenville and as a member of the National Guard of South Carolina saw active service on the border during the trouble with Mexico. He was captain of the Butler Guards on the Mexican border and was promoted from that rank to regimental adjutant. At the very beginning of the war with Germany he volunteered, was promoted to major and put in command of the First Battalion of the 118th Infantry, 30th Division. The 30th Division including the 118th Infantry was on duty with the British and Australian forces in the operations against the Hindenburg line during the months of September and October, 1918. Major Mahon was wounded and disabled in one of the first attacks in which the 118th participated. His bravery under fire and his efficiency and popularity as an officer have been the subject of a number of interesting newspaper articles and individual tributes. Apparently he was absolutely without fear and it is said that tales of his personal bravery and his deeds traveled far and wide along the battle line. He was one of the majors in the 30th Division who were recommended for promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy. He was unable to receive this promotion on account of the physical disabilities resulting from his wounds.

Another son, Brown Mahon, graduated with distinction at the Greenville High School at the age of seventeen winning a scholarship at Furman University, which scholarship he declined preferring to enter the cotton mill business, beginning at the bottom. After four years faithful service with the Judson Mills, one of the South's largest cotton mills, he was elected vice president and assistant treasurer at the age of twenty-one, thereby becoming the youngest high cotton mill official in the

United States, according to all available cotton mill statistics.

CAPT. OSCAR KERN MAULDIN, who in civil life is a prominent lawyer of Greenville, where he has been in practice over twenty years, has a well earned military distinction, having been a captain in two wars, the Spanish-American and the World war.

He was born at Greenville in 1875, a son of Governor W. L. and Eliza (Kern) Mauldin. A sketch of the career and character of his honored father, who was a Confederate soldier, Greenville merchant, and lieutenant governor and acting governor of South Carolina, has been written in extenso on other pages of this publication.

Captain Mauldin was educated in Furman University at Greenville, and his student career at The Citadel no doubt contributed to his later success as a soldier. He studied law in the office of Earle & Mooney at Greenville, being admitted to the bar in 1896, and beginning practice the same year. He is a well read, hard working and earnest advocate and attorney, and has always had an exceptionally good practice.

When a very young man Captain Mauldin joined the famous Butler Guards at Greenville. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was elected captain of the Guards, which joined the United States Volunteers as Company H of the First South Carolina Infantry. They were mustered into service May 4, 1898, and the company remained under the command of Captain Mauldin until November 10, 1898.

Captain Mauldin resigned his seat in the South Carolina Legislature in 1917 to give his services to the country. He attended the Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, was commissioned captain, and assigned to duty in the Regular army as captain of Company H, Fifty-fifth United States Infantry. This regiment eventually formed a part of the Seventh Division, a regular army division that made a notable record in France. Captain Mauldin left America August 3, 1918, and soon afterwards was in active service at the front in the San Mihiel or Toul sector. He counts it his good fortune that he was able to participate in some of the most strenuous fighting in the last months of the war, and was on duty with his command for fifty consecutive days, his fighting continuing up to and including the 11th of November, 1918, the day the armistice was signed. He was badly gassed and was invalidated home, reaching Greenville, February 12, 1919. Soon afterward he received his honorable discharge.

Captain Mauldin at once resumed his law practice. Besides his service in the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1916, heading the Greenville County ticket in that year, his name has been strongly urged by his numerous friends for the Congressional campaign of 1920. Captain Mauldin is affiliated with the Masons and Elks and other orders and clubs.

In 1905 he married at Charleston Miss Elizabeth Heidt. She is deceased. In April, 1919, at Asheville, North Carolina, he married Miss Grace McHardy Jones, of a prominent family of both North and South Carolina. She is a daughter of Benson M. and Lily (Woodfin) Jones, the former a native

of Newberry. Her grandfather was Col. Nicholas W. Woodfin, a prominent member of the North Carolina bar. Mrs. Mauldin has been regent of the Asheville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her membership in that order being due to her descent from Gen. Charles McDowell and Maj. Joseph McDowell, Revolutionary soldiers in the battle of Kings Mountain and other campaigns.

JOHN DRAYTON WILLIAM WATTS. In Laurens County the family name Watts is associated both past and present with every phase of progressive and efficient agriculture and stock husbandry. The member of the family just mentioned has been one of the leaders in the modern agricultural movement in that county, is a practical farmer, and is at present county supervisor.

He was born in Laurens County on a farm July 9, 1868. His grandfather was James Watts and his father was the late Col. James Washington Watts, also a native of Laurens County and affectionately remembered as "Colonel Wash Watts." He was a Confederate soldier, was a life member of the South Carolina State Fair Association and long held a place of distinct leadership in farming and livestock breeding. For two terms he represented Laurens County in the Legislature, one of these terms being the famous Wallace House of 1876. He lived a long and useful life and passed away at the age of eighty-seven. He was three times married. His first wife was Sallie Jones who became the mother of seven children. His second wife, mother of John Drayton William Watts, had six children. His third wife was Mrs. Susan (Burnside) Nance. Colonel Watts was almost a lifelong member of the Baptist Church.

John Drayton William Watts grew up on a farm and from early youth to the present time he has always had some part in farming enterprise. For the past forty years his home has been on a farm five miles west of Laurens. He served as farm demonstration agent for Laurens County four years. In 1916 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term of one year as sheriff, and in 1918 was elected county supervisor. This office is one of great importance in the present era of Laurens County when so much work is being done in the construction of highways. The county supervisor has full charge of all the roads in his county.

Mr. Watts married in 1891 Miss Clara E. Dial, a daughter of the late Capt. Albert Dial of Laurens County. Their only son Rev. James Washington Dial Watts is a Baptist minister and during the late war was a Young Men's Christian Association religious work director, and afterward a chaplain in the United States Army. Mr. and Mrs. Watts are members of the Baptist Church and he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES LELAND ANDERSON, M. D., who has been a member of the medical profession at Greenville for ten years, is one of the high minded and progressive younger men who are working so effectively in the modern field of medical practice, and his qualifications and abilities have gained him an enviable reputation in Greenville and surrounding territory.

He was born near Reidville in Spartanburg County January 20, 1883. He is a son of the late Maj. Frank Leland Anderson who died in February, 1909. Dr. Anderson was born at the old Anderson homestead in the midst of a community in Spartanburg County where his ancestors and their descendants have lived since 1763. The sixth generation is now living on farms in that immediate locality. The progenitor of the family was William Anderson, a Scotchman from the north of Ireland, who first settled in Pennsylvania, emigrating from there to the Waxhaws, South Carolina, then to Charleston, and from there came to Spartanburg County where he settled on the Tyger River in 1763. His daughter Mary remained in Charleston and subsequently became the matron of the historic Orphan House of that city.

William Anderson was a staunch whig in the Revolution and it was on account of his patriotism for the American cause that he was murdered, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, by Tories disguised as Indians. One of his sons was Maj. David Anderson, ancestor of the Tyger River Anderson families as distinguished from the descendants of Denny Anderson who settled on the Enoree River. Maj. David Anderson before the Revolutionary war held a commission as magistrate from the King of England. He espoused the cause of the colonists and as an American officer was conspicuous at the battles of Ninety-Six, Eutaw Springs and elsewhere. "Tyger James" Anderson was the son of Maj. David Anderson, while Maj. Frank Leland Anderson was a son of "Tyger James."

James Leland Anderson is an A. B. graduate from Davidson College in North Carolina with the class of 1903. After one year spent teaching school he entered the University of Maryland Medical School where he completed his course in 1908. While an undergraduate student he won an appointment to one year's service on the hospital staff of the University of Maryland, where he served for six months, but on account of the frail health of his father he returned home and began practice at Reidville. After the death of his father the following year he located permanently at Greenville. He conducts a general practice, but has equipped himself for internal medicine, a line in which his work has largely specialized and in which he has achieved notable success.

During the war with Germany Dr. Anderson was secretary and internist of the Medical Advisory Board of the Western District of South Carolina. He is now chairman of the Medical Committee of the Greenville City Hospital, which under an extensive plan of enlargement and improvement, being carried out at an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, will rank among the largest and best equipped municipal hospitals in the South. It is an institution of which the city is justly proud. Dr. Anderson is also a member of the State, County, Southern and American Medical associations. He married Miss Aline Matheson of Hartwell, Georgia, and they have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, and a son, James Leland, Jr.

JAMES HENRY FOWLES in fifteen years has achieved success and dignity as a member of the Columbia bar. He is a man of thorough scholarship



John W. James

and with increasing experience has shown ability to handle most creditably every case entrusted to him.

Mr. Fowles, who was born at Newbury, South Carolina, August 12, 1889, had an ancestral record that contains several distinguished names. His father John Newton Fowles served as a Confederate soldier in Company I of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. The great-grandfather of the Columbia lawyer was J. H. Fowles, an Englishman who served as a lieutenant in the British army during the War of 1812. After the war he remained in the United States and married, and his only son J. H. Fowles became a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He served churches at Beaufort and Walterboro, South Carolina, and also the Church of the Epiphany at Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Fowles married Matilda Maxcy, a daughter of Milton Maxcy of Beaufort. Milton Maxcy was a brother of the first president of the South Carolina College.

The mother of James Henry Fowles was Adeline Johnstone, daughter of Chancellor Job Johnstone, one of the most distinguished jurists of South Carolina before the war.

James Henry Fowles completed his education in South Carolina College, graduating A. B. in 1901 and LL. B. in 1904. Prior to his graduation he gained much experience while employed in the law offices of Robert Moorman, P. H. Nelson and B. L. Abney, all prominent members of the Columbia bar. Mr. Fowles is now associated in practice with Waller Bailey. He is also attorney for the State Board of Health and director of the Perpetual Building and Loan Association. Mr. Fowles has been in politics only as a yeoman worker in the democratic party and has filled offices strictly within the line of his profession. He served as magistrate at Columbia from 1907 to 1917. Governor Manning appointed him solicitor of the Fifth Circuit and he was a candidate for election to that office in November, 1918.

Mr. Fowles is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar and served as Master of Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in 1915-16. He is a member of the Columbia Club and of Trinity Episcopal Church. At Eastover, South Carolina, April 17, 1907, he married Miss Sophie Stuart Clarkson. Her father is Alexander G. Clarkson of Eastover, one of the most capable farmers in Richland County. Mr. and Mrs. Fowles have four children: James Henry, Jr., Emily Heyward, Adeline Johnstone, and Amelia Clarkson.

JOSEPH W. JAMES has been identified with Greenville's business affairs since 1906, for several years as an executive officer in the Bank of Commerce, and latterly as a cotton merchant. After his business affairs were successfully established he had planned to serve the community in other ways, and in 1919 concluded a successful two year term as a member of the city council.

Mr. James was born near Taylors, Greenville County, in 1889, a son of T. A. and Jane Rebecca (Holtsclaw) James. Both families are among the old and substantial ones of Greenville County. His parents are still living at the James homestead near Taylors. T. A. James was born in the same county,

and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Confederate army, serving during the last two years of the war. For nearly half a century he has been a farmer, and his home is about a mile and a half from the Village of Taylors.

Joseph W. James grew up on the old homestead, attended country schools, and in 1906 at the age of seventeen came to Greenville. He was employed for a time as clerk in the Bank of Commerce, and remained there with that institution for six years, finally resigning as assistant cashier. Since then he has been in business for himself as a cotton broker, and his connections now extend over most of the counties of upper South Carolina.

Mr. James was elected to represent the First Ward in the city council in 1917. During his two years term he never missed a regular or special meeting of the city council, and never failed to vote one way or the other upon every measure before it. He has studied municipal problems, and has worked strenuously in behalf of a better as well as a bigger city. He became chairman of the sewer committee and it is a matter of record that during the two years of his term more sewer improvements were made in Greenville than in the eight preceding years. He was also chairman of the cemetery committee and a member of the street committee, light committee, and chairman of the building committee. One progressive measure which he introduced and saw pass was an ordinance forbidding shingle roof as a measure of protection against fire. That was a piece of legislation greatly needed in Greenville.

Mr. James married Miss Lena Waddell of Greenville. They have a family of three children, named Lena Waddell, Rose Rebecca and Joseph W., Jr.

WILLIAM BANKS DOVE, secretary of state of South Carolina, is of that type of citizen whose life has been as rich on the side of experience as it has been purposeful in achievement. Probably the majority of his numerous friends esteem him most for his wholesome manhood and take little account of his successful record as a former educator and as a business man.

He was born at Halsellville, Fairfield County, South Carolina, February 28, 1869, son of Richard Calvin and Nancy Elizabeth (Weir) Dove. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Dove family was very largely Irish and came to South Carolina from Maryland. His maternal ancestors came directly from Scotland in 1796 and located in Chester County. They were originally known as Marjoriebanks, the family name having been subsequently simplified as Banks. Mr. Dove is a cousin of Dr. William Mack, editor in chief of "CYC" possibly the best known book on law. Another cousin is Howard Banks, private secretary to Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dove is a nephew of Dr. J. B. Mack, Rev. William and Rev. Henry Banks, who were among the most prominent Presbyterian ministers of their day. Mr. Dove's father served four years in the war between the states, and otherwise spent his life on a farm.

William Banks Dove was the oldest of six children. He attended country public schools, prepared for college at the Leesville English and Classical Institute, while D. B. Busby was its principal. He grad-

uated from Catawba College with the A. B. degree in 1896, and the same institution gave him the honorary degree A. M. in 1916. He also took special Normal courses at the University of Tennessee, the Chautauqua Assembly of New York and other similar institutions.

As the record indicates Mr. Dove finished his education long after he had attained manhood. This part of his life was a very important one, not only for its mental training, but for the development of the qualities of determination and energy which more than anything else have been responsible for his subsequent prominence. He had a hard struggle to secure an education, and while his friends are positive as to the sound measure of ability he possesses, Mr. Dove himself is more inclined to emphasize the influence of personal effort as the determining factor in his career. He taught his first school in a piney-woods district in Kershaw County, and earned the greater part of the money with which he acquired his higher advantages. He continued to teach and attend school alternately, and as a teacher has been connected with country schools, private high schools, colleges and city schools, and later was superintendent of schools at Reidsville, Lexington and Greenville. He organized and was elected president of the Association of City School Superintendents at the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tennessee. The thing that has probably afforded him more gratification than any work of his life has been the opportunity afforded him since he left the school-room to assist many worthy boys and girls in the mill section of Columbia to secure an education and occupy places of usefulness.

He has been a lifelong democrat, but outside of school positions never held a really political position until he entered the office of secretary of state. He became assistant secretary of state by appointment of Secretary R. M. McCown in 1908. Then in 1916 he was elected to that office and was re-elected without opposition in 1918. Mr. Dove is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of St. Andrew Society. June 26, 1866, at Newton, North Carolina, he married Carrie E. Rowe, daughter of M. J. and Camilla Rowe. They have three children: Marion, W. Banks, Jr., and Herbert R.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Dove was author of the inscription prepared and offered for the Woman's Monument. This inscription reads as follows:

In Memory of

Those who in the sorrow and silence of separation endured the agony of a conflict they might not share.

Whose courage sustained the Southern soldier amidst the carnage of the battlefield.

Whose love and fidelity soothed the suffering of his sickness.

Whose gentle hands brushed from his pale face the gathering dews of death.

Whose faith and fortitude faltered not in the darkest hour of distress,

Whose inspiration transformed the gloom of defeat into the hope of the future, and

Whose memory shall not be forgot even in the hour of peace—the Women of the Confederacy.

AUGUSTUS M. CHREITZBERG, president of the First National Bank of Spartanburg, is one of the best known financiers in upper South Carolina. He is the fifth president of the First National Bank and has been continuously in the service of that institution for twenty years.

The First National Bank of Spartanburg was the first bank in Spartanburg County and was opened for business July 19, 1871. Its first officers were Gabriel Cannon, president; D. C. Judd, vice president; and George Cofield, cashier. Mr. Judd and Mr. Cofield subsequently also served as president, and in 1914 Mr. Chreitzberg was elected president to succeed W. E. Burnett, who had been president since 1902. The First National is now nearly fifty years old, and has weathered many storms and has always stood as an example of the conservative service which such an institution can render any community. Under Mr. Chreitzberg as president the First National Bank built its beautiful new home, which it has occupied since September, 1915. There are many features to the record of this bank which might well deserve emphasis. During the four years it has been housed in its new building, and in spite of unprecedented financial conditions, its savings deposits have increased more than 200 per cent and its commercial deposits nearly 400 per cent.

But most important of all is the record of this bank as a resource to the government during the war. In many ways it made real sacrifices for the benefit of the nation, and in order to do more than its full quota in the handling of the government's war indebtedness certificates the bank management passed up regular banking business and discounts which would have been more profitable. Beginning with the first Liberty Loan the First National Bank was placed on the honor roll for every one of the war loans. The bank answered nearly all calls with the total purchase of over \$1,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, bearing 4 per cent and 4½ per cent interest. Two million dollars worth of Liberty bonds of the first four issues were handled and sold through the bank to 3,000 subscribers. At the beginning of 1919 the bank had to its own account and for the accounts of its patrons a total of \$337,000 of Liberty bonds, besides \$160,000 of certificates of indebtedness. In 1918 the officers of the bank sold \$60,000 worth of war savings stamps. The First National also gave eleven of its men to the government service, seven of whom served with the colors.

Augustus M. Chreitzberg was born at Spartanburg in 1874, and while he has made a name for himself as a business man and banker, his father and grandfather left their impress as able ministers, educators and temperance advocates.

His grandfather Rev. Dr. A. M. Chreitzberg had the remarkable record of being an itinerant Methodist minister for seventy years. The Spartanburg banker is a son of Rev. Dr. Hilliard Francis and Adria Eugenia (Kirby) Chreitzberg. His father spent all his life as a Methodist minister in South and



J. Frank Epper.

North Carolina, and filled many important pastorates, including that of Spartanburg. He was a graduate of Wofford College. Outside the routine of ministry he did his greatest work as a foremost apostle of temperance. He was one of the pioneers in the work of the Good Templars, served for several years as chief grand templar, and represented that body in the gatherings of the international commandery in Canada and England.

Augustus M. Chreitzberg graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg with the class of 1895. In the same year he went to work as bookkeeper in a jewelry store, but from 1897 to 1899 was an instructor in Wofford Fitting School. In February, 1899, he entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper, was promoted to cashier in 1907, to vice president in 1909, and in March, 1914, became president. He naturally takes a great deal of satisfaction in having been able to guide the institution through the critical years covering the period of the great war.

Mr. Chreitzberg is also president of the Mechanics Building and Loan Association, which has built more than three thousand homes in Spartanburg. From 1913 to 1918 inclusive he was chairman of the civil service commission under Spartanburg's commission form of government. Mr. Chreitzberg is president of the board of stewards of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Spartanburg, the leading church of this denomination in South Carolina. He is also serving as a member of the board of trustees of Wofford College and Converse College. He is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity, the Rotary Club, and is a democrat in politics. Mr. Chreitzberg married Miss Cema Sitton of Autum, South Carolina. They have two children, Cema Sitton and Leila Eugenia.

RUTLEDGE LYLES OSBORNE, comptroller-general of South Carolina, is the youngest man ever to hold a state office in South Carolina, and as he was only twenty-three when he entered upon his present duties it is possible that he is the youngest state official in any state of the Union. Youth has been no bar to achievement and big responsibilities in war and in industry, but as a rule the honors and dignities of public office have waited upon more mature men than Mr. Osborne. He is regarded as one of the most capable as well as one of the most brilliant men in the state.

He was born at Anderson, South Carolina, March 18, 1895, son of Rutledge Lyles and Louisa (Gillard) Osborne. His father died in February, 1902. He received his early education at Anderson, attending the graded and high schools there for nine years. He spent three years in Wofford College at Spartanburg and took his last year in the University of South Carolina at Columbia, where he graduated A. B. in June, 1916. While in college and university he was captain of the football, baseball and basketball teams, and prominent in other student activities.

Immediately after graduation on June 20, 1916, he enlisted in Machine Gun Company, First Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, National Guard. He was on duty along the Mexican border during that summer and fall. He was appointed sergeant in July, promoted to first sergeant in August, and

was mustered out in December, 1916. Since his military record has been introduced, it is pertinent to add that when the United States entered the war with Germany Mr. Osborne was one of the first to offer his services. During 1917-18 he was refused enlistment in the United States army and navy seven times, and by the Canadian army once, and three times the local exemption board denied his application, the reason being physical disability. It is probably true that he tried harder and more often to enlist than any other man in the state.

On December 6, 1916, Mr. Osborne was appointed audit clerk to the comptroller general by the late Carlton W. Sawyer. He was given a promotion in this office in January, 1917, and again in January, 1918, and was made chief clerk April 1, 1918. On August 28, 1918, Governor Richard I. Manning appointed him comptroller general for an unexpired term. Then on September 24, 1918, his name as a candidate for this office went before the people of the state and he was elected, defeating two opponents and leading his ticket in forty-three out of forty-five counties. His term as comptroller general expires in January, 1920.

Mr. Osborne is and has been one of the heartiest supporters of the Wilson administration, and is one of the men who most thoroughly appreciates the aims and ideals of the President. Mr. Osborne is a member of the Episcopal Church, belongs to the old Metropolitan Club of Columbia and still holds membership in the Columbia Club. He is a Mason, also an Elk and in March, 1917, was initiated into the Shrine, being at that time the youngest Shriner in the South.

J. FRANK EPPES is a Greenville lawyer. He is a successful one, and though he has been in practice ten years it is a distinction of real importance that no outside honors, such as those of political office or executive position in business, attach to his name. He has devoted himself strictly to his profession, and is enjoying the satisfactions and rewards of the real lawyer.

Mr. Eppes was born at Princeton, in Laurens County, in 1881, a son of James Hardy and Emma (Davenport) Eppes. A number of generations ago the Eppes family lived in Wales. For more than a century they have been in South Carolina, since Mr. Eppes' great-grandfather, William Eppes, came from the vicinity of Petersburg, Virginia, where his ancestors had lived for several generations, to Newberry County, South Carolina, in 1815. William Eppes was accompanied on his migration by his brother Daniel Eppes. They had married sisters, the Misses Hardy. James M. Eppes, grandfather of the Greenville lawyer, moved to Laurens County and was a teacher in the old Female Academy at Laurens. He married Mary Ann Sullivan and settled in Sullivan Township, near Princeton in Laurens County, where members of the Eppes family still live. James Hardy Eppes was born in that locality and is now retired and living with his son in Greenville. The Davenports are an old and prominent family of the lower section of Greenville County.

J. Frank Eppes attended the private school of Prof. W. P. Culberston at Princeton, and was graduated with the A. B. degree from Erskine College

at Due West in 1904. He received his legal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating LL. B. in the class of 1904, and represented his class in the law exercises, being class orator. He at once located at Greenville.

Mr. Epes married Miss Vena Adams of Virginia. Their three children are Robert Hardy, Martha Cary and James Albert. Mr. Epes is a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Greenville, is chairman of its finance committee, and as such had the chief responsibilities in connection with the building of the beautiful new church, completed in the spring of 1919.

JAMES NELSON FRIERSON, a member of the Columbia bar for the past ten years, is professor of law in the University of South Carolina and is a member of the prominent law firm of Barron, McKay, Frierson & McCants.

Born February 6, 1874, at Stateburg, Sumter County, Mr. Frierson is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and member of one of the oldest families in the state. The founder of the American branch of the Frierson family was William Frierson, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in the Williamsburg district of South Carolina between 1730 and 1734. Mr. Frierson is a son of James Julian and Elizabeth (Nelson) Frierson, both of Stateburg. His parents were in fairly well-to-do circumstances, and were people who believed in thorough educational training for their children.

J. Nelson Frierson had all the opportunities of a liberal education. He first attended country schools in his neighborhood, and in 1893 graduated from the Porter Military Academy at Charleston. He took his advanced education in the North, attending Hobart College at Geneva, New York, where he graduated B. L. in 1896. He studied law in Columbia University, New York City, and was granted his LL. B. degree in 1899. In June of the latter year he was admitted to practice in New York City and first located at Buffalo, New York, where for nearly ten years he enjoyed a profitable practice. While there he taught law in the University of Buffalo Law School. In the fall of 1908, Mr. Frierson returned to his native state, being admitted to the bar in that year, and has been in practice at Columbia since 1909. On returning to South Carolina he was made professor of law in the University and has been a member of the law faculty ever since. Mr. Frierson is a scholar and lawyer and has allowed no outside interests to interfere with his chosen profession, although he is intensely interested in the social problems of the day. He is a democrat, but has never held a public office. While in Buffalo he was a member of the University Club and belongs to the Kosmos Club of Columbia. He is a member of several college societies, Kappa Alpha, Northern, Hobart 1893, Phi Beta Kappa, Hobart 1897, and Phi Delta Phi of Columbia 1898. Mr. Frierson has served as a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church of Columbia, as a delegate to Diocesan Council and alternate delegate to the General Convention and is secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of South Carolina.

February 19, 1901, at Charleston, he married Louise Dwight Mazyck, daughter of Henry Chas-

tagner and Alice (Tilton) Mazyck of Charleston. The Mazycks are descendants of French Huguenots of that name who settled in South Carolina in 1686. Mr. and Mrs. Frierson have one child, Louise Mazyck Frierson, born in May, 1903.

ROBERT MILLER JONES, secretary and treasurer of the Gulf and Atlantic Insurance Company of Columbia, had a well diversified business career and experience, and is well known over his native state.

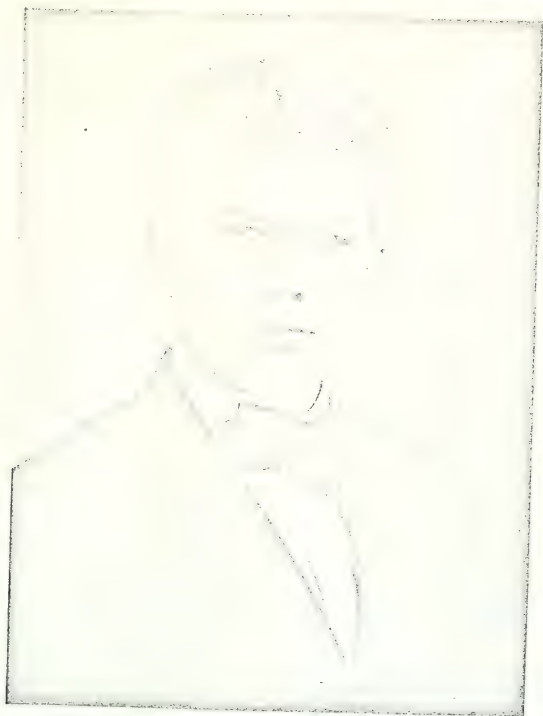
He was born at Abbeville October 3, 1878, son of Adolphus William and Celia (Miller) Jones. He received a high school education and also attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. His first regular business experience was eight years with the Southern Cotton Oil Company, following which for four years he was manager of a mercantile house. Mr. Jones came to Columbia in 1910, and for a time was connected with the Southern Audit Company. Since 1911 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Gulf and Atlantic Insurance Company, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the South.

Mr. Jones had some military experience during the Spanish-American war. He enlisted May 3, 1898, in Company A of the First Volunteer Regiment Volunteer Infantry in South Carolina, and was mustered out November 11, 1898. He is a member of the Masonic order, Y. M. C. A., and is a Methodist.

February 2, 1918, he married Georgia Mason of McCall, South Carolina, daughter of William Isaac and Nancy (Gibson) Mason.

HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS STEVENSON, now in his second term as representative of the Fifth South Carolina District in Congress, is a resident of Cheraw, Chesterfield County, has been a member of the bar of that county over thirty years, and his many honors and services as a legislator have been an accompaniment of a very busy profession and highest achievement in the law.

He was born at what is now Lora in Iredell County, North Carolina, November 23, 1861, a son of William Sydney and Eliza (McFarland) Stevenson. In his home town of Cheraw Mr. Stevenson is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In religion and in many other qualities he inherits a long line of tradition. His first American ancestor of the Stevenson family, William Stevenson, great-great-grandfather of the Congressman was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1762 took a colony of settlers from Pennsylvania where he had settled in 1748 to what is now the site of the City of Statesville, county seat of Iredell County, North Carolina. He obtained a grant of land from the king of England, and the Stevensons were the first settlers there. The Stevenson home is located three miles west of Statesville. From this William Stevenson are descended a number of branches of the family, including many men who have achieved distinction in history. William Stevenson, the second great-grandfather of William F., was in the Revolutionary war and fought in the battle of Guilford Court House. One of the descendants of William Stevenson the first, a great-grandson was the late Adlai



Leland O. Mauldin M. D.

E. Stevenson of Illinois, who was vice president with Cleveland.

William Francis Stevenson grew up on his father's farm, and had the advantages not only of the local schools, but instruction of his father, who was a teacher as well as a farmer. At the age of seventeen he began attending a high school taught by his brother-in-law Henry T. Burke at Taylorsville, North Carolina. When not in school Mr. Stevenson worked regularly on the home farm to the age of nineteen. After his high school course he taught until February, 1882, when he entered Davidson College at Davidson, North Carolina, and was graduated in June, 1885, with the A. B. degree. From the following fall until May, 1887, he taught school in Cheraw and also read law under Gen. W. L. T. Prince and R. T. Caston. Being admitted to the bar in May, 1887, he opened an office at Chesterfield, the county seat of the county of that name, but in March, 1892, returned to Cheraw. He is a member of the firm Stevenson & Prince at Cheraw, and the firm Stevenson, Stevenson & Prince at Bennettsville. His reputation as a lawyer brings him a large general practice and participation in cases of unusual importance in all the state courts, the Federal Circuit courts and the United States Supreme Court. He achieved special distinction as general counsel for the state dispensary commission, directing an association with the attorney general the litigation involved in the winding up of the state dispensary, a case that concerned the sovereignty of South Carolina and \$1,000,000 value. It was finally brought to the Supreme Court of the United States and resulted in a complete victory for the state.

For years Mr. Stevenson has been one of the most influential leaders in the democratic party of South Carolina. He served as a member of the democratic executive committee of Chesterfield from 1888 to 1914, when he voluntarily declined re-election. He was chairman of the committee from 1896 to 1902. In 1901 he became a member of the state executive committee and still represents Chesterfield County on that committee. In 1895-96 he was mayor of Cheraw. His long service as a legislator began with his election to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1896. He was a member of that body until 1903, being speaker the last two years. He finally declined the honor of re-election, but in 1910 was again chosen to the general assembly in the regular and special session from 1911 to 1914. In 1916 Mr. Stevenson was elected to represent the Fifth South Carolina District in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, and therefore had the distinction of being one of the able members of Congress during the period of the World war. In 1918 he was renominated and re-elected without opposition to the Sixty-Sixth Congress. He is a member of the committee on banking and currency and the committee on expenditures in the Interior Department.

In November, 1888, Mr. Stevenson married Mary Elizabeth Prince, daughter of Gen. W. L. T. Prince, his former preceptor in the study of law and first partner in the practice.

LELAND O. MAULDIN, M. D. There are several branches of the Mauldin family in South Carolina and many of the name have achieved prominence and

distinction in varied fields of effort. The branch of the family now under consideration has had its seat for many years in Pickens County. Milton Mauldin was one of the pioneers of that section. His son Joab Mauldin was born in Pickens County and served throughout the war between the States in the Confederate ranks, being in Butler's South Carolina Cavalry during many of the Virginia campaigns. He married Deborah Reed Hollingsworth. This worthy couple is honored in the conspicuous characters and achievements of several sons. One of them is Judge T. J. Mauldin of Pickens, one of the Circuit Judges of South Carolina. Another is Mr. I. M. Mauldin, a well known banker at Columbia. Still another is Brig. Gen. F. G. Mauldin, who was born in Pickens County in 1864, graduated from West Point Academy in 1890, and during his long and active service in the regular army has had many promotions, serving as a captain of artillery under General Shafter in the Cuban campaign of 1898, was for four years an instructor at West Point, and on August 5, 1917, commissioned brigadier general of the National army and assigned as commander of the Fifty-Ninth Field Artillery Brigade.

Among these distinguished brothers, Dr. Leland O. Mauldin has attained wide and deserved recognition as a physician and surgeon and as a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat.

Doctor Mauldin has been a resident of Greenville since 1905. He is a distant relative of the late Governor W. L. Mauldin of Greenville.

He was born at Pickens in Pickens County in 1878, was educated in the common schools and in 1900, graduated from Clemson College. He took his medical degree in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston in 1903, and in the same year began general practice at Pickens. Later he did post-graduate work in London in ophthalmology, laryngology and otology, and has gradually concentrated all his efforts and practice on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a man of the highest standing and character both in his profession and as a citizen.

Doctor Mauldin served as chairman of the medical advisory board of the First District of South Carolina during the Great war, and patriotically gave his time and services to the arduous duties of that office. He is a member of the County, State, Tri-State, Southern and American associations and the American College of Surgeons and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. Doctor Mauldin is a Presbyterian and a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias. He married Miss Carrie Floyd of Woodruff, South Carolina. Their two daughters are May and Ossie.

JOHN WAITES THOMAS, son of John Peyre Thomas, Jr., dean of the law school of the University of South Carolina, has been a successful member of the Columbia bar for over fifteen years.

He was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, December 27, 1870, son of John Peyre and Mary Sumter (Waites) Thomas. He acquired his early education in public and private schools, attended the University of South Carolina, The Citadel Military Academy at Charleston, and graduated in law from the State University in 1902. Since then he has

carried the burdens of a large general practice at Columbia, but has specialized particularly in real estate and probate law. He is senior member of the law firm of Thomas & Lumpkin.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Columbia Club, Ridgewood Country Club, South Carolina Club, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity and Knights of Pythias, and the Episcopal Church.

October 3, 1916, he married Pollie Shannonhouse of Charlotte, North Carolina. They have one son, John W., Jr., and a daughter, Mamie.

DOUGLAS MCKAY. Both as a student and practicing lawyer Douglas McKay has enjoyed the honor of very influential connections with leading and prominent members of the South Carolina bar, and his own work and achievement during the past ten years have lent much strength to the firm of Barron, McKay, Frierson & McCants, of which he is the second member.

Mr. McKay was born at Columbia January 15, 1886, a son of Douglas and Rachel Buchanan McMaster McKay. These names all indicate the Scotch ancestry from which he is descended. His paternal grandparents John St. Clair and Jean (Mack) McKay came to America in the '50s of the last century from Caithness, Scotland. The McKay, St. Clair and Ross families from whom he is descended have long been well established in Scotland. The maternal grandparents Fitz William McMaster and Mary Jane Macfie McMaster represent families still older in American citizenship. The ancestors of Fitz William McMaster came to this country before the Revolutionary war and settled in Fairfield County. The parents of Mary Jane Macfie, James and Catherine (McGregor) Macfie came to Columbia from Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1830.

Douglas McKay acquired his early training in the public and private schools in Columbia, and graduated A. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1906. He finished his junior year in the law school of the University of South Carolina and for 2½ years was secretary and student under Judge Charles A. Woods, then associate justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and now United States circuit judge. Mr. McKay was admitted to the bar in 1908 and began practice at Columbia in 1910. For a short while he was in the office of D. W. Robinson in Columbia, and then became connected with the firm of Barron, Moore & Barron. He was made a partner in 1911, the title becoming Barron, Moore, Barron & McKay, and subsequently the membership changed to correspond with the present firm title. This is a large and highly organized legal partnership, having an extensive and varied general practice. Mr. McKay handles much of the corporation work of the firm and is also an advocate in state and federal courts.

He is a director and second vice president of the Lower Main Street Bank, is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, a democrat in politics and was formerly connected with the Columbia Club, Ridgewood Club, South Carolina Club, but now confines his active membership to the Kosmos and Shakespeare Clubs, both literary organizations.

April 15, 1914, in the Trinity Episcopal Church at

Columbia Mr. McKay married Anne Lowndes Walker, daughter of Julius H. and Margaret (Lowndes) Walker. They have one son, Douglas McKay, Jr., born August 12, 1917, and a daughter, Anne Lowndes, born September 11, 1919. Mrs. McKay, through her father is descended from the Walkers, DuBois, DeRosier families of Eastern North Carolina, and through her paternal grandmother from the Simkins family of Edgefield and closely connected with the Jeter, Pickens and Butler families of that district. On the maternal side through the Lowndes family she is directly descended from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, William Lowndes and Gen. William Washington. Through her maternal grandmother she is connected with the Frosts, Horrys and other well identified low country families.

CLINTON TOMPKINS GRAYDON was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, April 23, 1890, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. He attended St. Mary's College at Belmont, North Carolina. He graduated LL. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1913. He was admitted to practice in South Carolina in 1912 and in North Carolina in 1913. He is now engaged in general practice of law at Columbia, South Carolina.

ROGER S. HUNTINGTON, a resident of Greenville since 1915, has had a thorough training and experience as an electrical and mechanical engineer, was for several years in the employ of the General Electric Company, and is now head of the firm of Huntington & Guerry, Incorporated, electrical contractors, who have built up a large clientele in this and other states, particularly in installing electrical equipment for industrial plants.

Mr. Huntington who was born at White Plains, New York, in 1884, a son of Backus Wilbur and Helen (Seavey) Huntington, received his technical training in Pratt Institute at Brooklyn and in Cooper Union in New York, and then entered the work of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. He regarded that employment as part of his education, and he was therefore in different departments and had the benefit of inspiration of work under the great Steinmetz. Eventually the General Electric Company sent him South, his headquarters being at Atlanta, and in 1913 he set up for himself in the electrical contracting business in that city. From there he came to Greenville in 1913 and in 1916 became associated with Mr. Dupont Guerry in the incorporation Huntington & Guerry, Electrical Contractors.

These young men have already established a remarkable record for achievement, particularly in connection with the building up and development of the great textile industry of the South. For their industrial electrical installations they have adopted the name "Trouble-proof" and they have been willing to place their reputation and all their technical experience behind every contract. Recently Huntington & Guerry, Incorporated, bought an interest in the Gower-McBee Electric Company, of Greenville, changing the name to the Gower-Mason Electric Company, and these two electrical concerns are now affiliated, both being electrical contractors, but each specializing in a particular field. The two

companies jointly handled all the electrical equipment of Camps Sevier and Wadsworth, and successfully filled all the exacting requirements of this government work. Huntington & Guerry specialize in placing electrical installations in textile and other industrial plants, and some of the industries where their work is represented are the Erlanger Mills at Lexington, North Carolina, the Republic Cotton Mills No. 2 at Great Falls, South Carolina, the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company at Winston-Salem, the Hawthorne Spinning Mills at Clover, South Carolina, the Wiscasset & Efid Mills of the Cannon Group at Albemarle, North Carolina; changing over to electrical drive many mills previously driven by steam power, including those of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, at Honea Path, South Carolina, The American Spinning Company at Greenville, The Baldwin Mills at Chester, South Carolina, the Durham Hosiery Mills, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the Efid Manufacturing Company at Albemarle. More recent contracts were in the Pacolet Manufacturing Company at New Holland, Georgia, and the Gainesville Cotton Mills at Gainesville, Georgia. He also installed the electric equipment for the first Southern Textile Exposition and had the contract for the lighting and power equipment for the handsome new and permanent home of the exposition.

Early in 1919 the Gower-Mason Company and Huntington & Guerry concentrated their offices and shops at a well chosen location in Greenville, and their combined resources give promise of the eventual establishment of an immense and modern electrical industry.

Mr. Huntington is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and for a number of years has been largely interested in the work and program of the National Society for Vocational Education. He is a member of the South Carolina Automobile Association, and active in business and social circles at Greenville, being affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine, the Rotary Club, the Poinsett Club and the San Souci Country Club.

AUSTIN STACKHOUSE MANNING, whose working interests for a number of years have identified him prominently with banking in South Carolina, is president of the Liberty National Bank of South Carolina at Columbia.

He was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, July 21, 1872, a son of Houston and Martha Rebecca (Stackhouse) Manning. His first paternal ancestor came to South Carolina from Virginia about 1780. His maternal grandfather, Col. E. T. Stackhouse, was a distinguished character in South Carolina, serving as commander of the Eighth South Carolina Regiment at the time of the surrender in 1865, and later was a member of the Fifty-First Congress and died in Washington while representing his home district.

Austin S. Manning attended the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, graduating in 1892. He has always been interested in military affairs and held the rank of first lieutenant in the National Guard of the state and served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor William H. Ellerbe.

During 1892-93 he taught school, was a practical

farmer from that time until 1900, and since 1900 has given all his best energies and enthusiasm to banking. He was assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank from 1900 to 1903, was cashier of the Bank of Latta from 1903 to 1905, during 1905-06 was vice president and cashier of the Planters National Bank of Bennettsville, was cashier of the Bank of Latta from 1906 to 1912, and from 1912 to 1919 cashier of the People's National Bank of Columbia. In January, 1919, was elected president of the Liberty National Bank of South Carolina at Columbia, same being a consolidation of the Union National Bank of Columbia and the People's National Bank of Columbia. He has held the office of director in all the above banks.

Mr. Manning had the honor as serving as a member of the first board of commissioners for Dillon County, being appointed by the State Legislature. He has been actively interested with the civic and social life of his county at all times and since coming to Columbia, has served on the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. and the Chamber of Commerce and various other institutions. He is a democrat, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Junior Order of United American Mechanics and a Methodist in church affiliation. At Latta, April 30, 1902, he married Annie Mabel Allen, a daughter of Joseph and Marion Almira (Bethae) Allen. Her mother was a daughter of John R. Bethae, a prominent planter of Dillon County. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have one daughter, Dorothy Monroe, born in 1903 and a student in the high school.

EDWIN G. QUATTLEBAUM is one of the veteran members of the dental profession in South Carolina, having practiced continuously at Columbia for nearly thirty years.

He comes of a family of professional men and was born in Fairfield County March 5, 1864, a son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy A. (Merriitt) Quattlebaum. He is of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Doctor Quattlebaum graduated from the University of South Carolina, then South Carolina College, with the A. B. degree in 1886 and afterward entered the Philadelphia Dental College, where he took his degree in 1891. He at once located at Columbia and has enjoyed a large practice.

Doctor Quattlebaum has always taken great interest in the progress of his profession, being an active member in both state and national dental societies. He has served as president of the South Carolina State Dental Association.

September 2, 1886, Doctor Quattlebaum married May Tindal, daughter of James E. Tindal of Clarendon County and secretary of state from 1890 to 1894. They have five children, two sons and three daughters. Doctor Quattlebaum is greatly interested in Christian work and is an active member of the Baptist Church.

LUTHER ALLEN RISER, M. D. So far as known Doctor Riser of Columbia, director of county health work, under the state board of health, is the only physician in South Carolina who has been formally awarded the degree Doctor of Public Health. It is a title well justified by his service and his devoted

work for several years has done much to distinguish the title.

Doctor Riser was appointed in 1911 to carry on public health work under the state board of health. As director of county health work he has perfected intensive organization in six counties, Orangeburg, Greenwood, Darlington, Sumter, Lee and Calhoun. These are the counties that have taken advantage of the act providing for rural sanitation and have appropriated funds to carry out that work under the direction of the state board. A recent report of the work shows some striking and significant results. Some of the counties named are surrounded by other counties where rural sanitation has not yet been officially organized. Practically similar conditions prevail in these counties side by side, yet in those where Doctor Riser has been able to project the influence of his organization to educate the people in matters of disease prevention, the deaths from such highly prevalent diseases as typhoid fever have shown a decrease, while in adjoining unorganized counties the same disease has taken a heavy toll of deaths. Besides a local organization of sanitary engineers and inspectors Doctor Riser also depends upon such modern methods of propaganda as lectures, distribution of health literature, organization of clubs, house to house visiting and inspection. With all that may be said in favor of other forms of employing state monies, probably nothing results in the direct benefit of lives saved and made more wholesome than the work of the county health department in the rural district.

Doctor Riser was born at Liberty Hall in Newberry County in 1882, son of Luther P. W. and Serena (Moore) Riser, and a grandson of William Riser, who for many years was a planter at Liberty Hall. The Risers are of German Lutheran ancestry, and the family was transplanted to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. Serena Moore's ancestors came at a remote date from Scotland and some of them also from Wales.

Doctor Riser spent his early life in a country district, was reared on a plantation, and in 1900 graduated from Newberry College. He studied medicine in the University of Maryland, taking his M. D. degree in 1908. For one year he was in general practice at Newberry, for two years at Leesville and then entered the public health department of the state. Doctor Riser in 1915 took the new course in public health at Tulane University in New Orleans, was a member of the first class to receive the degree doctor of public health at Tulane. During 1918-19 Doctor Riser was also on the force of instructors of Clemson College agricultural teachers, this being supplementary to his official work.

During the war with Germany he volunteered in the Officers Reserve Corps at Camp Greenleaf and was given the rank of captain. He was assigned to duty as instructor in the School of Epidemiology at Camp Greenleaf. Doctor Riser is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married November 20, 1919, to Miss Nancy Wall of Alabama.

WHITNER K. LIVINGSTON is president of Livingston & Company, wholesale grocers at Greenville. Two brothers comprise this firm, both are live and ener-

getic business men of substantial assets and have achieved a great deal of good will for their growing and prospering concern, a name standing for everything that is genuine and substantial in the commercial world.

Mr. Livingston, the president of the company, was born at Seneca in Oconee County, South Carolina, forty odd years ago. He is a son of Col. J. W. and Clara (Kilpatrick) Livingston, both of whom are now deceased and who represented old and prominent families of Oconee County and upper South Carolina. Colonel Livingston, who was born at Abbeville Court House, served with distinction as an officer in the Confederate army, being one of the commanders of the First South Carolina Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. The war over he settled on a plantation in Oconee County, and later removed to Seneca where he engaged in business. He was a man of prominence and influence in local and state affairs, and represented his county in the General Assembly both in the House and the State Senate.

Clara Kilpatrick, who was born at the interesting old community of Pendleton, the county seat of Pendleton District, was a sister of the late Col. Whitner Kilpatrick, who likewise made a brilliant record as a Confederate officer. Colonel and Mrs. Livingston are survived by five children: Mrs. John C. Cary of Greenville; J. K. Livingston, of Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Frank F. Martin, of Greenville; Whitner K. and Mrs. Clara Thompson.

Whitner K. Livingston received his early education in the schools of Seneca and attended Clemson College. He has had a busy career of some twenty years. For a time he was manager of the Lockhart Mills Store at Lockhart, and then returned to Seneca and engaged in the jobbing business. He has been located at Greenville since August, 1917, and at that time founded the firm of Livingston & Company, of which he is president, his other associate being his brother, J. K. Livingston of Savannah, who is engaged in the cotton business in that city.

Mr. Livingston is a member of various clubs and organizations, is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church at Greenville, a special post of honor since this is one of the largest and most influential churches in the state. Mr. Livingston married Miss Willie Cherry. Their three children are Mary E., Whitner K., Jr., and William Cherry.

CHARLES P. ROBINSON has figured conspicuously in the lumber circles of South Carolina over a quarter of a century. He is vice president and manager and founder of the Southern Wholesale Lumber Company with manufacturing plant and headquarters at Columbia.

Mr. Robinson was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, April 24, 1867. He had a public school education and in early life went into the lumber woods and acquired a practical knowledge of the lumber business from the cutting of the trees through the operation of saw mills to the general distribution of the product. He has been a resident of South Carolina since 1895, and for several years operated mills in different sections of the state. He organized in 1917 the Southern Wholesale Lumber Company, of which he is vice president and general man-



Whitney K. Livingston

ager. This company manufactures large quantities of South Carolina lumber and also deals in lumber products brought from many sources.

Mr. Robinson in private life is well known as a temperance worker, is active in the First Presbyterian Church and one of the teachers in the Sunday school. August 18, 1891, he married Eddie S. Smithson of Virginia.

ROBERT H. WELCH was born and reared on a plantation in Newberry County and for over twenty years has enjoyed a reputation as one of the most skillful and brainy lawyers of the state. He has solved many knotty problems in litigation of public interests and for the past two years has held a post of vital interest to the agricultural population of the Southeastern United States as registrar and general counsel for the Federal Land Bank at Columbia.

He was born in Newberry County in 1874, a son of James A. and Rebecca (Suber) Welch. He finished his literary education in Clemson College and read law under Col. George Johnstone at Newberry, one of the state's most distinguished lawyers. Admitted to the bar in 1897 he remained with Colonel Johnstone in practice until 1904, since which date his home has been at Columbia. He has served one term in the Legislature from Richland County. He was engaged in general practice until 1917, when upon establishment of the Federal Land Bank for the Third District embracing the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida he was appointed registrar and general counsel.

In the extensive general practice which Mr. Welch has handled in the last twenty years, the cases of most interest to the general public were doubtless those involving the services in connection with the organization of new counties in South Carolina. In an old commonwealth such as South Carolina the organization of a new county presents many technical and legal problems not present in new and sparsely settled states. Mr. Welch is probably the leading legal authority on such matters in South Carolina and was legal adviser and general counsel for the citizens who brought about the organization of the counties of Calhoun, Dillon, Jasper, McCormick and Allendale. The organization of Allendale County was completed only in 1919. A multitude of fine legal points, eventually reviewed by the State Supreme Court, was involved in the process of organizing these counties. Mr. Welch brought to bear on these questions the resources of a thoroughly trained lawyer—and in each case was successful. Besides the technical legal procedures there were political and other interests involved that frequently required the skill and ingenuity of a diplomat.

Mr. Welch married for his first wife Miss Mabel Day. She was survived by four children, Dorothy, Margaret, William and Jane. Mr. Welch's present wife before her marriage was Miss Nettie Heath.

WILLIAM NEWTON COX and his good wife at the time of their marriage had determination, ambition, a frugal disposition and unlimited energy as practically their only capital. With such qualities a satisfying degree of success seems almost inevitable.

Mr. Cox is today one of the wealthy farmers and large land owners of Anderson County.

He was born in Belton Township of the same county December 21, 1853. Several generations ago his ancestors came to South Carolina from Virginia. His great-grandfather was John Cox, a native of South Carolina, while the grandfather, Thomas Cox, was born in Anderson County. His parents were Mathew Gambrell and Susan Elizabeth (Cox) Cox. Though of the same family name they were not related. The father was born in Anderson County, and the mother was a daughter of Esquire Joe Cox. Mathew G. Cox served in the Confederate army four years, has spent a long and industrious life as a farmer and is still living past the age of eighty-six. He and his wife had nine children to reach mature years.

William Newton Cox grew up on a farm and worked with his father to the age of thirty, when he married Miss Ella Mitchell and they at once settled down to farming and by good and frugal management paid for their first purchase of land. Mrs. Cox is a daughter of Marion E. Mitchell of Anderson County where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have acquired successive tracts of land until they now own nearly 1,000 acres of good agricultural soil. His country home in Broadway Township is regarded as one of the most modern and beautiful residences of the county. It was built in 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have eight children: James Robert, Arrie Elizabeth, Luta, Vera, Vivian, William Ernest, Marie and Fred Newton. The son William Ernest served fourteen months in the United States navy. For eleven months he was on board ship and made eight overseas trips while the American forces were being transported to France.

HOWARD BOBO CARLISLE. In a period of sixty odd years probably no name has gathered about itself more meritorious distinctions in the law and citizenship at Spartanburg than Carlisle. The present well known lawyer and banker of that city, Howard Bobo Carlisle, has continued the professional interests which were so long shared between him and his father the late Capt. John Wilson Carlisle.

Captain Carlisle, who died in May, 1914, was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina in 1827, a son of William Carlisle, who came from the north of Ireland to South Carolina in 1819, just a century ago. This is a branch of a distinguished family whose original seat was Carlisle, England, and later were transplanted to Scotland.

John Wilson Carlisle was graduated from The South Carolina College at Columbia in the late '40s, and while teaching school in Lancaster County studied law. In 1855 upon the founding of Wofford College he moved to Spartanburg, and occupied a secure and high place in his profession there for over half a century.

He was a Confederate soldier and officer from the beginning to the end of the great struggle, and as a captain in the Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry, McGowan's Brigade, Hill's Division, Jackson's Corps, left a record that is second to none for bravery and fidelity. He was in practically all the great battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. On resuming practice, he was looked upon as one of

the strong men who could be depended upon to counsel and lead his sorely tried fellow citizens in the times of distress occasioned by reconstruction. The democrats chose him a member of the Legislature in 1867, but the dominant negro-military regime did not permit him to take his seat. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which was also nullified by the carpet-baggers. He lent what aid he could to restore the government of the state to white men, and this having been accomplished he was elected and served as a member of the Legislature of 1879-80. He was a trustee of Wofford College and a prominent layman of the Methodist Church.

In 1855 he married Miss Louisa Bobo, who died in 1906, after they had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Her father Simpson Bobo of Spartanburg was also a distinguished lawyer of his generation and representative of a family that settled in Spartanburg County as early as 1770.

Howard B. Carlisle was born at Spartanburg January 23, 1867, and therefore escaped any conscious memories of the war and reconstruction. Entering Wofford College in 1881, he graduated in June, 1885, taking first honors and medals during his course. For one year he studied law with Wofford & Jennings, and in the fall of 1886 entered the law department of Vanderbilt University, which awarded him the degree LL. B. in the spring of 1887, while his scholarship record won him the Founders Medal. As he was still short of the years of majority, he spent that intervening time teaching in high school and working in his father's office. Governor Richardson appointed him trial justice, and at the end of six months he was made the first master for Spartanburg County, a position he held four years. He then entered the law firm of Carlisle & Hydrick, which after the withdrawal of Judge Hydrick became Carlisle & Carlisle, remaining unchanged until the death of the senior member.

For some years this firm were county attorneys and still represents in its clientage the First National Bank and many other institutions of the county. In addition to handling his law practice, Mr. Carlisle was the organizer and is president of three successful banking institutions—the Planters Savings Bank at Greer, the Bank of Landrum, at Landrum, and the Bank of Chesnee, and is a director of the First National Bank of Spartanburg.

To the state at large Mr. Carlisle is doubtless best known for the effective work he did in the Legislature. In 1906 he defeated an influential rival for the State Senate by a large majority, and during a continued service for eleven years became one of the most influential and useful members of the Upper House. He was chairman of the important judiciary committee from the second year of his term until his retirement. Only a brief summary of his record is possible. He was active in the formation of the banking department and the insurance department of the state; was author of the first marriage license law in South Carolina; introduced the bill prohibiting race track gambling and racing; and for years was the recognized head of the prohibition forces in the General Assembly. He gave legislative support to Governor Ansel's determined fight to abolish the old dispensary system, and later he introduced the

state-wide prohibition measure which eventually became a law. He was also author of the Juvenile Court bill of South Carolina, and was identified with much other legislation of state-wide interest. He was a champion of compulsory education on first entering the Senate, and when he could rally few to help advance that cause.

While not now in official life, Mr. Carlisle neglects no opportunity to render public service, especially through such effective mediums as the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the Red Cross war drives in his county and chairman of the civilian relief committee of the Red Cross, and those who know how well these affairs were handled give Mr. Carlisle much of the credit for results.

March 16, 1892, Mr. Carlisle married Miss Georgia F. Adam of Spartanburg. They have five children, and two of them were in the active service during the war.

CASWELL O. HOBBS. While there are mercantile enterprises involving greater capital and greater space requirements and other details than are represented in the firm of Hobbs-Henderson Company at Greenville, there is no business that reflects a greater degree of individual enterprise on the part of one man, and a more striking illustration of rapid rise upon the tide of opportunity and diligence to success.

Caswell O. Hobbs in 1898, when only sixteen years old, was unnoticed by his contemporaries, working quietly and effectively as clerk in a store at Greenville. He has carved for himself in subsequent years a splendid career as a merchant.

He was born at Columbus County, North Carolina, near Wilmington in 1884 and had nothing but his character and his youthful energies when he came to Greenville. At the age of nineteen after three years of experience as a clerk he went into business for himself. In 1903 he established the Hobbs-Henderson Company, their first store being in the building which later was occupied by the Fourth National Bank on Main Street. Subsequently the business was moved two doors north to its present location. In March, 1919, Mr. Hobbs bought the building, together with additional adjoining floor space, and improvements are now under way, at a contemplated cost of \$50,000, to make the store facilities adequate for the tremendous business which has been built up and which now presents one of the best department stores in Upper South Carolina. With the completion of these improvements the store at Greenville will have approximately 45,000 square feet of floor space.

Mr. Hobbs was the founder and is the president and treasurer of the Hobbs-Henderson Company and owns practically all of its stock. Besides the main store at Greenville the company has a chain of stores operated under the same name located at Simpsonville, Williamston, Central and Enmore. This company handles a large amount of the merchandise business of the Piedmont section. Mr. Hobbs is also financially interested in the men's shop and in the Johnson Company store in Greenville, is a director of the Citizens Trust Company, and is one of the active progressive citizens who are making Green-



Ed. Cobb

ville a city of distinct importance. His associates speak of Mr. Hobbs as possessing a genius for merchandising, and what he has accomplished in twenty years seems to prove every assertion that might be made on this score.

Mr. Hobbs is a member of the board of governors of the City Hospital, is a director of the Greenville Board of Trade, director of the Bank of Commerce, is a member of the Poinsett and Rotary clubs, is a member of the Baptist Church and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He is a son of Robert R. and Julia (Sturdivant) Hobbs. Mr. Hobbs married Miss Alberta Jones of Atlanta, and they have a family of four children named Jane, Caswell O., Jr., Nicholas F. and Jones.

COL. ROBERT BRIGGS WATSON. The greatness of a state might well be measured by the character of its people and the importance of their productive energies in contributing to the enlightenment, the comforts and the prosperity of themselves and the world at large. Measured by this standard one of the important and conspicuous men of South Carolina is Col. Robert Briggs Watson of Ridge Spring, Saluda County. Colonel Watson was a Confederate soldier and officer until disabled by wounds at the battle of Gettysburg. He is eighty-three years of age. For half a century he has been working every day on his plantation, and has been the personal example and initiative in introducing some of the agricultural and horticultural crops which, after the staple industry of cotton, have contributed most to the good fortune of South Carolina.

Today Colonel Watson is tall, straight, vigorous and active, showing none of the usual signs of age. His continued activity and well preserved manhood are a source of wonder to his friends and a remarkable tribute to the kind of life he has lead. He comes of a strong race of people to begin with, and has made his own life one of simple living, industry and content with his environment. He has been free from all forms of dissipation or immorality, and has never used tobacco or liquors.

Colonel Watson was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, in 1836, during a temporary residence of his parents, Elijah and Elizabeth (Briggs) Watson in that county. Elijah Watson was born and reared on the ancestral Watson plantation in Edgefield County and brought his family back to that place in 1841. In this environment Colonel Robert Briggs Watson spent practically all his life. His present home is only a short distance away from the place where his great-great-grandfather, William Watson, planted a home in the wilderness in 1744.

William Watson came from Wales with several brothers, all of whom located in South Carolina, and their descendants in each generation have been wealthy and prominent leaders in the community, and altogether constitute a strong race of men whose influence and deeds have been a mighty lever of civilization. Their character is reflected very noticeably in that community of Saluda County, where literacy, intelligence and progressiveness are practically synonymous with the population. There has never been a homicide among white people at Ridge Spring or vicinity, and even during the trying days of the reconstruction period the peace

and good order of the community were never disturbed by rioting or killing of negroes. In that particular epoch Col. R. B. Watson was himself a figure, and his influence prevented and mitigated conditions that might otherwise have resulted in bloody encounters such as were characteristic of other districts of South Carolina. The countless instances of mob riot throughout America serve to emphasize the assertion that such outbursts of violence might in the great majority of cases have been prevented had there been present even two or three men of stern and determined character, ready to act fearlessly in keeping down the mob spirit just as Colonel Watson performed that duty several times in the days following the war.

The old Watson plantation is one of the few tracts of land in South Carolina that have been continuously in the ownership and possession of one family for more than a hundred and seventy-five years. Originally in Edgefield district, later Edgefield County, the Watson farms are now in Saluda County, and upon and near them have grown up the rich and prosperous town of Ridge Spring. Colonel Watson's great-grandfather, Capt. Michael Watson, was a patriot officer in the Revolutionary war, and was killed by Tories at Bull's farm in Orangeburg County shortly after the close of the Revolutionary struggle. The Watsons have fought in all wars on American soil beginning with the Indian wars of colonial days.

As a boy Robert Briggs Watson attended a private school at Ridge Spring, and was one of the earliest students to enroll in Furman University at Greenville, where he graduated with the second class of 1856. Early in 1861 he volunteered in Company B of the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment in what was at first known as Gregg's, later McGowan's, Brigade, the famous organization that played such a conspicuous part in the victories of the Confederacy. He went out as a lieutenant later becoming captain, in command of Company D. He was first wounded in one of the battles around Richmond, and later while leading his company at Gettysburg was entirely disabled, and afterwards could act only in a non-military capacity.

Aside from his participation in war and civic affairs the deepest interest of Colonel Watson's career has been in agriculture and horticulture. He made his first planting of peach trees at Ridge Spring in 1867, and in 1870 he shipped peaches, the first from that section, to Richmond and New York. He was thus a pioneer in developing peach growing on a commercial scale. About 1887 he produced asparagus commercially, thus founding the famous asparagus industry of Ridge Spring, now one of its most valuable agricultural crops. Through all the years Colonel Watson has been a cotton and corn planter, and has made his own study and observations of value to southern agriculture in general. Many times he has been an authority in investigations and reports in which such institutions as Clemson College and the United States Department of Agriculture have figured.

Colonel Watson organized the first Sunday school at Ridge Spring in 1857, and was Sunday school superintendent for over half a century. The Watsons are a Baptist family and Colonel Watson has been a deacon of the Ridge Spring Baptist Church

since 1856. Before the present Saluda County was formed he represented Edgefield County in the state senate, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895.

Colonel Watson married Miss Lucy Melver. Her death occurred in 1910. The living children of Colonel and Mrs. Watson are: Mrs. Kate Edwards, Miss Cornelia D. Watson, Miss Lucy Severance Watson, Oscar M., Richard F., Roderick M., and Miss Sarah P. Watson.

ROBERT BEVERLEY HERBERT. For twenty years since he was admitted to the bar, Robert Beverley Herbert has been called to many of those distinctions and services which represent the ideal and true functions of the able lawyer. He has had a successful and profitable practice and in connection therewith has rendered a number of important public services.

Mr. Herbert, who was born at The Plains, Virginia, July 27, 1870, is of old and prominent southern stock. His father William P. Herbert, son of Edward and Mary (Barrett) Herbert of Baltimore, Maryland, was descended from John C. Herbert, who represented Maryland in Congress from 1814 to 1816. Mr. Herbert's mother was Rebecca Beverley, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Carter) Beverley of The Plains, Virginia. She was descended from Robert Beverley, author of "History of Virginia" published in London in 1705, and one of the earliest authentic works on the Old Dominion.

Robert Beverley Herbert attended Rockville Academy at Rockville, Maryland, and later entered the South Carolina College, from which he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1899. Subsequently he took a short law course at the University of Virginia. Since then he has been in practice at Columbia, and from 1903 to 1907 was a partner of Christie Benet, under the name Herbert & Benet. He was associated with William Elliott under the name Elliott & Herbert from 1909 to 1916. He is now engaged in individual practice and is attorney for the Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Company and the Parr Shoals Power Company.

As a young lawyer Mr. Herbert served as chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration of the State of South Carolina. In 1904 and again in 1906 as representative of that department he made an official trip to Scotland, England and Belgium. Mr. Herbert represented the City of Columbia at the Railway Rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1912. In 1917 he represented Mr. W. H. Gibbs in the Game Warden controversy, which attracted such wide attention over South Carolina. Still later in 1918 he represented Governor Manning before the Senate Investigation Committee on the veto of the Game Warden Bill.

Mr. Herbert served as president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce from 1910 to 1912. He is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. August 25, 1915, at Augusta, Georgia, he married Georgia Rucker Hull, daughter of Dr. James M. and Mary Lyon Hull of Augusta. To their marriage were born two sons, Robert Beverley, Jr., and James Hull Herbert.

STONEWALL J. CRAIG. While it is only a modest distinction to call a man a merchant, it is possible to say a great deal of Stonewall J. Craig in referring to him as the merchant who was one of the founders of the Craig-Rush Furniture Company of Greenville, and as active manager of one of the largest and most successful furniture houses in the South.

Mr. Craig is at the height of a very successful career and hardly at the meridian of life. He was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, some forty odd years ago, son of John and Susan Caroline (Robbins) Craig, also natives of Pickens County. He had a common school education and as a boy went to work to earn a living. For a time he clerked in the store of the Norris Cotton Mill Company at Catechic. His next position was in a store at Pickens, and subsequently at Seneca in Oconee County; he had larger responsibilities in the department store of Ruckin Anderson. For several years after this he was in business for himself at Seneca.

In 1914, seeking a larger field, Mr. Craig came to Greenville and this city has since been his home. He became one of the organizers of the Craig-Rush Furniture Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer and active manager.

The record of this store's growth and expansion is a remarkable one and forms an interesting chapter in the history of mercantile affairs in South Carolina. The secret of the growth of the business has been not only in quantity and volume of sales, but in modern mercantile practices such as only the greatest stores of the kind in the country have successfully exemplified. The firm specializes in medium and high grade furniture, carries a stock valued at over \$100,000, and from the very first the firm has consistently held to the principle of buying and selling for cash. Probably the credit system has been more abused in the furniture trade than in any other line of merchandise, and nothing has done more to create confidence in this Greenville house than the strictly cash basis, with one price to everybody. The firm has also been exceedingly progressive in what might be called its publicity and display work. This has been particularly true of the grouping method followed on several floors of the store. Some fifty or more booths have been arranged, each furnished with a complete outfit, representing the standard furnishing for dining room, bed room, living room or other home quarters.

The business was started on a fairly modest scale, and nearly every year has seen some increase in facilities and space requirements. In April, 1919, the firm acquired another building directly opposite the main store on Laurens Street, the three floors of which were remodeled and fitted up as display and salesrooms, including a separate store room on the ground floor, for the display of office furniture.

Mr. Craig himself has supplied much of the original genius in the upbuilding of this splendid institution. His partners are C. C. and W. E. Rush. Mr. Craig is a member of the Methodist Church. He married Nan (Nimmons) Craig, and has a family of two children, Sue Elizabeth and Stonewall Jackson, Jr.

GILLIAM MARTIN BOLT. The life of Gilliam Martin Bolt is an illustration of the possible control



W. Craig

over early limitations and the wise utilization of ordinary opportunities. His career has been identified with Anderson County during more than half a century, and the substantial position which he occupies in a material way, and the high position of esteem in which he is held are the natural result of his years of unremitting industry and his maintenance of a high standard of ideals in his daily life.

Mr. Bolt, who is now known as one of the most progressive farmers of Fork Township, was born on a farm in Anderson County, South Carolina, May 4, 1861, a son of John K. and Miriam (Shrerer) Bolt. His father was born in Laurens County, this state, and was a son of Asa and Hannah (Crombie) Bolt, also natives of Laurens County, who removed in 1851 to Anderson County, where they spent the rest of their lives and passed away. They had nine sons and three daughters, and all of the sons fought in the war between the states as Confederate soldiers. They were: William; Tolliver; John K.; Thomas, who was killed in battle; Crombie C., who also met a soldier's death on the field of battle; Abram; Lewis Martin, who died of fever contracted in the service; Edmund, who met his death from the same cause; and Oliver.

Asa Bolt, the paternal grandfather of Gilliam M., was a son of John and Nancy Bolt, the former of whom was a Virginian by birth and an early settler of South Carolina, whence he came with his father and two brothers, Abram and Edmund, all settling in Laurens County. The daughters of Asa Bolt were Elizabeth, Mary Caroline and Teresa Adeline. John K. Bolt, the father of Gilliam M., was a farmer by occupation, and was a man of industry and ability who would have probably made a marked success of his life had he been spared to carry out his plans. He was called to his final rest when he was but thirty-two years of age, leaving six children: Sarah Jane, James Childs, Gilliam Martin, Mattie, Julia and Lou, the last two named being now deceased. The father and mother were Methodists. After the death of the father the courageous and capable mother kept her children together and reared them on the farm to lives of usefulness. She was a woman of strong force of character and left a deep impression for lasting good on the minds of her children.

Gilliam M. Bolt was but eleven years of age when his father died, and as his services were needed in the work of the home place his education in the public schools was of a somewhat limited character, although he made the most of his opportunities and secured a much better mental training than some of the less serious minded youths of his community. Farming has been his life pursuit, and to indicate the success which he has gained therein it may be stated that he started life as a poor man and today is accounted one of the well-to-do agriculturists of his community. He began the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, having remained on the home farm with his widowed mother until the attainment of his majority, and at that time began his operations in Centerville Township, where he remained until 1896. In that year he removed to his present farm in Fork Township, which consists of 200 acres of well-improved and tilled

land. He is a man of substantial business qualities and exceptional character, and is one of the most successful and prominent citizens of his locality.

In 1885 Mr. Bolt was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Keasler, a daughter of David Keasler, of Pendleton, South Carolina, and to this union there have been born the following children: Daisy, the wife of Anderson Cromer, a farmer of Fork Township; Prue Oliver, a farmer of the same township, who married Lois Carson, a daughter of J. T. Carson; Claude Eugene, likewise a farmer of Fork Township, who married Ethel Embler, a daughter of Jeff Embler; George Keasler, who entered the United States army service July 15, 1918, and went to France and saw service as a member of the Pioneer Regiment in the American Expeditionary Service; Minnie Eva, the wife of Lee Swittenburg; Iber, who married Addie Gerard, daughter of Sam Gerard; and Albert Gilliam, Eula, Kate and Ervin, who reside at home with their parents. Mrs. Bolt is a member of the Baptist Church. Her husband is fraternally affiliated with the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, among the members of which he has numerous friends.

J. HART COKER has found many opportunities for usefulness and honorable service in his home county of Darlington, which he is now serving as clerk of courts.

He was born at Society Hill in that county January 19, 1871. His father, T. H. Coker, was a well known merchant of Society Hill, South Carolina. The grandfather, Thomas Coker, was also born in Darlington County. The mother of J. Hart Coker was Ellen Hart, daughter of Capt. John F. Hart, who was killed while a Confederate soldier.

Of five children J. Hart Coker was the oldest. He grew up in Darlington County, was educated in the home schools, at St. David's at Society Hill and the Patrick Military Institute and finally in Furman University at Greenville. As a young man he clerked in stores, was a bookkeeper, and was for several years engaged independently in the mercantile business and as a farmer. He was elected clerk of courts in 1916, and has given a splendid administration of that office.

He is active in the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose, and at one time was secretary of his Masonic lodge. He is a member of the First Baptist Church at Darlington, South Carolina.

In March, 1897, he married Miss Janie Coker, a daughter of Hugh Coker. They have six children, Ellen, J. H., Jr., Hugh, Elizabeth, Hannah Sue and Rachel.

WILLIAM A. MCSWAIN, present insurance commissioner for the State of South Carolina, is a resident of Newberry, and for a number of years has been prominent in business and civic affairs in that community.

Mr. McSwain has attained success from rather humble beginnings. He was born at Cross Hill in Laurens County, son of Dr. Eldridge Tracy and Janie (McGowan) McSwain. His early life was spent on a farm at Cross Hill. He attended the

public schools there, and in 1892 was a student in the commercial department of Kentucky University at Lexington. In the meantime he had clerked in a general store and for a time was bookkeeper for a manufacturing concern. Efforts, accumulating experience and sound ability brought him continued advancement, and he has served successively as secretary, vice president and president of the Security Loan and Investment Company of Newberry. He is interested in several other financial institutions and but for these connections might well be classified as a leading farmer. He owns much land and is deeply interested in its cultivation and improvement.

Mr. McSwain was elected insurance commissioner for South Carolina in January, 1918, and assumed the duties of that office at Columbia on the first of March of that year. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newberry City Schools and chairman for the last five years. He is an active democrat, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, serving as member of the Grand Lodge for South Carolina, and has a demit from the Masonic Lodge. He is an elder of Aveleigh Presbyterian Church of Newberry and for a number of years served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1898 Mr. McSwain married Miss Caroline Thompson Lee of Seneca, South Carolina, daughter of Mr. L. B. Lee. She died in 1913. In 1916 Mr. McSwain married Miss Drucilla Cromer of Newberry, daughter of Mr. Charlton C. Cromer. Mr. McSwain's children, all by his first marriage, are Eldridge Tracy, Lucius Lee, William A., George Reid, and Janie-Belle.

CAPT. EDWIN F. LUCAS, one of South Carolina's gallant soldiers in the recent war, whose services have since been reintegrated into the business affairs of his home state, is a resident of Columbia where he is president of the Columbia Grain and Provision Company, and Aduh Milling Company.

Captain Lucas was born at Spartanburg in 1894, son of W. E. and Cora C. (Cox) Lucas. His father was of English ancestry and a native of Darlington County. Edwin F. Lucas graduated in 1915 from Wofford College at Spartanburg. He was then twenty-one years of age, and nearly five years have elapsed since he completed his college work. He at once engaged in business at Spartanburg, and about two years later in May, 1917, left civil life to enter the first training camp at Fort Oglethorpe. At the close of the period of training he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was at Camp Jackson, Columbia, with the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Depot Brigade, later with the Three Hundred and Twenty-Third Infantry of the Eighty-First Division, and finally served as adjutant of the Eighty-First Infantry, Sixteenth Division, being stationed at Camp Kearney, San Diego, California. Captain Lucas, who in the meantime had been promoted captain, was discharged in December, 1918.

In January, 1919, he located at Columbia and has identified himself and surrounded himself with a group of enterprising business men who are doing some big things in the capital city. He is president

of the Columbia Grain and Provision Company, a wholesale house, while in September, 1919, he became one of the re-organizers of the Aduh Milling Company, which does a general milling business. This company is now building a large grain elevator at Columbia.

Captain Lucas married Miss Mabel F. Simpson of Columbia, daughter of John W. Simpson of that city and granddaughter of the late Governor and Chief Justice Simpson. Captain Lucas is a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor R. A. Cooper and is a member of the Masonic order and belonged to Chi Delta Epsilon fraternity in college.

JAMES R. DURHAM who was in the active practice of dentistry for a number of years, has founded and is proprietor of a dental laboratory at Columbia, a laboratory which furnishes a specialized service and technical facilities.

Doctor Durham was born at Blythewood in Kershaw County in 1866 and is a son of Dr. A. K. and Emma D. (McGrew) Durham. His grandfather Edmund Durham married a Lee, member of the noted families to which Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis belonged. This branch of the Durhams is related closely to the North Carolina family of Durham of English ancestry. The Durhams have been people of great strength of character and of material achievement through a number of generations. Rev. Plato Durham, D. D., now head of the theological department of Emory University at Atlanta, is a member of this family, and others of equal distinction both in the present and past generations might be noted.

Dr. A. K. Durham, who was born at Cleveland County, North Carolina, and died at Greenville, South Carolina, in 1900, founded at Columbia the paper that was the predecessor of the present Baptist Courier. He was also associated with the late Doctor Bookhart in conducting a private school at Blythewood. He also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Furman University, and the Greenville Female College, at Greenville, in which city he lived for several years, principally for the purpose of educating his children. He took a keen interest in and was an active participant in the varied affairs of his church, pastoral, educational and journalistic, and in these departments of usefulness his services were looked upon as invaluable.

A brother of Dr. A. K. Durham was Dr. I. D. Durham of South Carolina. His life of usefulness was divided between the professions of physician, dentist and minister of the gospel. He resided in Columbia when the city was occupied and burned by General Sherman's army.

Dr. James R. Durham gained his early education in Captain Patrick's Military Institute at Greenville. He studied dentistry in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, in the Atlanta Dental College, graduating from the latter in 1905. He began practice at Kershaw. In 1917, he established his dental laboratory at Columbia.

Doctor Durham is a member of the State and American Dental associations and is a Baptist. He married Miss Mildred T. McCullough of Union County, daughter of Maj. John McCullough. They



W. A. Chandler

have three children, James Robert, Marshall Trecott and Mary.

WALTER ALWIN CHANDLER. As soon as a proper perspective can be obtained of the conditions during and immediately following the great war, it will doubtless be seen that the complete revival of business and its forward impulse on a greater scale than ever before known have depended upon a comparatively small group of men with the courage, initiative and vision to "start the ball rolling."

The early months of 1919 recorded several significant moves in Greenville that presage that city taking a leading part in the era of new progress. These moves chiefly hinged on some unprecedented real estate transactions, which betrayed the essential faith and confidence of men of capital in the soundness of American business with particular reference to Greenville.

The promoter and negotiator of several of these deals was one of Greenville's youngest and most enterprising real estate men, Walter Alwin Chandler, who has figured as an authority on local realty values and in past years has consummated a number of the larger transactions in local real estate records.

He was born in Oak Lawn Township, Greenville County, in 1886, son of Franklin S. and Lillian Inez (Shockley) Chandler. His father, also a native of Oak Lawn Township, was the son of the late J. Franklin Chandler and grandson of Josiah Chandler. Josiah Chandler's father came to South Carolina from Virginia about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in what is now Oak Lawn Township of Greenville County, where his descendants have continued to live to the present time. The Chandlers are a noted family in the United States. All of them, including those in New England, as well as those in the Carolinas and Georgia, trace their descent from William and Mary Chandler, who coming from England, were among the founders of old Jamestown, Virginia.

Walter A. Chandler was born and reared on the Chandler plantation, which is about sixteen miles south of Greenville and three miles north of Fork Shoals. He attended Old Hundred School nearby, and on April 7, 1907, located permanently at Greenville. He married Miss Eva E. Russell, who was born near Traveler's Rest, in Greenville County. They have two sons, Walter Alwin Chandler, Jr., and John Franklin Chandler.

JAMES HARVEY CLEVELAND. It has been the enviable choice and lot of James Harvey Cleveland to find his pleasant work and interests in a locality where he was born, and where his father, grandfather and many other members of the Cleveland family have lived for over a century, and where the Cleverlands as a family have been chiefly instrumental in furnishing the enterprise and varied personal and business resources for the upbuilding of the community.

This community is known as Cleveland in Cleveland Township, Upper Greenville County. James Harvey Cleveland was born there in 1878 a son of Jesse Franklin and Emma Caroline (Goodwin) Cleveland. Of the historic character of the Cleve-

land family it is perhaps unnecessary to elaborate. The ancestry goes back to Robert Cleveland, son of John Cleveland of Prince William County, Virginia. Robert Cleveland was captain of a company of Partisan Rangers in the battle of King's Mountain during the Revolution. He served in that battle under command of his brother, Gen. Benjamin Cleveland, for whom Cleveland County, North Carolina, was named. Two sons of Robert Cleveland, Jeremiah and Jesse settled in Greenville County, South Carolina. Of these Jeremiah was the great-grandfather of James Harvey Cleveland.

Jeremiah Cleveland it is related when a youth worked for wages of five dollars a month at Asheville, North Carolina, driving a freight wagon to and from Philadelphia for Patton & Taylor, a firm of traders in Western North Carolina. About 1803 Captain Jeremiah removed to Greenville and engaged in the mercantile business independently. His store was on South Main Street at the corner now occupied by the First National Bank. His business prospered, and his fortune was largely invested in land, of which he became an extensive owner. His character in business has been largely inherited by his descendants, all of whom have been citizens of extensive resources and of first rate business ability. Prior to coming to Greenville Capt. Jeremiah Cleveland had bought land in the upper part of Greenville County in what is now Cleveland Township. On that land James Harvey Cleveland, whose name is inherited by his grandson, spent all his life, his home being within a few feet of the Cleveland residence now occupied by his grandson James H. The postoffice established there many years ago was named Cleveland. Its site is beautiful and picturesque, being at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Village of Cleveland is about twenty miles north of Greenville.

Jesse Franklin Cleveland aside from his service during the war in the Confederate army spent all his life on the old Cleveland homestead. His brother Richard Mayes Cleveland was for many years prominent in civic affairs, representing Greenville County several terms in the General Assembly.

James Harvey Cleveland finished his education in South Carolina's famous military school, The Citadel, at Charleston. While his career in the main has been comprised in the routine of agriculture, he has for seven years been engaged in cotton milling, part of the time in association with Dr. Jesse F. Cleveland in the mill at Tucapau. He owns extensive tracts of land in Cleveland Township, and besides his own property he has charge of several thousand acres of farming and timber land for other owners.

During the late war Mr. Cleveland was a member of Exemption Board No. 1 for Greenville County. He had a high sense of the duties and responsibilities involved in this position and was most diligent and sacrificing of his own interests in their discharge. His friends call Mr. Cleveland one of the best fellows in the world, and his varied relationships with the community is proof of the assertion. Mr. Cleveland married Miss Hazel Baker of Greenville County. Their two children are named J. Harvey, Jr., and John Baker.

COL. WILLIAM CALHOUN KEITH was a man of versatile abilities and character, and served his state and community well as a Confederate soldier, lawyer, editor and leader in public affairs.

He was born in what is now Oconee County February 6, 1836, and died at Walhalla, where he spent most of his active career, on February 7, 1880, at the age of fifty-three.

He was a son of William Lafoun and Elizabeth Brown (Reed) Keith. His grandfather Cornelius Keith was a Virginian and came to South Carolina at an early day and located in what is now Pickens County in Oolenoy Valley. He reared a large family. William L. Keith was clerk of court for thirty-six years in Pickens District.

William Calhoun Keith was one of a family of five sons and three daughters, was born and reared on a farm, but received an excellent education. One of his teachers in the elementary school was Rev. J. L. Kennedy, a prominent educator of that day. He took his higher education in South Carolina College, where he had as classmates such men as Hon. M. C. Butler and Capt. H. L. McGowan. In competition with them he stood at the head of his class graduating in 1857. His scholarly mind and other qualities inclined him to the law, and he was well fitted and prepared for the profession which he adorned. He began the study of law with his brother Col. E. M. Keith of Pickens County.

July 18, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as sergeant in Company A of Orr's Regiment of Rifles. Later he was promoted to lieutenant of this company and finally made adjutant of the regiment. Toward the close of the war he was captured. He was a popular soldier and officer and showed the qualities of leadership which men everywhere esteem. After the close of the war he resumed the study of law, was soon admitted to the bar, and enjoyed a rapid rise to prominence and secure position. For years he excelled as a criminal lawyer and ranked hardly second to any in the state. He was a powerful and effective advocate before the jury, and cases of prominence in which he appeared always attracted many of his fellow attorneys, who came to admire the strength of his arguments and his profound knowledge of the law. His practice was not confined to the courts of Oconee County, but included many important cases in different parts of the state.

For nearly twenty years prior to his death Colonel Keith was one of the editors and proprietors of the Keowee Courier. He wielded a trenchant pen, and made his paper a distinctive influence in the life and affairs of the state at large. He was a consistent democrat and a leader in his party and soon after the close of the war he was chosen a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. He served two terms and was then elected to the State Senate for four years. He then retired and declined further political position. He was one of the men who worked steadfastly and unflinchingly for the restoration of white rule in South Carolina, culminating with the triumph of 1876. He was appointed colonel of a militia regiment by Governor Orr, but as that was in the time of reconstruction the regiment was never brought into active service.

However, from that time dated his popular title as colonel.

Colonel Keith was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. He had friends by the thousands and his domestic life was ideal.

February 8, 1863, he married Elizabeth Margaret Reid, daughter of Samuel Reid who was sheriff of his county and otherwise prominent in local affairs. Mrs. Keith died August 11, 1893. Colonel and Mrs. Keith became the parents of ten children: Samuel Reid, deceased; William Reid, who is a resident of Newberry, and by his marriage to Mary Cornelia Smith has six children; May, wife of Eugene J. Harris of Birmingham, Alabama, and mother of two daughters; Thomas Reid Keith, who is unmarried and lives on the old homestead; Caroline, wife of John R. Anderson of Anderson, South Carolina; James R., who married Luta Frier-son and lives at Anderson, and has two children; John R. Keith who died in the Philippines while in the United States army; George R., who died unmarried; Eliza who is the wife of Walter D. Moss, a merchant of Walhalla, and the mother of two children; and Charles, who died in infancy.

DON R. BURRESS, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose services and talents are in great demand in the community of Iva, Anderson County, is member of a well known family in that section of the state, and has had a busy professional career for over ten years.

Doctor Burress was born on his father's farm five miles northwest of Anderson December 17, 1880, a son of William and Nancy Louisa (Dickinson) Burress. His grandfather Reuben Burress was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Anderson County, where Doctor Burress' father was born. William Burress served throughout the war between the states as a Confederate soldier, was married after the war and then settled on a farm five miles northwest of the City of Anderson. The mother of Doctor Burress was born in Alabama, where her father John Dickinson settled after coming from Ireland.

Doctor Burress attended the high school at Lebanon in Anderson County, and after finishing his education there worked for his father on the farm up to 1904. At the age of twenty-four he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, spent one year in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and in 1908 graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. The following five years he practiced with his brother Dr. I. J. Burress in the country five miles east of Starr, and since then Doctor Burress has made his home at Iva and looks after a large general practice in and around that village.

Doctor Burress is a member of the medical societies, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1911 he married Miss Madge Jackson, daughter of James L. Jackson of Starr. They have one daughter, Majoritte.

JOHN W. PARKER, JR., M. D. Since his honorable discharge from army duty as specialist in gastrointestinal diseases at the Base Hospital at Camp



John H. Parker Jr.

Wadsworth, Doctor Parker has located at Greenville and now gives all his time to his specialty, in which he is one of the foremost authorities in South Carolina. Doctor Parker has practiced medicine in this state since graduating from the University of Maryland.

He was born at Durham, North Carolina, April 16, 1880, a son of John W. and Jane (Lunsford) Parker of Durham. He grew up in the famous tobacco city, was educated in Rutherford College and the University of North Carolina, and did his work in preparation for the medical profession at the University of Maryland where he graduated in 1905. The first three years he practiced in Lee County, South Carolina, and from that time until 1914 at Williamston in Anderson County. He had become well established in his profession at Greenville when the World war came on, and he volunteered his services in the Medical Reserve Corps. Upon being taken into the National army he was assigned to duty as specialist in gastro-intestinal diseases at the Base Hospital at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, and was on continuous duty there from January 3rd until September 8, 1918.

Doctor Parker has specialized for a number of years in gastro-intestinal diseases, and his skill and success have brought him well deserved recognition from the medical profession. He has every advantage bestowed by experience, personal skill and complete facilities. These facilities in his fine suite of offices in the Wallace Building at Greenville include the latest Bellevue Model X-Ray machine of the Woppler Electric Company.

Doctor Parker is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations. He married Miss Andrina Anderson of Anderson County, a daughter of George W. and Narcissa (Nesbitt) Anderson. George W. Anderson was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, March 7, 1828. He was the son of John Anderson, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his parents. Thomas and Nancy (Ewing) Anderson, in his childhood and settled in Greenville, Greenville County, where he died in 1837. Of ten children living at the time of John Anderson's death, Major Anderson and his sister are the only ones surviving. Thomas and Nancy Anderson, the grandparents, spent the remainder of their lives in Greenville County, the latter living to be nearly 100 years old. The mother of Major Anderson was Mary Terry, who survived her husband a great many years, dying at the age of seventy. Four sons of John and Mary Anderson served in the Confederate army; James, John, David and George W. James died in 1863 from sickness contracted in the service; John was captured at the fall of Petersburg and died from the effects of his treatment on the boat while on his way to Charleston to be released; David survived the war and farmed in Alabama until his death in 1896. George W. was educated chiefly at the Cokesbury High School. He taught for one year in Alabama, but began a mercantile business in Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1851. For several years before the war he was a major in the state militia, commanding the upper squadron of the Tenth Regiment of cavalry. In the fall of

1863 he entered the army as a private in Company K, Seventh South Carolina Regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. A. C. Haskell, and served with it to the close of the war. He was in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, and shortly afterward detailed as a courier for Gen. G. T. Beauregard, serving as such for some time, after which he returned to his command, and participated in the battle of the Crater. He was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Major Anderson located in Williamston, South Carolina, in 1868. As a merchant after the war he was very successful. He was a very active and loyal churchman and at that time when prohibition was very unpopular, he took a strong stand in support of it and was instrumental in the publication of a prohibition paper. To the poor and needy he was unusually kind and generous. He was married February 21, 1860, to Miss Nancy Narcissa Nesbitt, who survived him nine years, and died November 27, 1901, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters. Her maternal ancestry includes the notable Nesbitt family of Spartanburg County. She is a granddaughter of James Nesbitt and a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Nesbitt of Spartanburg County. Jonathan Nesbitt was a Revolutionary hero. At the battle of Cowpens the breech of his gun was shot off by enemy fire. He was participant in a number of other battles in North Carolina, and at his death was buried with military honors in old Nazareth Presbyterian Church in Spartanburg County. The Nesbitts were among the founders of this historic congregation. They had located in Upper South Carolina a number of years before the Revolutionary war and represented some of the finest of the Scotch-Irish stock in that vicinity. One of the prominent members of the family was Col. Wilson Nesbitt, who was a member of Congress in 1817-18, and had in this and otherwise a brilliant career. He married Miss Susan Tyler DuVal of Washington, District of Columbia, and he died at Montgomery, Alabama, to which place he had removed from Spartanburg County later in life.

The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Parker are: Andrina Anderson Parker and John W. Parker, III.

LAWRENCE R. THOMPSON has spent his life in Anderson County and his first conscious memories were of the period of the war about the time his father went away from home as a Confederate soldier never to return. His early manhood and mature years have been passed as a farmer with ever growing means and accumulations and he is one of the well known residents of the Pendleton community.

He was born March 1, 1859, son of Beverly L. and Mary (Welborn) Thompson, both natives of Anderson County. His grandfather James Thompson was born in Laurens County, and in early manhood moved to Greenville County where he married Harriet McElroy. Later he settled on Three and Twenty Creek above Williamston in Anderson County and finally on the Saluda River where he was a planter and spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. James Thompson and wife had

the following children: Annie who married Robert Welborn; Beverly L.; Lizzie, who became the wife of Frank Welborn and had two children; William; Dorlie, who died while a Confederate soldier; Sallie, who married Maj. F. M. Welborn and had three daughters; Josie, better known as Maggie, married Mr. Baker of Greenville County and left two children.

Beverly L. Thompson while in the Confederate army was reported missing on the records, and his final fate was never determined. His wife survived him several years. She was a daughter of William and Nancy (Wadell) Welborn. Her five children were: James Robert, William Walker, Lawrence R., Mrs. Nannie Mosley who died at the age of twenty-three leaving one child, and John Thompson.

Lawrence R. Thompson learned farming by practical experience and acquired his education only in the local schools. In 1882 he married Miss Essie Brown, a daughter of Peter R. Brown of Anderson County. They have three children: Ola, wife of W. A. Cooner; Peter Guy who married Carrie Smith; and Nettie, wife of C. D. Merritt.

Mr. Thompson located on his present farm in 1890. He has his farm well improved and his residence is one of every convenience and comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Baptist Church and they reared their family in the same faith.

HON. RAVEN I. McDAVID. While his business career at Greenville has been one of most enviable success, Mr. McDavid is most widely known as a trenchant and vigorous civic leader, one who has shown unusual force and sagacity in planning and advocating improvements for his home city and in concentrating civic energies where they would bring the greatest results and most benefits to the entire community. Mr. McDavid is now a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

He was born at Woodville in Greenville County October 16, 1883, son of Andrew W. and Nina (Evans) McDavid, who were also natives of Greenville County. The McDavids are one of the oldest families of the county. His great-grandfather McDavid was a Scotchman from County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century and about 1810 or 1812 settled in Greenville County, where his son James was born in 1813. James McDavid was the grandfather of Raven I. McDavid.

The latter received his early education at Woodville, and from there entered Davidson College in North Carolina, where he was graduated with the class of 1906. The same year found him located at Greenville, and for five years he was connected with the Bank of Commerce. In recent years he has given most of his time to building, real estate and property interests. He is a man of important financial resources and his different enterprises have been attended with most unusual success. He is owner of the McDavid Apartment Building and some other high class residential properties.

His civic service was especially notable during the four years he was a member of the City Council. During that time he was chairman of the Committee on Streets. As such he was the leader in

the movement for street paving and street improvements, and when Greenville is referred to, as is frequently done, as one of the best paved cities in the South, Mr. McDavid might properly claim that enviable fame as the result of his individual leadership and strenuous efforts. He gave many months of his own time in getting necessary petitions signed by property owners and in formulating and having enacted the necessary legislation under which these improvements were carried out.

In the primary elections of 1918 Mr. McDavid received the democratic nomination for member of the Lower House, and was elected in November, taking his seat at the beginning of the session at Columbia in January, 1919. Mr. McDavid is a Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity man and is also a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

He married Miss Marie Louise Henderson of Lexington, Virginia. Mrs. McDavid is a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, whose constructive statesmanship in uniting the battling colonies of North America into a firm and lasting union is a matter of record in every American history. Alexander Hamilton married Elizabeth Schuyler. Their son John Church Hamilton had a son Alexander Hamilton, and this Alexander Hamilton was father of the mother of Mrs. McDavid. Mrs. McDavid's parents were Francis W. and Maria (Hamilton) Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. McDavid have three children: Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Marie Hamilton McDavid, and Elizabeth Schuyler McDavid.

JOHN DAVID CAMPBELL is a comparatively young man, still vigorously engaged in the business of farming, and owns a good farm and a good home in Centerville Township of Anderson County.

He was born in Rock Mill Township of that county September 17, 1876, a son of David A. E. and Nancy J. (Eskew) Campbell. The paternal grandparents were Alexander and Hannah (Terrell) Campbell, natives of Anderson County. David A. E. Campbell was a farmer by occupation, was born in Rock Mill Township August 3, 1846, and as a youth entered the Confederate army toward the close of the war and got as far as Charleston before hostilities ceased. His death was due to an injury received when a team of mules ran away June 21, 1883, and he died a little more than a month later on the 10th of July. His wife was born in Anderson County May 16, 1846, and died in her seventieth year. Her parents were William Elliott and Catherine (Burriss) Eskew. David Campbell was a Presbyterian and his wife a Baptist. They had the following children: Thomas and William, twins, Lawrence T., Minnie, Kate, John D. and Ideal.

John D. Campbell lived at home with his mother until he was twenty-one years of age and then married Miss Pollie Gerard, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Beard) Gerard. Her father was born and reared in the Town of Charles, Lancashire, England, and after coming to America served as a soldier in the Confederate army. Her mother was born in Anderson County, a daughter of John Beard, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have seven children: Mary, John Thomas, Cecil, Bonta, Elvin, George Wilton and Fleeta. Mr.



Joseph W. Little

and Mrs. Campbell are members of the New Prospect Baptist Church.

JOSEPH WYLIE LITTLE, while one of the most popular and widely known citizens of Greenville County, counts it sufficient distinction and one of which he is very proud to be considered merely as Joseph Wylie Little of Simpsonville. Simpsonville means a great deal to him, not only because it is his home and the center of his business as a leading agriculturist, but as one of the real garden spots of Upper South Carolina and a community which aroused his personal pride many years ago and which he has never ceased to promote and advertise by every means in his power.

Mr. Little, who is postmaster of Simpsonville, was born in Glenn Springs, South Carolina, in 1877, son of William and Catharine (Montgomery) Little. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name of William, and the stock is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Many of the name have been prominent in the history of Virginia and other Southern states. His great-grandfather came from Virginia to North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war and acquired large tracts of land, on which the town of Littleton, North Carolina, is built, named in his honor. His son William moved to South Carolina and settled in the northwest corner of Union County, his land adjoining Spartanburg County. The center of this community is Glenn Springs, situated in Spartanburg County. William Little, father of the Simpsonville citizen, served in the Confederate army throughout the war in Hampton's Legion, and three of his brothers were under the same general. His wife Catharine Montgomery is a descendant of the noted North Carolina Revolutionary officer and participant in the battle of King's Mountain, General Montgomery. Members of the Montgomery family were latter prominent in the early history of the State of Mississippi.

Joseph Wylie Little received his education in the local schools of Glenn Springs, and first entered the service of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers in Spartanburg County. For several years he continued his associations with the cotton mill industry, and then removed to Greenville County in 1900 and located at the then small village of Simpsonville to engage in farming. Farming is his choice of vocation, and has continued to be his principal occupation, and from his interests and connections have spread to other affairs. His farm of 277 acres adjoining the Town of Simpsonville is one of the finest in Lower Greenville County. This is a section of the state noted for its great agricultural wealth and progressiveness, and during the last fifteen or twenty years land values have increased so rapidly that Mr. Little's farm in itself represents a considerable fortune.

Mr. Little was appointed in 1915 and served as postmaster of Simpsonville until the spring of 1919, when he resigned. He is a candidate for sheriff of Greenville County for 1920. His enthusiasm can be evoked more readily on the subject of Simpsonville than any other one subject. He always declares that this veritable garden spot covers an area of five square miles, this district being a

thickly settled community of comfortable homes and farms, and is so closely bound together that it really constitutes one town.

Mr. Little married Miss Janie Goldsmith of Lower Greenville County. Her American ancestor William Goldsmith came to this country from England prior to the Revolutionary war and was a Continental soldier under Lafayette. In 1782 he settled in the lower part of Greenville County and his descendants have since constituted one of the county's most distinguished families. Mr. and Mrs. Little have two children, Mary and Fay Goldsmith Little.

VIVIAN M. MANNING, stock and bond broker at Greenville, is a son of former Governor Richard I. Manning, and was one of six brothers who were volunteers in the great war, one of them being killed in action in France. The case of these six sons gave an enviable fame to the Manning family that spread far beyond the borders of the home state.

Vivian M. Manning was born and reared on his father's farm below Sumter, and completed his education in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Locating at Greenville in 1909, he became purchasing agent for cotton mills, and gradually developed a business until he represented more cotton mills in the Carolinas and Georgia than any other purchasing agent.

Leaving this well established clientage, Mr. Manning in the early summer of 1918 volunteered for the officers training school at Camp Jackson, and was graduated with a commission as second lieutenant. He took intensive artillery training at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and after being promoted to first lieutenant was assigned to duty in the office of the chief of field artillery at Washington, and was scheduled for early departure overseas when the war closed.

Receiving an honorable discharge late in 1918, Mr. Manning returned to Greenville, but resumed business in a different field. He has since developed a growing clientage as a stock and bond broker. He married Miss Adair McDowell, daughter of Mr. Malcolm McDowell of New Orleans. They have two children, a daughter Meredith, and a son Malcolm McDowell.

GEORGE PRENTICE LOGAN has been a Columbia lawyer for twenty years, and as to his success and high standing the testimony of his fellow lawyers and the public generally is unanimous.

Mr. Logan was born at Kingstree, South Carolina, March 5, 1872, son of R. Columbus and Theresa S. (Scott) Logan. His father was a prominent newspaper man and editor in South Carolina, having established the County Record at Kingstree. He was also for some years connected with the News and Courier at Charleston.

George P. Logan attended private schools, also South Carolina College, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1897. He at once began practice at Columbia and from 1898 to 1914 was associated with H. N. Edmunds as Logan & Edmunds. Since then his partner has been C. T. Graydon, and the firm of Logan & Graydon has a

large share of the general practice of the local courts.

Mr. Logan has appeared as counsel in a number of difficult and significant cases. He was attorney in the case of Rhodes vs. Granby Cotton Mills. Rhodes was suing for injury sustained as a result of the company's action in putting him on the "black list." It was the first case of its kind in the courts of South Carolina, and Mr. Logan secured a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff. He was also attorney in the case of the Carolina Agency vs. J. G. Garlington. This was also a new case in South Carolina. The court had to decide whether an attachment would lie in an equity proceeding. Mr. Logan secured a verdict for the plaintiff.

He has served as city attorney of Columbia and is president of the Co-operative Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Richland County and State Bar Association, of the Columbia Club, is a democrat and a Presbyterian. Mr. Logan is unmarried.

HON. THOMAS S. SEASE. It is a fine measure of esteem that so many men, business leaders as well as lawyers, never neglect an opportunity for a pertinent reference to their associations with the career of Judge Sease of Spartanburg. In an appropriate and praiseworthy sense Judge Sease for many years has been a personal landmark in that section of the state, and it is generally conceded that from him have proceeded and radiated many of the influences that are most vital in the welfare of this community.

Judge Sease who was born in Newberry County in 1867 is a son of John Leonard and Martha (Fike) Sease. His great-grandfather was Mark Sease, who came from Pennsylvania directly after the Revolutionary war and settled near the extreme eastern part of Newberry County in Lexington County, the county line passing near the Sease homestead. The succeeding generations have continued to live in that vicinity for nearly a century and a half, and it was there that Thomas S. Sease was born. The latter's grandfather John Sease. John Leonard Sease was born in Lexington County in 1824 and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-four. He died at his old home in Newberry County in 1918. He had been a planter during his active life. The main pursuit of the Sease family through several generations has been agriculture. John Leonard Sease had a very modest school education, but was a man of education in the broader and better sense of the term, having acquaintance with men and life and possessed that poise and good judgment that made his advice and leadership esteemed. He was progressive, and impressed his influence upon all local matters such as education, church and agricultural methods. He retained his intellectual alertness throughout old age and was conscious to the very moment of his death.

As a brief sketch of Judge Sease's personal career and as graphic evidence of the esteem he enjoys in his section of the state, it would be impossible to improve upon the wording of a resolution submitted by the bar of Spartanburg to President Wilson in May, 1919, presenting the name of Judge Sease for appointment as United States District

Judge for the Western District of South Carolina. The essential parts of this resolution follow:

"Judge Sease was born fifty-one years ago on his father's farm in Newberry County. He attended the public schools, and entered Newberry College at the age of eighteen years, where he remained for one year, leaving to enter the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. He entered the Law School of the University, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He commenced the practice of law in his native county, in the city of Newberry.

"He became active in politics, and was elected chairman of the democratic party in his county in 1894. In 1895, he was appointed Master in Chancery by Governor John Gary Evans, and held that position until 1896, when he was elected solicitor (Prosecuting Attorney) for the Seventh Judicial District. He was re-elected for two terms without opposition. He was opposed for the third term by Hon. R. A. Cooper, now Governor, but was re-elected. He moved to Spartanburg shortly after his election as Solicitor, and has resided there until the present time.

"In 1909, when Judge Hydrick was elevated to the Supreme Bench, Solicitor Sease was elected by the Legislature, without opposition, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the most populous circuit in the State. He has been re-elected continuously since without opposition and now holds the position. We do not believe there is a more popular judge on the Bench.

"Judge Sease's ancestors came from Pennsylvania shortly after the Revolutionary war, settling near the line of the old Newberry district, in Lexington County. They were successful farmers and never aspired to public office; but they were leaders in their communities and most highly respected for their honesty and good citizenship. Judge Sease was married twenty-seven years ago to Miss Lula Caughman, of Edgefield County. Her family was prominent in business and politics in that section of the State. No children were born to them, but they have adopted two orphan girls, who bear his name and are the objects of his love and bounty.

"Judge Sease is a public-spirited, patriotic citizen, and never fails to respond to any call that is made upon him in the name of humanity or his country.

"The bar of Spartanburg are proud of Judge Sease, and confidently present his qualifications for this appointment to the President, believing that he is the equal of any in ability and none is his superior in honesty, integrity and fair-dealing, on or off the bench."

The names of the two adopted daughters of Judge Sease are Dorothy and Lillian. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. JOHN G. CAPERS, a distinguished lawyer and former Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, who died September 5, 1919, is one of several prominent sons of the late Bishop Ellison Capers and member of a family that is easily one of the most distinguished in South Carolina and the South. The career of the late Bishop Ellison Capers is described on other pages of this publica-



T. S. Sease



E. D. Roy

tion. It may be mentioned, however, that Major Capers' grandfather William Capers was also a bishop of the Episcopal Church and the major's brother Rt. Rev. William T. Capers is now Bishop of the Western Diocese of Texas.

John G. Capers was born at Anderson, South Carolina, April 17, 1869, son of Ellison and Charlotte Rebecca (Palmer) Capers. Major Capers lived at Greenville, South Carolina, until he removed to Washington. He was educated in Doctor Porter's School, attended the South Carolina Military Academy, The Citadel, at Charleston from 1881 to 1885, and received his degree in law from the South Carolina College in 1887. He also studied law in Greenville in the office of Wells & Orr and former Governor Perry. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1888 and in the same year began practice at Greenville. In the early '90s he went to the City of Washington as secretary to Sen. M. C. Butler, and later took up the practice of law in that city. From 1894 to 1901 he was Assistant United States Attorney of the Department of Justice and the United States Court of Claims. In 1901 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Federal District of South Carolina by President McKinley and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, serving four and a half years. This official service brought him back to his native state, but in 1906 he returned to Washington and during 1907 received appointment from President Roosevelt as United States Internal Revenue Commissioner. After relinquishing public life Major Capers practiced his profession at Washington and was a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Major Capers was a democrat until 1896. In that campaign with many other prominent South Carolinians he refused to endorse Bryan and free silver. Though of a southern family traditionally democratic, ever after that he was active as a republican in national affairs. He was a delegate to the Palmer and Buckner Gold Standard Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in July, 1896. Later he concluded that a third party ticket had no chance of success and he therefore came out as a campaigner for McKinley, making speeches in his behalf in Maryland and other southern states. Major Capers was one of an increasing number of public men who believe that the political welfare of the South depends upon the existence of two fairly equal and competing white men's parties, though he realizes the almost insuperable difficulty of bringing about such a situation.

While living at Greenville Major Capers was captain of the Butler Guards. In 1890 he was made major of the Third Battalion, First South Carolina Infantry. In 1910 by appointment of the Secretary of War he was appointed Major and Judge Advocate General of the newly organized National Guard for the District of Columbia. He was prominent in war work as chairman of the Speakers Campaign for each of the Liberty Loan Drives in Washington and was a captain of the Red Cross teams for the District of Columbia.

Major Capers was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1904 and 1908, and was

a member of the Republican National Committee from 1904 to 1912.

June 18, 1895, he married Miss Lilla Trenholm of Charleston, daughter of Frank Holmes Trenholm and a granddaughter of George A. Trenholm, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Government. They have three children: Charlotte Palmer, Frances Trenholm, who married Frederick Newton Towers of Washington, District of Columbia, and John G., Jr., who is always called "Jack."

EDWARD DAVID ROY is one of the interesting figures in the textile industry of South Carolina. During the greater part of his career he has been an expert mechanic in the works for the manufacture of textile machinery, and is now engaged in a growing and highly promising business of his own at Greenville for the manufacture of his own inventions used in textile mills.

He was born in 1872 in Warren, Rhode Island. His parents were Edward and Marguerite (Lambert) Roy, both natives of Canada.

Leaving school when a boy, Edward David Roy went to work in a cotton mill at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and from there entered the great Hopedale works of the Draper corporation, the largest manufacturers of textile machinery in America. He was not only intent upon earning a living as a mechanic, but even more upon utilizing every opportunity for advanced skill and experience, and during the fifteen years he spent with the Draper concern he acquired a thorough grounding in the intricacies of the manufacture and operation of textile machinery, and was eventually assigned to the duties of foreman for the corporation.

On leaving New England Mr. Roy came South as erecting foreman for the Draper Corporation, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and later took a position as boss weaver in the mill of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company at Honea Path. Afterwards he served in a similar capacity at the Orr mill at Anderson, and since 1911 his home has been in Greenville. He had charge of the weaving rooms of the Brandon Manufacturing Company until 1918, when he resigned to engage in the manufacturing and distribution of special textile mechanical devices of his own invention. This business is carried on under the name Roy Specialty Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Roy has invented a number of labor and money saving devices and attachments, the principal one being an oilless rocker shaft bearing, patented July 31, 1917. Experts have pronounced this a perfect device of the kind, and it is almost universally endorsed by textile engineers and is specified as a standard feature of modern equipment. Mr. Roy is also inventor of a protection rod bearing, also oilless, which is manufactured by the Roy Specialty Company. While this company is young and the manufacture in its infancy, there is an unlimited field for development and expansion, and there is every prospect of this growing into one of Greenville's most important industries.

Mr. Roy married Miss Eva Cornelia Turner, and they have three children, Edward Draper, Rob-

ert Smith and Eva Beatrice. Mr. Roy is a member of the Masonic Order.

DR. ROBERT A. BROWN is an optometrist, is secretary of the State Association of Optometrists, and is founder and head of one of the leading concerns handling and manufacturing optical goods in South Carolina. He has been a resident of Greenville since 1911.

Doctor Brown was born at Howard, Taylor County, Georgia, in 1882, a son of D. R. and Marjorie (Willis) Brown. His parents are also natives of Georgia. Doctor Brown spent his life in Georgia until coming to Greenville. He was educated in the R. E. Lee Institute at Thomaston, the Mercer University at Macon, and the Gordon Institute at Barnesville. He was educated for the profession of pharmacy in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated in 1904 with the degree Ph. G. After that he was in the drug business at Barnesville, Georgia, and in 1911 on removing to Greenville continued in the drug business in that city for about two years. He then took the course in Optometry in the Kansas City School of Optometry, and on finishing his work engaged in the optical business at Greenville.

In 1916 the Brown-Sloan Optical Company was formed, with Doctor Brown as president. The enterprise had a rapid growth. In May, 1919, Mr. J. T. Sloan retired from the firm and his interest was taken over by Mr. F. L. Wittkamp, who had been formerly connected with the firm and is a skilled technical man in the manufacturing lines of optical goods. As the Brown-Wittkamp Optical Company the business is continuing its rapid growth, and is an institution in keeping with the metropolitan city in which it is located.

In April, 1919, Doctor Brown was honored by being re-elected secretary of the South Carolina State Association of Optometrists. Doctor Brown, with two or three other prominent members of this association, was instrumental in having enacted by the State Legislature a law regulating the practice of optometrists in South Carolina. This was a piece of legislation much needed, and it has served to put South Carolina in the same class as forty-five other states having similar laws. The law provides for a state board of examiners to regulate the practice of optometrists and opticians.

Doctor Brown is a member of the Pendleton Street Baptist Church, is a Shriner, Elk and Knight of Pythias.

He married at Greenville Miss Anna Lula Wingo. She is a sister of Maj. I. Dean Wingo. To their marriage were born two children, Robert A., Jr., and Anna Marjorie.

JOHN JAMES NORRIS of Greenville has had a busy career, was formerly an expert electrician, and during the past ten years has been a pioneer in giving Greenville an industry for the utilization and manufacture of peanut products. This business is known as the Norris Packing Company, and is the first and most successful institution of its kind in Upper South Carolina.

Mr. Norris was born in Savannah Township of Anderson County, South Carolina, about forty years

ago. His parents Peter Keyes and Caroline (Sanders) Norris are both deceased. His mother was born on one of the islands near Charleston, a daughter of Dr. C. P. Sanders. For a number of generations the Norrises have been prominent in Anderson County. Among the notable men of the name was the late Col. D. K. Norris, a figure of state-wide prominence in the public affairs of South Carolina. Mr. Norris of Greenville was named for the late John James Norris, a distinguished lawyer. Capt. Peter Keyes Norris his father was captain of a company from Anderson County in the Confederate army. Col. J. W. Norris, a Confederate officer of prominence, was a brother of Capt. Peter K.

When John J. Norris was a boy his parents moved from Savannah Township to the City of Anderson. He acquired his education in that city, and had his early business experience there. During some years of employment with the Southern Power Company he became an expert electrician and electrical engineer. He had charge of the construction of the power wires for this company between Rock Hill and Charlotte.

Since 1907 his home has been at Greenville. Here he has met with the success in business that a man of his ability and initiative is entitled to. He founded and owns the Norris Packing Company. This company manufactures the various peanut food products, both for food and confectionery purposes, that have become staple articles of consumption within a comparatively recent period. The company also does a large business buying and selling peanuts. From Greenville the company does a large jobbing trade throughout Upper South Carolina.

In May, 1919, in association with Mr. H. Frank Smith he bought the brick warehouse building on River Street in which his own plant and two or three other enterprises are located. This old warehouse is to be torn down and replaced with a larger and more modern structure to house the Norris Packing Company and a number of other wholesale concerns.

Mr. Norris is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He married Miss Helen H. Hill, a native of Western North Carolina. Mrs. Norris is a woman of education, has a thorough literary culture, and is deeply interested in problems of education as affecting her community. They have three children, Helen Keyes, Dorothy and John James, Jr.

B. A. BUTLER gave Greenville one of its important industries, The Butler Marble & Granite Works, of which he was president. Mr. Butler is member of a very distinguished family of South Carolina, his ancestors having lived in this state for several generations. At one point his ancestry coincided with that of Governor Pierce Mason Butler, who was governor of South Carolina from 1836 to 1838. Governor Butler's nephew, Gen. M. C. Butler, is one of the most distinguished names in South Carolina's military annals.

William Thomas Butler, father of the Greenville manufacturer, was born in Newberry County, a son of David Butler. The latter when William T. was



Sam Brang

four years old, in 1837, moved to Georgia. William T. Butler has for over eighty years been a resident of Georgia, his present home being at Marietta. He was all through the war between the states as a soldier in the Thirty-Sixth Georgia Infantry. He married Charlotte L. Woods, who was born in Georgia and is now deceased.

Son of these parents, B. A. Butler was born near Douglasville, Georgia, in 1870 and died December 6, 1919. When he was a small child his father and grandfather moved from Douglasville to Marietta, where Mr. Butler attended school and also worked on a farm. At the age of sixteen he went to work in a store at Marietta, and in 1890 became interested in the marble business at Marietta, and in that business he was successfully engaged for nearly thirty years. For several years he was associated with his father and brothers in this business at Marietta. Marietta is the center of the famous Georgia marble district, producing marble that in quality if not in reputation is the equal of the most famous marbles of the classic world. Mr. Butler founded the Butler Marble & Granite Works at Greenville in 1908. He was a resident of that city, and since then was president and treasurer of the company. The business has grown into a large and important industry, in fact the largest of its kind in upper South Carolina. It employs many skilled workmen and artisans and the output is distributed over a large surrounding territory. While building up a successful business Mr. Butler also constituted himself a public spirited citizen of Greenville.

He married first Miss Pearl I. Mozley of Georgia. To her six children were born as follows: Virgil N., Maude, Bertie A., Herbert M., Helen and Joe. Mr. Butler married for his second wife Mrs. Pearl McBryde, and one child has blessed this union, James G.

Virgil N. Butler, who returned in April, 1919, from active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, enlisted in Greenville in 1917 in the Butler Guards. This became a part of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry in the Thirtieth or Wild Cat Division. Later he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Supply Train, and with that organization saw much active and dangerous service immediately behind the fighting front in France.

SAMUEL B. CRAIG. For a young man who has been in private practice only five years, Mr. Craig has enjoyed some unusual honors in his home community at Pickens. He was elected and served a term as mayor of Pickens about the time he attained his legal majority, and before he had finished his college work. In the spring of 1919 he was again chosen executive head of the Municipal Government of Pickens. He has a large private practice, and has achieved the reputation and standing of a high class lawyer.

Mr. Craig was born in Hurricane Township in the western part of Pickens County in 1886, and represents an old and prominent family of that section. His great-great-grandfather was granted land in Pickens County for his services as a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Craig is a son of W. S. and Nancy (Allgood) Craig. His mother is still living.

His father was a Confederate soldier and served throughout the war in Orr's Regiment.

Mr. Craig received most of his literary education in the North Greenville High School at Tigerville in Greenville County. He took the law course of the University of South Carolina and graduated in 1914. He is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Craig married Miss Mary Lewis of Pickens. They have two children, Robert Lewis Craig, born in 1916, and Elizabeth Craig, born May 3, 1919.

RICHARD GANTT STONE has been one of the outstanding members of the Greenville bar since 1902. The home in which he resides at Greenville has been the place of residence for five generations of the Stone family.

His great-grandfather Stone was an extensive planter on the Savannah River and came to Greenville County about the close of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Stone's grandparents were Dr. Charles Benjamin and Elizabeth (Earle) Stone, the latter being a daughter of George Washington Earle and member of one of the oldest families in Greenville County.

Richard Gantt Stone was born in Greenville in 1877, son of Eugene Earle and Floride Lydie (Croft) Stone. Both the Crofts and the Stones are families of English origin. Eugene E. Stone was a student in The Citadel at Charleston and left that school at the age of sixteen to enlist and serve in the Confederate army. Richard G. Stone and two of his brothers were also educated in The Citadel, the famous military school of the state. Mr. Stone read law in the office of his uncle, Hon. George W. Croft of Aiken, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. He has built up a large general clientage and an unusual degree of success has attended his professional career. At one time he served as judge of the Recorder's Court.

Judge Stone married Miss Eleanor Winstead of North Carolina. They have five children, Floride Lydia, Eugene Earle, Richard G., Jr., Eliza Winstead and Theodore Croft.

DUPONT GUERRY, JR., is an electrical engineer of over ten years practical work and experience, his home during that time being in Greenville. He is now member of Huntington & Guerry, Incorporated, electrical engineers and contractors who have already developed great facilities and have plans under way for the establishment at Greenville of one of the largest electrical contracting industries in the South.

Mr. Guerry, who was born at Americus, Georgia, in 1883, has a number of distinguished South Carolina connections, and the family has been identified with this state for several generations, and the family has furnished many of the prominent men of the South. The Guerres originally were French Huguenots.

One branch of the family removed from South Carolina to Georgia, and representing that branch is DuPont Guerry, Sr., who has had a distinguished career as a lawyer. He was born at Americus, Georgia, in 1848, son of William Barnett and Sarah Amanda (Dixon) Guerry, his mother being a con-

nection of the Robert family of South Carolina. DuPont Guerrey, Sr., entered the Confederate army when only fourteen years of age and was commissioned a lieutenant at the age of sixteen. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, served as a member of the Georgia Senate, as United States attorney, and in 1902 was defeated for nomination for governor on the state prohibition platform. From 1903 to 1909 he was president of the Wesleyan Female College of Georgia, and then resumed practice at Macon and is judge of the City Court. He married in 1876 Fannie Davenport of the Davenport family of Virginia.

DuPont Guerrey, Jr., attended public schools at Macon, and began the study of law in the University of Georgia. His father's campaign for governor drew his services away from that institution for a period of several months, and when he came to resume his education, he decided to take up electrical engineering. He was graduated electrical engineer from the Alabama Polytechnic College at Auburn in 1906, and his work in that institution accredited him for post-graduate work in the school of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. Opportunity to attend that school is a great prize in a young electrical engineer's career, and Mr. Guerrey made the utmost use of this advantage. With this training he came to Greenville in 1907 and for nearly ten years was associated in electrical and general engineering work with the J. E. Sirrine organization. In January, 1916, he became a member of the firm Huntington & Guerrey, Incorporated. The senior member of the firm and company is R. S. Huntington, whose sketch on other pages of this work contains many interesting details as to the company's business and professional connections.

Mr. Guerrey is a member of a number of technical organizations, a member of the Rotary, Country and Poinsett clubs, and is looked upon as one of the men of thoroughly dependable enterprise and public spirit in Greenville. He married Miss Mary Ola Gregory of Lancaster, South Carolina, and they have two children, DuPont III, and Mary.

OSCAR HODGES. Twenty-five years of continuous work has solidly fortified Oscar Hodges in the success and the attainments of the able lawyer. Mr. Hodges throughout that time has had his residence in Greenville and is a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in that section of the state.

The old Hodges homestead where he was born in 1870 is located on the Saluda River in the upper part of Greenville County. His grandfather, Col. John Hodges, raised an entire company in Greenville County and led them in the war against the Indians in 1812 under General Jackson. The wife of Col. John Hodges was the daughter of Benjamin Merritt, for whom Merrittsville was named. The Merritts and the Hodges were among the earliest settlers on the North Saluda in the upper part of Greenville County.

The parents of the Greenville lawyer were David S. and Susan J. (Davis) Hodges, both now deceased. David S. Hodges, who died in 1910, raised a company which became Company H of the Sixteenth South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, later

was transferred to Charleston where he raised a company and did coast duty. He was also born at the old Hodges homestead on the Saluda River. He was one of the best known and highly honored citizens in that section of the county.

Oscar Hodges attended Judson College at Hendersonville, North Carolina, graduating in 1892. His law studies were directed by the late Col. J. S. Cothran at Greenville, and after his admission to the bar in May, 1894, he practiced for a time with B. A. Morgan, then withdrew and has been alone since, meeting with success in his profession. For eight years he served as county attorney of Greenville County and since 1914 has been city attorney of Greenville. He has a large general practice in all the courts.

The wife of Oscar Hodges was Miss Mary Townes of Greenville, daughter of Col. S. A. Townes and a direct descendant of Samuel Allan Townes of Virginia, who settled on the Townes plantation in what is now the southwest suburbs of Greenville, in 1702, five years before the Village of Pleasantburg, now Greenville, was founded. Samuel Allan Townes has extensive property interests and was really a man of large affairs, able in business and strong in character, and left a permanent impress upon the community. He married Miss Rachael Stokes, daughter of Jeremiah Stokes, another early settler. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have two children: Oscar, Jr., and Samuel Allan Townes Hodges.

HENDRIX RECTOR of Greenville was one of the noted peace officers of South Carolina. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was performing duties as executive of a minor court, and for eight years was sheriff of Greenville County. He represents many of the sturdy qualities of the sturdy mountaineers of Upper South Carolina—fearless and outspoken, possessed of the highest personal and physical courage, vigilant and efficient, and withal among his friends known for his mild manner and amiableness. He never shirked a duty and no post of danger ever intimidated his quiet and resourceful courage.

He was a civilian soldier to whom death came as only an incident of duty. He was killed at Greenville July, 1919. He was only thirty-seven years of age. He was born in 1882 in Glassy Mountain Township in the upper part of Greenville County, son of John W. and Rebecca (Barton) Rector. Both the Rector and Barton families have long been identified with Greenville County in the Piedmont section. His maternal grandfather was Jefferson Barton. The Rectors are Scotch people and on coming to America first settled in Virginia and later moved to the upper part of South Carolina. Sheriff Rector's great-grandfather Rev. Lewis Rector located in Greenville County more than 110 years ago in what is now Butler Township. He was a pioneer Baptist preacher in the county and founded the Rocky Creek Church, the second oldest church in the county. The paternal grandfather of Sheriff Rector was Nathaniel Rector.

Hendrix Rector spent his early life on a farm. He was thirteen when his father died and family circumstances early brought out his qualities of self reliance, and from youth he approached and



Hendrix Peckham

surmounted the difficulties of life without fear or favor. He had limited opportunities to attend school, but made the best use of such opportunities as came to him. He worked for the education he acquired at the North Greenville Academy. When he was twenty years old he was made a magistrate's constable and the following year was elected magistrate and thus early earned the confidence and respect of his community as a capable official.

At the age of twenty-four he moved to Greenville and became a member of the police force, serving twelve years. In 1912 he became a candidate for the nomination for sheriff against a member of the family which had held that office continuously for thirty-two years and was supposedly invincibly entrenched in the office. Hendrix Rector received the nomination by a margin of sixteen votes. While he had several other interesting campaigns the quality of his first term's administration gave him the unalterable confidence of a great majority of the people of Greenville County.

He acquired the reputation of a fearless officer while a policeman and maintained it throughout his service in the sheriff's office. His activity in capturing criminals who temporarily escaped the toils of the law and in destroying illicit distilleries and arresting persons for operating them was well known throughout this section.

He was probably the most active man in politics in Greenville County, not only in his own behalf but for others whose cause he espoused. He was regarded as a leader in the county in what has come to be known as the "reform party" in South Carolina politics, and as such he spoke to a number of audiences in the interest of the various candidates who have run for office as members of that faction. He never sought any office other than that of sheriff, though he was mentioned as a possible candidate for railroad commissioner and also for Congress. He was very popular, especially with the people who live in the mountainous section of the county, and in the cotton mill villages.

All these many friends and followers agree with and endorse the opinion written of him editorially in the Greenville News after his death. "He was an active, fearless, aggressive officer. His career gives the lie direct to any alien propaganda that American policies and institutions withhold opportunity from the lowliest citizen who has the ability and the grit to rise. His was one of the countless cases of remarkable success and achievement from small beginnings. Such cases constitute a large measure of the greatness and glory of our country.

"The thing that will be remembered longest about him—that will outlive every other memory—was the warmth and largeness of his heart to the many who found their way into it. He was a big-hearted man. His short and brilliant civic career was filled with the intense turmoil of political partisanship, through which he fought his way to remarkable success. Through it all he held his friends and they held to him. Unfortunately, he did the same with those who were not friendly.

"His life is a lesson of encouragement and inspiration to young men in that having the qualities of leadership he found the means and the opportunity to rise and use them. His tragic end carries

a warning that the success which endures makes friends and foes.

"The people of the county are stricken with horror and regret at the manner of his taking off and deeply deplore it. Their sympathies go out to his family in their loss and grief. Faction and feud are forgotten as we stand together in spirit by his grave where he shall rest in peace, and silently counsel us to peace which was denied him living."

Mr. Rector married November 19, 1902, Miss Evie V. Fleming of Greenville County. He was survived by four brothers, Rome Rector, Jeff M. Rector, Jim Rector and Carlos A. Rector, and a sister Miss Virgie. He was a regular attendant and member of the Central Baptist Church of Greenville and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Red Men and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, of Pickens, has an almost unique place among railway officials in South Carolina. He has been a railroad man for over thirty-five years, and in 1898 was called to the position of manager of the Pickens Railway, then in course of construction. While this road was built and financed by local people, it might be called almost a one man railway, since Mr. Taylor has been manager of every detail of its operation from the beginning.

It is not a big railroad, and is not included in the system operated by the United States Railway Administration. It extends a distance of about ten miles from Easley on the main line of the Southern Railway to Pickens. Contrary to the usual history of such enterprises, this road has paid its way from the start, has never been in the hands of a receiver, and what is really remarkable has never had a damage suit brought against it. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that under Mr. Taylor's management the company has always shown a generous spirit toward the people of Pickens County, every courtesy and reasonable accommodation granted the patrons of the road, and avoiding anything that might arouse antagonism. The road was promoted and built by local interests, and has never changed hands, and is one of the very few, if any, paying small roads in the South.

Mr. Taylor, its general manager, was born at Taylors in Greenville County in 1858, a son of Alfred and Melinda (Bowen) Taylor, both deceased. The Taylor family has been identified with Greenville County since the close of the Revolutionary war. It was founded by James Taylor, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, a kinsman of President Zachary Taylor. The descendants of James Taylor still live at the old homestead at Taylors, nine miles east of Greenville. A son of James Taylor was Thomas Taylor, who in turn was the father of the late Alfred Taylor.

Alfred Taylor was born at Taylors in 1822 and died at his home there in 1912 at the age of ninety years. He was one of the fine characters of his community, always active, enterprising and progressive. He owned extensive lands and plantations, and continued until beset with the infirmities of age as a leader in his community and county. It was

through his influence that the old Air Line Railway, now the main line of the Southern, was built through Taylors. He gave that road the right of way 100 feet wide through the Town of Taylors. Many years later he was equally generous when the Piedmont & Northern Railway was built through the town. This road was not completed until about the time of his death. He also aided in building the Baptist Church at Taylors and was one of its deacons for a long number of years. Alfred Taylor built a mill on the Enoree River in 1845. This was first a saw mill and later a flour and grist mill. Nearly everything he did had some phase of benefit and usefulness to the community.

His first wife was Miss Melinda Bowen, a sister of Col. R. E. Bowen and Capt. John H. Bowen, both of whom were prominent Confederate officers. His second wife was Sarah Goodlett, daughter of Spartan Goodlett of upper Greenville County. Spartan Goodlett was a large farmer and for many years prominent in public affairs, being a member of the General Assembly.

John Thomas Taylor spent his early life on the old homestead. His first business experience was as a merchant in his home village, but he soon left that to become a railroad man, and for fifteen years was passenger conductor between Atlanta and Charlotte on the Southern Railway. His experience and proved abilities were such as to make him the logical choice of the local interests who built the Pickens Railway for the position of manager. Mr. Taylor owns some extensive farm lands in Greenville, Oconee and Pickens counties.

In 1884 he married Miss Fannie C. Brandon of Suwanee, Georgia. They have three children, A. B. Taylor, Mrs. Arline Folger and Miss Leona Taylor.

JAMES HARRISON MAXWELL. Some of the family lines of the greatest historic prominence in South Carolina converge in the person of James Harrison Maxwell, who for his own part has proved a valuable factor in the state's great textile industry, with which he has been identified during the greater part of his residence of thirty odd years in Greenville.

His great-grandfather, Col. Robert Maxwell, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, and with his parents came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, landing at Charleston, and proceeding to upper South Carolina, locating in Greenville district, now Greenville County. Although a young man at the time Robert Maxwell proved one of the most daring soldiers of the patriot army in the cause of independence, and was an ardent whig in his politics and sympathies. Finally a price was set upon his head by George III. He was an officer under Gen. Robert Anderson in the defense of Star Fort at Ninety-six, against the Indians. Afterward Colonel Maxwell married Mary, oldest daughter of General Anderson. Immediately following the Revolution, Colonel Maxwell settled on Grove Creek in the lower part of Greenville County, not far from Pelzer, and was buried on the plantation there. At his expressed wish, the following inscription was carved on his tombstone: "A Christian, a Soldier, a Whig." He was indeed one of the strong men of his day. He was the first high sheriff of Green-

ville district. His two sons were Robert M. and John Maxwell.

Capt. John Maxwell, who was born at Grove Creek, established his home at what became known as Maxwell's Ferry on the Seneca River in Anderson County. In the Indian war of 1812 he commanded a company under General Jackson, and nearly fifty years later was one of the signers of the South Carolina ordinance of secession. He married Elizabeth Earle, and one of their sons was the late Dr. John H. Maxwell of Greenville, and another was Dr. Robert Maxwell.

Dr. Robert Maxwell gave all his mature years to the arduous work of the physician in the rural community around his home on Beaver Dam Creek in Anderson County. He married Lucy Sloan. Her family was also one of historic prominence.

Her father, William Sloan, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a child when his parents came to South Carolina and settled on the present site of Fort Hill. His father was not only a man of rare sagacity in business matters, but possessed a rare genius for dealing with the Indians. He was accepted as the "great friend" of the Cherokees, his advice was sought in many of their dealings with the white settlers, and he was an arbitrator of their personal and inter-tribal disputes. At times hundreds of them gathered at his plantation for consultation.

James Harrison Maxwell, a son of Dr. Robert and Lucy (Sloan) Maxwell, was born at the Maxwell place on Beaver Dam Creek, Anderson County, in 1853. He has been a resident of Greenville since 1886, and during most of that time has carried heavy responsibilities in the textile industry. For several years he was connected with the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, later was president of the Reedy River Manufacturing Company, and for some years past has been the southern representative of the Keever Starch Company, dealing exclusively with cotton mills.

Mr. Maxwell married Miss Fannie Wallace. Her father, the late Judge W. H. Wallace of Union County, has a lasting place in the modern history of South Carolina as speaker of the House of Representatives at the historic session of 1876, known as the "Wallace house," which restored white men to the control of the government. Mr. Maxwell, then a very young man, had the honor of being journal clerk in that session, and is therefore well informed on that vital epoch of the state's history.

WILLIAM GEORGE SIRRINE. In the profession of law, which he has represented continuously at Greenville for a quarter of a century, William George Sirrine has found all those opportunities for service which the man of sound ambition and public spirit craves. He has not been much in politics, though through various appointive and unremunerative positions has exercised a beneficent influence upon the life of his city and state.

Mr. Sirrine was born at Americus, Georgia, December 30, 1870, a son of George W. and Sarah E. (Rylander) Sirrine, both of whom are living at Greenville. The former was a native of Connecticut, and the family was established in Georgia by his father William Sirrine in ante-bellum days. Wil-



Geo Simpson

William Sirrine served as a Confederate soldier, and when wounded his place in the ranks was filled by his sixteen year old son, George, who was in the war as a fighting man during 1864-65. Not long after the war he made his permanent home in upper South Carolina, and for many years has been a prominent figure in the business affairs of Greenville, formerly engaged in the implement and vehicle business and latterly associated with financial and real estate interests. His wife is a daughter of Matthew E. Rylander, who owned a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia.

William G. Sirrine spent most of his boyhood in Greenville where he had among early advantages attendance at the public schools, also Greenville Military Institute, and Furman University, and later the University of South Carolina. In 1889 he engaged in newspaper work at Philadelphia, and from 1890 to 1894 was on the city staff of the New York Evening Post. Returning to Greenville, he studied law until his admission to the bar in 1895. He has always felt that much of his success as a lawyer has been due to the opportunity he had for association as a student with the eminent men comprising the law firm of Cothran, Wells, Ansel & Cothran. Judge J. S. Cothran was one of the best lawyers of the state, had filled an office on the bench and had been a member of Congress. Governor Ansel, is still of Greenville. Capt. G. G. Wells was a prominent Baptist layman, president of the board of trustees of Furman University and of the Greenville Woman's College. T. P. Cothran, a leading lawyer of the state, is the speaker of the House of Representatives.

A busy lawyer engaged in a growing volume of professional duties, Mr. Sirrine has also been associated with many movements vitally connected with the public welfare. He is a former president of the Municipal League and as president of the Greenville-Henderson Highway Association has been a leader in the good roads movement in his section of the state. He wrote and compiled the present primary law of South Carolina, the measure as drafted by him having been adopted by the Democratic State Convention in 1914.

The son and grandson of Confederate soldiers, he has performed his duty in a patriotic sense. He was with the Greenville Guards when they were called out during Governor Tillman's administration to preserve order in the Darlington riots. In the Spanish-American war he raised a company, Company B, in the Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment ten months. He had a prominent civilian part in the recent war. Early in 1918 he volunteered for service in the United States Housing Corporation, which had charge of the immense program for industrial housing and transportation required by the exigencies of war. Mr. Sirrine was made district manager of the Hampton Roads District, with supervision over the housing program for workers at the naval and shipping centers of Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth. He served in this position from October, 1918, to March, 1919.

Mr. Sirrine married in 1902 Miss Mary Anna McLeod, who has since been prominent in social and charitable work in Greenville.

WILLIAM WELLS SIMPSON was one of the founders and upbuilders of the thriving Town of Woodruff in Spartanburg County. For many years he was active as a merchant and cotton factor there and is now living retired.

He is a member of one of the most distinguished families of South Carolina and was born at Laurens in 1849, a son of J. Wister and Annie Patillo (Farrow) Simpson. He is a descendant of Col. John Simpson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. Col. John Simpson was given a fair education and married at Belfast Mary Wells, who was of English birth. About the close of the American Revolution Colonel Simpson came to America and invested his money in a plantation in Laurens County, giving his home the name of Belfast. He became a merchant as well as planter and acquired a large fortune for his day. He was also honored with public office, serving in the State Legislature and as a colonel of militia. Colonel Simpson died in 1818. He was the father of three sons W. W., John W. and Richard F. All of them became men of more than ordinary prominence in the state.

John Wells Simpson, grandfather of William Wells, became a planter and slave holder at the old Simpson home on the extreme eastern border of Laurens County. He was educated in South Carolina College, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and for a number of years practiced medicine at Belfast. He died in 1886 at the age of eighty-four. His first wife was Elizabeth Scatterwhite of Virginia. She was the mother of two sons, J. Wister and William Dunlap.

Something should be said of the career of William Dunlap Simpson, an uncle of the Woodruff merchant. He was born in Laurens County, October 27, 1823, and his brother J. Wister was born in 1822. They were graduated from the South Carolina College, the older brother in 1842 and the younger in 1843. Both then went North and entered the law school of Harvard University and became students under the eminent Joseph Story and Simeon Greenleaf. J. Wister Simpson was graduated the following year, and his brother on account of illness attended but one session. William D. Simpson finished his legal education in his home state, began practice in 1846, and soon became prominent in politics being a member of the State Senate when South Carolina seceded. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and afterwards was elected major of the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment in General McGowan's Brigade. He was also elected a member of the Confederate State Congress. After the war he returned to Laurens County ruined in fortune and resumed practice with his brother J. Wister. He was elected to Congress in 1868, but was refused a seat in that body. Without his knowledge he was nominated for lieutenant-governor in 1876, and was closely associated with Gen. Wade Hampton in the campaign and work of restoring white rule. When Governor Hampton resigned early in his second term to enter the United States Senate Lieutenant-Governor Simpson succeeded him as governor in 1879, but in that year he was elected

Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and resigned as governor in 1880. He was re-elected Chief Justice in 1886 and honored that office until his death.

As noted above the career of J. Wister Simpson was closely associated with that of his distinguished brother for many years. A paralytic affliction caused him to retire from his profession after 1875. The wife of J. Wister Simpson was Annie Patillo Farrow, a daughter of Col. Patillo Farrow, a prominent lawyer of Laurens and descendant of Rev. Archibald Stobo of pre-revolutionary days in South Carolina. She was a sister of the mother of Admiral Sam McGowan of Laurens.

A brother of William Wells Simpson of Woodruff was the late Stobo Simpson of Spartanburg, a prominent lawyer and at one time a partner of the late Congressman Evins. His youngest brother is Dr. Frank Farrow Simpson, a physician and surgeon whose name is spoken with respect in scientific circles far beyond the borders of his native state. Since the beginning of the war with Germany he has been engaged in important professional work of an advisory nature both in this country and in France.

William Wells Simpson has lived in Woodruff since 1883. For thirty years he was actively engaged in the mercantile and cotton business, and was also vice president and director of several banks and cotton mills. Mr. Simpson married Miss Frances Jane Kilgore, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. Kilgore of Spartanburg County, and a sister of S. M. Kilgore of Woodruff. Mr. Simpson had the great misfortune to lose his wife by death in the latter part of June, 1919. She was long prominent in the varied activities of the Presbyterian Church at Woodruff.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. RICHARDS. As the army develops the highest degree of efficiency in the discipline and action of large bodies of men, so also it is a well known fact that the science of sanitation and public health has attained its highest state of perfection under military conditions. One of the most beneficial results that can follow the great war will be the education and enlightenment of civil communities to the same standard of sanitation which prevailed in the army.

Greenville was one of the first cities in this state to profit by these facts when the municipal administration secured the services of Capt. William W. Richards as city health official. Captain Richards has been connected with the American army and foreign service for twenty years, and served with the rank of captain at Camp Sevier until he resigned and accepted his present post.

Captain Richards was born near Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1866, son of George R. and Eleanor (Wilson) Richards. He received a good education in the splendid local schools of Canada, and when still a young man went to the western United States, engaging in the lumber business on the Pacific Coast, mainly in California. On returning to Canada he entered the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, where he was graduated in 1897. He then practiced his profession in San Diego, California, for a time and in Spokane, Washington, but in 1899 went

to the Philippines as quartermaster veterinarian with the Third Cavalry horses, for over ten months. He was then appointed assistant veterinarian for the City of Manila and later city veterinarian, a position he held for 3½ years. The first part of this civil service was under the United States military regime and later under the Philippine commission headed by Governor William H. Taft, and was blanketed into the civil service of the Philippine Islands at that time. He continued the private practice of his profession at Manila for twelve years. It was work which brought him exceptional opportunities to perfect himself in all branches of the sanitary science. On leaving the Philippines he spent a year or so in Australia and after an absence in the Orient for seventeen years returned to the United States in 1917.

He then took up contract service as veterinarian with the United States army, attached to the quartermaster's department and assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Early in 1917 he received a commission as second lieutenant, in July 1917, was promoted to first lieutenant, and in the latter part of 1917, was commissioned captain with duties as veterinarian. Early in 1918 Captain Richards came to Camp Sevier at Greenville as senior veterinarian of Auxiliary Remount 310. In January, 1919, he received an honorable discharge from the army and early in February, 1919, was elected city health officer of Greenville to succeed Dr. H. F. White of the United States Public Health Service, who had been acting city health commissioner for some time.

Captain Richards married in Manila, Philippine Islands, Miss May Williams of Melbourne, Australia. They have one son, William George Richards.

JAMES V. CROSKEYS is a lawyer, and represents the old historic Croskeys family of South Carolina, and now resides in the City of Greenville, where his father's family removed nearly thirty years ago.

His original ancestor was John Croskeys, who with his brother Joseph came from England to Charleston soon after the founding of that city. These two brothers are mentioned in Colonel McGrady's History of South Carolina and in other historical documents as having built and resided in one of the first four houses in Charleston. They were men of culture and wealth, and they became largely engaged in planting and exporting enterprises and they contributed in no small degree to the character and distinction of Charleston among the most aristocratic cities of the South. The Croskeys brothers were among the founders of the Charleston Library and the name in fact is associated with every enterprise of distinction in the early life of the city.

James V. Croskeys of Greenville is a grandson of James Croskeys and a son of the late James M. Croskeys, who was born at Walterboro in Colleton County, and in 1890 established his home in Greenville. James M. Croskeys was for many years a prominent figure in the commercial fertilizer industry in South Carolina. It was his interest in that industry that brought him to Greenville, where he became one of the founders of the Greenville Fertilizer Company in 1890. He continued in that busi-



Lytham House

ness until it was sold to the Virginia Chemical Company.

James V. Croskeys was born during his father's residence at Walterboro, in Colleton County, in 1869, being a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Verdier) Croskeys. His paternal great-grandmother was a Teasdale, member of the noted Charleston family of that name, distinguished as founders of the cotton planting and cotton exporting business at Charleston and lower Carolina.

Elizabeth Verdier Croskeys, who is still living, was born in the ancient South Carolina City of Beaufort, and is descended from an old French Huguenot family of that city.

James V. Croskeys received his early education at Summerville and under private tutors and at Charleston. He studied law at Greenville and since his admission to the bar in 1897 has enjoyed a successful practice and a growing influence in the professional and civic life of that city. Mr. Croskeys married Miss Mattie de Vaux of Charleston. Her lineage is that of a distinguished French family in South Carolina's metropolis.

DR. JOHN PARKER CARLISLE, of Greenville, is a man of state prominence in his profession of dentistry, a work to which he has devoted the best of his talents for over thirty years. He is almost equally prominent as a leading official in the orders of Odd Fellows and Red Men.

He was born at Greenville in 1862, a son of James H. and Mary Vance (Parker) Carlisle. This is an opportunity to refer to one of the ablest educators upper South Carolina ever had in the person of his father. He taught school a total of fifty-seven years. A native of Lancaster County, this state, he was one of the early attendants of Furman University at Greenville, and before the war taught private schools at Williamston, Pendleton and Pickens Courthouse. But the memories of his school work are richest at Greenville, where he was an educator for many, many years. He taught in private schools, and when the public school system was founded he was largely instrumental in making it effective and continued his work in the public schools. Many of his former pupils have become eminent, and as long as they live his fame as a school man is secure.

Through his mother, Doctor Carlisle is related to the Parkers of Charleston, where she was born, and also to the historic Moultrie family of that city. Doctor Carlisle was born and is still living in the house on Buncombe Street where his father lived. He was educated in private schools and in Furman University, and prepared for his profession in the dental school of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, where he was graduated with the class of 1885. He returned to his native city to begin practice. His first and last location has been in the offices over Bruce & Doster's drug store, corner of Main and Washington streets, in the heart of the city, to which point a whole generation of patients have repeatedly found their way and have given him a business that for many years has taxed his strength. A man of high professional standards, he has been honored with the office of president of the South Carolina Dental Society.

For many years he has been a prominent figure in Odd Fellowship both in his home city and state. He is now grand master for South Carolina, and previously filled the various chairs in the order. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Home, a state institution located four miles west of Greenville.

In the Improved Order of Red Men he is past great sachem for the state, and on several occasions has been representative to the great council of the United States. Doctor Carlisle is also a Royal Arch Mason, an Elk and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He married Miss Amanda Louise Boatwright, daughter of Doctor Boatwright of Aiken, South Carolina.

CLARENCE M. WORKMAN, M. D. In the little community where he was born and reared in Spartanburg County Doctor Workman chose the scene of his professional labors as a physician and surgeon, and has made himself an honored as well as useful factor in that locality.

He was born at Cross Anchor in Spartanburg County in 1890 son of James and Nancy Mary (Watson) Workman, and a grandson of James Workman. His grandfather was a Confederate soldier and was killed during the seven days fighting around Richmond. James Workman, Sr., was born in Laurens County, and from there moved to Cross Anchor, Spartanburg County. The Workman family has for a number of generations been identified with South Carolina. They came originally from Dublin, Ireland, landing at Charleston and one branch of the family went to Upper South Carolina, and the other to Virginia.

Clarence M. Workman graduated from Furman University at Greenville in 1909. He completed his work in the medical college of the State of Carolina at Charleston in 1912, and has since done post-graduate work in Tulane University at New Orleans and Georgetown University at Washington. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

In the fall of 1918 Doctor Workman while carrying the burdens of an exceptionally heavy practice became victim to the influenza, and as his recovery was very slow he determined to retire temporarily from active practice. During the greater part of 1919 as a temporary occupation he was acting as cashier of the Bank of Cross Anchor.

Doctor Workman married Miss Lillian Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wilson of Cross Anchor. They have two children, James Workman and Clarence M. Workman, Jr.

EDWARD PERCY LONG. Several of the most prominent of South Carolina families are included in the family record of Edward Percy Long, a well known Greenville merchant and business man. His grandfather David Long came to Greenville in 1821 or 1822 from Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, his birthplace. He acquired some property at Greenville, including the southeast corner of Main and Washington streets, where the People's National Bank now stands, and extending back as far as Irvine Street, comprising over two blocks in what is now the heart of the city.

The family also owned property on West Washington, where the Wallace Building now stands. David Long built the original house on the southeast corner of Main and Washington streets, and this for several years was a tavern and quite a noted center of public entertainment.

David Long married Emily Monroe Goodlett. Her father, William Goodlett, was a son of Robert Goodlett of Virginia who brought his family to the present site of Greenville prior to the Revolutionary war. William Goodlett's name is a noted and honored one in the annals of the Revolution in South Carolina. He entered the Continental army when only seventeen years old and served for seven years. He was at the battles of Musgrove's Mill, Rich Hill, King's Mountain, Blackstock, Mudlick, Abbeville, Brier Creek Bridge and Cowpens, and also took part in the capture of two British forts. William Goodlett married Nancy Hooper, who was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, whence her parents emigrated to what was then known as the Spartanburg District, South Carolina, both the Hoopers and Goodletts being among the early pioneers of that section. Nancy Hooper Goodlett was a notable pioneer woman of the finest type and many descendants are proud to number her among their ancestors.

Dr. Rudolph Dickenson Long, a son of David and Emily Monroe Goodlett Long, was a distinguished citizen of Greenville for many years. He was born in the house at the southeast corner of Main and Washington streets above mentioned, in 1829, and died at his home in this city August 17, 1886. He was a graduate of Charleston Medical College and took up the active practice of his profession in Greenville in 1850. Throughout the war between the states he served in the Confederate army as assistant surgeon of Brook's Cavalry in Hampton's Legion, and was present at many of the greatest battles fought on Virginia soil. After the war he continued a busy practicing physician almost to the time of his death, and both as a citizen and a doctor he was a man greatly beloved by the people of a wide section of upper South Carolina. Before the war he had acquired large property interests and much wealth, all of which was swept away in the cataclysm of war. For two years he was mayor of Greenville.

Doctor Long married Emily Parker, who was born at Charleston, a daughter of Robert Daniel Parker. Robert Daniel Parker was a son of John and Martha (Daniel) Parker. Martha Daniel was a daughter of Robert Daniel, whose father was Governor Daniel, a Colonial Governor of South Carolina by appointment from the British Crown. Mrs. Emily Long is still living. She is the mother of four children, two sons, now deceased, having been Thomas Crayton and John Randolph. A daughter still survives, Miss Vance, and the only son is Edward Percy Long.

The latter was born at Greenville and for many years has been a factor in local business affairs. He attended private schools including the splendid military school conducted by the late Captain Patrick. At one time he was connected with the mercantile firm of Stradley & Barr, and then for a number of years was a member of the firm Barry Gry Goods Company, which liquidated its affairs late in 1918.

Mr. Long has served a term as member of the city council and for several years was a member of the board of fire commissioners.

BEN P. WOODSIDE. The name of hardly any one family is more prominent in the history of manufacturing and other industrial affairs in upper South Carolina than that of Woodside. Ben P. Woodside of Greenville, who is still in his twenties, has made a record that is distinctly creditable to the family history as a whole. A few years ago, qualified by previous experience and in the natural genius of the family, he set out as an independent manufacturer and has developed one of the distinctive industries of Greenville.

He was born at Pelzer, South Carolina, in 1890, and is a son of J. H. and Anna (West) Woodside. His mother is a daughter of the late Dr. Ben Perry West, a well known physician and citizen in the lower part of Greenville County. J. H. Woodside, who has long been prominent as a merchant, banker and farmer at Woodville in Greenville County, is a brother of Mr. John T. Woodside of Greenville, a business man and industrial leader whose career is sketched on other pages of this work. The Woodside brothers have contributed a notable part to the business and industrial history of upper South Carolina.

Ben P. Woodside received his early education in the schools of Greenville County and in Davidson College in North Carolina. However, before entering Davidson College he was employed as a clerk in the law office of Mr. W. G. Sirrine of Greenville, and on leaving college he resumed the same employment. He may have had a passing fancy to become a lawyer himself, but the urge of industrial work was too strong within him. About that time he became associated with the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company of Greenville, manufacturers of athletic underwear, and was made secretary of the firm. He gained some valuable experience there, but he could not resist the impulse to start out as a manufacturer on his own account. With only such qualification as a young man of twenty-four could possess, he established in 1915 the National Garment Mill at Greenville, and was its sole proprietor and owner until November 1, 1919, when he accepted a position with the Woodside Mill as purchasing agent.

Mr. Woodside married Miss Corinne Goodlett of Greenville County. Her grandfather was the late Colonel Crittenden, long prominent in this section of the state and author of the most complete and authoritative history of Greenville County. Mr. and Mrs. Woodside, who are members of the First Presbyterian Church, have a little daughter, Jane Crittenden Woodside.

WILLIAM ARTHUR MCMURTRY ERWIN. One of the most interesting landmarks of Abbeville County, known to people for miles around, is Erwin's Mill, which, founded soon after the close of the war between the states performed its service for many years and reflected in many ways the essential character and ability of its builder and owner.

Its builder was the late Malcolm Erwin. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and as a



W. L. Fowler

young man came to America and worked four years in South Carolina as a millwright. He then went back to Ireland to marry his sweetheart, Maggie McMurtry, and their honeymoon was the voyage to America. After landing they went immediately to Abbeville County. Malcolm Erwin was a skilled mechanic, had the old fashioned industry, and was a thorough business man. His enterprise led him to purchase an old and dilapidated mill on the Saluda River. In 1867 he built on the site a brick mill, the brick being made on the ground. That is the mill today and for half a century known as Erwin's Mill. Malcolm Erwin operated it until he died. Its customers came from miles around in adjoining counties, and its product was noted and its service was unexcelled. It was profitable from a business standpoint. The owner as he acquired additional capital invested in land, and his possessions finally totaled about twelve hundred acres. All of that land is today owned by his son William Arthur McMurtry Erwin. Malcolm Erwin also operated a cotton gin. Everything he constructed was substantial. The splendid home he built near the mill site is still standing as a monument to his workmanship. He had all the elements described in the phrase strength of character. He was plain spoken, never failed to make himself understood, and as he hated pretense and sham, people always trusted him. Malcolm Erwin was born May 15, 1825, and died March 25, 1888. His wife, whose qualities of heart and mind were of the same sterling stuff as his own, was born June 18, 1833, and died July 11, 1908. Both were active members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were three daughters and one son. The daughters were: Sallie H. born November 13, 1866, widow of the late R. M. Shirley; Jennie, born April 17, 1868, unmarried; and Mary Jane, born August 28, 1870, wife of J. W. Brock.

William Arthur McMurtry Erwin, only son of his father, was born at Erwin's Mill April 11, 1874. He grew up on the home farm, and learned the work of the fields and the operation of his father's mill. Thirteen years of age when his father died, and the only son, he soon afterward assumed the active management of the fields and the mill. Farming has always been a resource and occupation for him, and he continued the operation of Erwin's Mill until about ten years ago, when the dam was carried away by a flood and its wheels have since been idle.

Mr. Erwin left the parental homestead in 1903 and moved to his present brick residence just east of Honea Path in Anderson County in order to have better church and educational advantages for his children. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian faith.

He married Miss Uramiah Katherine Latimer December 27, 1898. She is a daughter of M. L. Latimer of Abbeville County. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin's children are Luther and Malcolm. Mr. Erwin conducts his farming operations on extensive tracts of land, and has all the progressive character of his father. A few years ago he visited Ireland and the birthplaces of his parents.

DANIEL QUIGLEY TOWLES. One of the most enterprising of the younger generation of farmers in South Carolina is he whose name forms the caption to this review, who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil and marketing their produce were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in order to meet changed conditions and requirements. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work, and he has as a result met with encouraging success all along the line, being today numbered among the leading truck farmers of the Southern states.

Daniel Quigley Towles was born at Martins Point, Wadmalaw Island, on March 8, 1883, and is a son of Francis W. and Mary (Quinn) Towles. Francis W. Towles was a native of Georgia, but came to South Carolina in 1864 and is now a resident of Martins Point. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army, but since then he has confined his attention to farming. His father, Daniel Towles, was a native of Georgia, though the family was of Scotch-Irish origin, the emigrant ancestor of the family having first settled in Virginia. The subject's mother was of good old Irish stock and she was born during the emigration of the family to the United States. She was married three times, first to a Mr. Hofstetter, by which union she became the mother of eight children. Her second husband was named Geraty and she bore him three children, while to the subject's father she bore four children, Daniel Q. being the last in order of birth.

Daniel Q. Towles received his elementary education in the common schools of his home community, supplementing this by attendance at St. Mary's College, at Belmont, North Carolina. At the age of fourteen years he started out on his own account, working for his father by the month. Steady and industrious and wisely economical of his resources, Mr. Towles was at length enabled to acquire a small tract of farm land, to the cultivation of which he applied himself with tireless energy. That was in 1903 and from that humble beginning has sprung one of the largest and most comprehensive farming schemes in the country. The company of which he is the leading spirit controls 3,000 acres of truck land, embracing twenty-four farms, on which an average of 1,000 hands are employed. Mr. Towles has the responsibility of the financial end of the business, which has grown by leaps and bounds to enormous proportions. The company ships products of their farms to practically every part of the United States and even to Canada, the sales comprising cabbages, potatoes, cucumbers, beans, beets, turnips, sweet potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, lettuce and peas. Some idea of the wonderful growth of the business since the organization of the company in 1915 may be gained from the following figures: 1915—total packages shipped, 386,216; cash realized from sales, \$512,435.02; car loads, 2,370. 1916—packages shipped, 430,410; receipts, \$657,013.05; car loads,

2,590. 1917—packages, 523,645; receipts, \$1,995-235.87; car loads, 2,730. 1918—packages, 593,967; receipts, \$1,276,110.41; car loads, 3,169.

In addition to the enterprise referred to, Mr. Towles has other investments, being president of the Hollywood Manufacturing Company; secretary, treasurer and general manager of the South Carolina Produce Association; secretary and treasurer of several other farming companies; president of the Hassell-Meeting Realty Company; he and his associates also own the Argyl Hotel, one of the popular hotels of Charleston.

In 1904 Mr. Towles was married to Enid Mixson and they have four living children, namely: Mary Beatrice, Daniel Q., Jr., Joseph Francis and Martha Catharine.

Religiously, Mr. Towles is a communicant of the Catholic church. His fraternal relations are with Lodge No. 242, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Charleston, and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Towles is essentially a man of affairs, of sound judgment, keen discernment, rare acumen, far-seeing in what he undertakes, and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns. His success in life has been the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles.

JOS. ALLEN SMITH was admitted to the bar in 1915, and except for about a year spent with the army, has been engaged in the practice of law in Orangeburg County. He enjoys a substantial business in general practice, and his work has brought him the reputation of being a skillful and efficient young attorney. Much of his practice has been in the settlement of estates, probate work and land matters.

Mr. Smith was born in Springfield, his present home in Orangeburg County, in 1890, son of James C. and Deborah Cornelia (Hutto) Smith. His parents still reside at Springfield, and in that vicinity his father was born, in what is now Lexington County. The grandfather was W. K. Smith, a Confederate veteran, serving as a lieutenant in the Nineteenth South Carolina Regiment. The Hutto family has for many generations been identified with the history of Orangeburg County.

Jos. Allen Smith was educated in local schools and in Furman University at Greenville. He graduated in 1911, and for three years was a teacher. He studied law in the office of D. D. McColl at Bennettsville, and on being admitted to the bar opened his office at Springfield.

Soon after war was declared with Germany he volunteered, entering a training camp, but was rejected on account of an affection of the eyes. Later he enlisted as a private and while the same handicap kept him from entering the training camp he was assigned to active military duty. He was with the colors about a year in Camps Jackson and Sevier. Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Baptist Church.

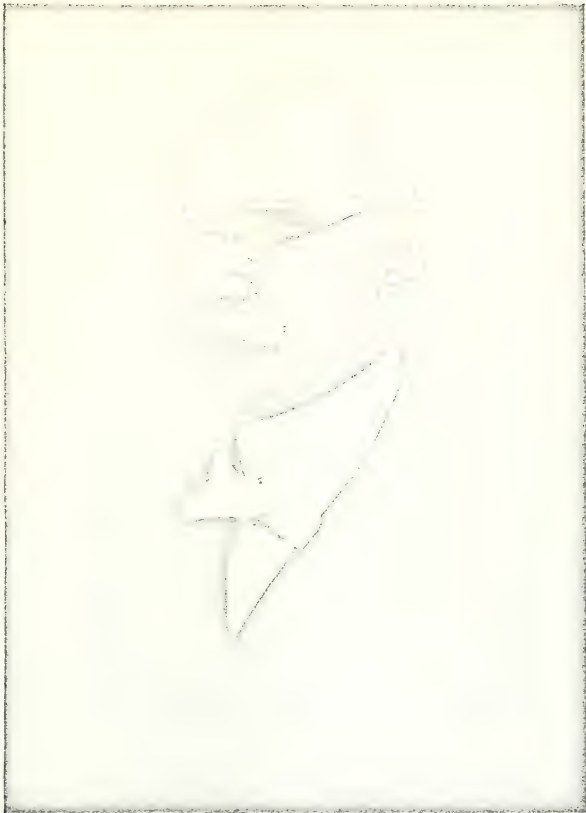
JOHN OWENS WILLSON, who since September, 1904, has been president of Lander College for Women at Greenwood, has lived a long life filled with many merited distinctions, including service as a Confederate soldier, as a lawyer, minister and educator.

He was born at Cedar Grove Plantation in what is now Berkeley County, South Carolina, January 27, 1845, a son of Dr. John and Sarah E. (Owens) Willson. Both his father and mother represented the fine spirit and flavor of the old South Carolina aristocracy. His mother was a cultured woman devoted to her family and his father, while living in comfortable style on his plantation, also did the labors of a physician for his slaves and also for the poor for many years and represented his district in both branches of the Legislature. John Owens Willson grew up on the cotton plantation, and enjoyed those liberalizing influences of the best families of ante-bellum days. He attended private schools, also King's Mountain Military Academy, the Arsenal and The Citadel at Charleston. He left The Citadel in June, 1862, to become a member of Company F of the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, and later served in Company I of the Third South Carolina Cavalry. He did his full duty as a soldier of the South, and in 1865, at the close of the war, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in November, 1866. He practiced that profession about seven years, first at Kingstree, then at Florence, and later at Marion.

In 1873 he joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, South, and served in various pastorates until 1894, including five years as presiding elder. He was pastor of a church at Charleston at the time of the earthquake, and was sent on a special mission to the north to raise funds to restore the injured church buildings in that city. In December, 1894, he became editor of the Southern Christian Advocate and was re-elected in 1897 for another term of four years. In 1902 he resumed pastoral work at Abbeville, then in the Cokesbury District, and since July 26, 1904, has been president of Lander College for Women. Wofford College bestowed upon him the degree Doctor of Divinity in 1896.

Doctor Willson has been a delegate to the General Conferences of his church eight successive times, and was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1901 and 1911. He has always been prominent as a worker with the Sunday School Board and was appointed a commissioner on the Joint Commission of Northern and Southern Methodism to make a common order of worship and prepare a standard catechism for both churches. Doctor Willson has seen much of the world by travel in Europe, Africa and the Holy Land. He is a democrat, a Knight Templar and Royal Arch Mason and a member of different fraternities.

April 27, 1871, he married Miss Mary O. Richardson, of Marion County. She died January 19, 1873, the mother of one daughter, who became the wife of Col. T. Q. Donaldson of the United States Army. August 27, 1896, Doctor Willson married Miss Kathleen McPherson Lander, of Williamston, South Carolina.



John O. Wilson



R. L. Montague

WILLIAM RANSOM HAYNIE, M. D. The only important interruption to his twenty years of successful practice as a physician and surgeon of Belton came when Doctor Haynie enlisted and served in the Medical Corps of the National Army, part of the time in the army camps of the United States and for several months overseas in France.

Doctor Haynie spent nearly all his life in the same community where he now practices medicine. He was born on a farm near Belton August 25, 1870, a son of James P. and Elizabeth (King) Haynie, his father also a native of Anderson County. His grandparents, Luke and Elizabeth (Holmes) Haynie, were early settlers of that county. James P. Haynie was a Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war. Otherwise his time and energies were devoted to farming, and he lived a quiet and industrious life, dying at the age of seventy-one, respected and esteemed by a large community. Doctor Haynie's mother died at the age of fifty-four. His parents were Baptists and his father for many years was a deacon in the church.

Doctor Haynie is the youngest son of six children, one of whom is deceased. He remained on the farm to the age of twenty-one, finishing the high school course at Belton and taking two years of military work in the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson. A farmer's son twenty-five years ago could rarely depend upon his parents for liberal aid in getting an advanced education, and Doctor Haynie found means of defraying the expenses of his preparation for medicine. He taught school, farmed, studied at Vanderbilt University, and in 1896 received his degree in medicine from the University of Nashville. Following that came a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, where he has since taken other post-graduate work and also in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. For three years Doctor Haynie successfully practiced medicine in the vicinity of Clinkscales Mill, twelve miles from Belton, and in 1899 returned to his home city and has enjoyed a commanding prestige among the physicians of that locality. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Haynie was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army July 15, 1918. His early services were rendered at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Taylor at Louisville, and from Long Island he went overseas in November, 1918. He was on duty at Savenay, France, until February 14, 1918, when he was returned to this country and given his honorable discharge. Doctor Haynie is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Baptist Church.

June 7, 1899, he married Eunice M. Todd, daughter of James E. Todd of Due West, South

Carolina. The four children of Doctor and Mrs. Haynie are Janie Grier, James William, Moffatt Todd and David Patrick.

ROBERT L. MONTAGUE. In the development of South Carolina's great lumber resources no one man in recent years has figured more prominently and influentially than Robert L. Montague. A native of Virginia, he was early trained to the practical and business side of lumbering. Mr. Montague has been operating in South Carolina for over twenty years and was responsible for bringing into the state six of its largest lumber corporations, and these companies have handled nearly a million acres of stumpage.

Mr. Montague was born in Mathews County, Virginia, July 24, 1874, a son of Dr. Lewis B. Montague, a prominent physician of that state. He is also a nephew of Judge Robert Montague, of Virginia. The Montague family is of English origin and came to Virginia in colonial times. Robert L. Montague's mother was Rosa Young, a native of Virginia. She was the third in a family of ten children, seven of whom reached mature years.

At the age of seventeen, after acquiring a common school education, he went to work in the office of a lumber yard. He studied and worked and assimilated every bit of knowledge he could of lumbering in every phase. He came to South Carolina in 1898, and subsequently was able to interest a large amount of New York capital through which the great mills were born at Georgetown. This enterprise alone represents an investment of \$3,500,000. He served as treasurer and manager of the corporation and also as treasurer, secretary and general manager of its railroad lines.

In 1902 Mr. Montague came to Charleston and opened his offices in the People's Building. He is president of the Montague Corporation, Cooper River Corporation, Flint River Cypress Timber Company, Horry Red Cypress Company, Mount Holly Development Company, Williamsburg Development Company; first vice president of the Charleston Farms Corporation; vice president of the North Charleston Corporation and North Charleston Development Company; treasurer of the E. P. Burton Lumber Company, secretary-treasurer of the Santee Timber Corporation, general manager of the Midland Timber Company, and a director of the Peoples National Bank of Charleston. He is president of the Southern Pines Sales Corporation, being also one of the principal organizers of the same. This organization, acting as selling agent for the various producers, has done more than any other single influence in stabilizing the lumber industry of the South.

Mr. Montague is secretary of the Pine Grove Club and a member of the executive committee of the Charleston Museum. In 1896 he married Constance V. Adams, a native of Virginia. They have two children, Anne E. and Robert L., Jr.

NIM BALOTTE SULLIVAN. In a comparatively brief period of years the late Nim Balotte Sullivan, of Anderson, compressed a tremendous amount of business achievement and earned a name among South Carolina's most successful business men and citizens.

He was born near Anderson November 16, 1863, son of Nimrod K. and Emily K. (Mattison) Sullivan. His parents were also natives of South Carolina and spent their lives in Anderson County. They had seven sons and four daughters. One of the sons died in infancy and another, S. O. Sullivan, at the age of twenty-one. Four of the boys grew to maturity and became prominent in business. Nimrod K. Sullivan served with distinction as a Confederate officer, rising to the rank of captain. He died comparatively young.

N. B. Sullivan was a small boy when his father died, and he was educated in the private school of Prof. W. G. Ligon at Anderson. After leaving school he entered the business now known as the Sullivan Hardware Company of Anderson. His oldest brother, the late James Mattison Sullivan, was then head of the firm, conducted under the title of Sullivan Brothers. At the age of twenty-one N. B. Sullivan became a partner with his brothers J. M. and H. K. Sullivan. He took more and more part in the management of the concern, which grew and expanded its trade relations all over upper South Carolina. He was president of the business when he died November 14, 1914. Mr. Sullivan was a victim of tuberculosis and died at Asheville, North Carolina, whither he had gone for his health. Though death overtook him before he was fifty-one years of age he had accomplished most of those things which ambitious men with a full equipment of health and strength set out to achieve. With strict integrity he directed and helped build up a large business, acquired scores of warm friendships, and was universally respected and esteemed. For many years he was a member of the First Baptist Church at Anderson, and gave liberally both of himself and his means to the general welfare. He never sought political honors, was a democratic voter, and outside of business found his chief delight in his church and his home.

In 1885 Mr. Sullivan married Miss Lila Simpson, daughter of the late Judge Archie N. Simpson of Marietta, Georgia. Her father was a native of South Carolina but spent most of his life in Georgia, where he became prominent as a lawyer and judge. Mrs. Sullivan was born and reared and educated in Georgia. She continues to live at Anderson, and her chief interests are now centered in her two sons, Samuel Orr and Nimrod Balotte Sullivan. Both sons served America and the cause of liberty in the great war. Samuel O. went overseas in the medical detachment of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry of the Thirtieth Division and saw active service in France. The younger son became a second lieutenant of field artillery, but the war closed before he was sent overseas.

AQUILLA RICHARD JOHNSTON, M. D. The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and, in many instances, the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. Of this class of men is he whose name forms the caption to this sketch, a man who has dignified and honored his profession by his able and self-sacrificing services, in which he has attained distinction and success.

Aquilla Richard Johnston was born in Camp County, Texas, about forty miles from Jefferson, on November 13, 1870, and is the fifth in order of birth of the fifteen children who blessed the union of his parents, Preston C. and Anna C. (Smith) Johnston. His father was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, and for many years followed the vocation of a teacher. He is now holding the office of clerk of the courts of Dorchester County, this state. The story of the life of Mr. Preston C. Johnston appears elsewhere in this work. The subject's mother is also a native of South Carolina and is a daughter of J. Pearson Smith.

Aquilla R. Johnston was reared and educated in Colleton County, South Carolina, completing the grammar and academic courses of study. Having decided to make the healing art his life work, he then matriculated in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1901, where in due time he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately located at Reevesville, Dorchester County, where he was soon in command of a satisfactory patronage. Possessing a mind well disciplined by severe professional training, together with a natural aptitude for close investigation and study, he has been peculiarly fitted for the noble calling to which his active life has been devoted. He has been a constant and careful reader of the best professional literature, and keeps himself in touch with the age in the latest discoveries pertaining to the healing art.

In matters outside of his profession Doctor Johnston has taken an active interest and has contributed in a very material way to the upbuilding of the business interests of the county in which he lives. In 1906 he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Reevesville Bank, of which he was elected president, a position which he still retains. In 1916 the Farmers Bank of St. George was organized, and of this bank also the doctor was chosen president and is still filling the office. That the popularity and success of these two financial institutions have been to a large measure due to the sound business judgment and personal popularity of Doctor Johnston is generally acknowledged. Both institutions are numbered among the strong and influential banks of this part of the state, and have been large factors in promoting and maintaining the business prosperity of the respective communi-



A. R. Johnston



James D. G. Jones

ties in which they are located. Doctor Johnston has also taken a deep interest in farming matters and is the owner of about 800 acres of fine cleared land and about the same amount of timber and pasture land. He is also a large stockholder and secretary and treasurer of the St. George Cotton Oil Manufacturing Company, one of the successful manufacturing concerns of this locality.

In 1900 Doctor Johnston was married to Mary Portia Galgen, of Charleston, a union which has been blessed by the birth of two children, Mary Louise and Eveline Dupree.

The Doctor is a member of the Dorchester County Medical Society, the South Carolina State Medical Society, the Tri-State (Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina) Medical Society and the American Medical Association, as well as the Southern Surgeons Association. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Tireless energy, keen perception and the exercise of the qualities of sound common sense have been elements which have not only contributed to the Doctor's success, but have commended him to the confidence and regard of the people of the community with which he has been so closely identified and where he enjoys a well-deserved popularity among all classes.

WILLIAM ROBERT DENDY, M. D. For over thirty-three years Doctor Dendy has performed the part of a conscientious and able physician in the manufacturing town of Pelzer, where he is at once one of the oldest and most beloved physicians and citizens.

Doctor Dendy was born at Walhalla in Oconee County, March 10, 1862, son of William Harper and Sarah Jane (Steele) Dendy. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland. William Harper Dendy was born and reared in Oconee County, and died of tuberculosis in 1864, when Doctor Dendy was only two years old. There was one other son and one daughter. The father had volunteered his services in the Confederate army, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Four of his brothers, however, wore the uniform of the Southern cause.

The mother of Doctor Dendy was born at old Pickens Court House, a daughter of Hon. William D. Steele, a farmer and planter and at the time of his death member of the Legislature. Mrs. Dendy married for her second husband, Dr. Charles Webb, of Hartwell, Georgia, and by that marriage had one child, a daughter. Doctor Dendy and his brother after their mother had become a second time a widow brought her to Pelzer and built a home for her, where she lived in comfort the rest of her days. She died in 1916, in her seventy-eighth year.

Doctor Dendy grew up in the home of his maternal grandmother in Oconee County. The Steele estate was known as Greenway. He completed his high school course at Haysville, North Carolina, and then read medicine, at first under the preceptorship of his step-father, Dr. Charles Webb, and graduated from the Atlanta Medical College. He immediately located at Pelzer, and his work as a physician and surgeon has been practically uninterrupted. A large part of his services have been rendered the mill

community of Pelzer, and his practice has been of a character to test all his abilities. Doctor Dendy has endeavored to keep abreast of professional advance, and in 1900 did post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of the Anderson County Medical Society, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Dendy owns an interest in a drug store at Pelzer and also one at Duncan.

He married Miss Sallie S. McGee, daughter of Abner Hill McGee, of Abbeville. They have four children, two now deceased.

JAMES J. IGEE was a native of the City of Charleston, which continued to be his place of residence until his death, which here occurred July 3, 1910, the date of his nativity having been July 7, 1859. Within the years intervening between these two dates large and worthy achievements marked the course of Captain Igee, as he was familiarly known. He early numbered himself among those who "go down to the sea in ships," and he became a recognized authority in navigation and nautical science. His life was guided and guarded by the highest principles, his personal stewardship never faltered in integrity, and he so lived as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Captain Igee was a son of Thomas and Theresa (Donoghue) Igee, who were born and reared in County Longford, Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized and from whence they came to Charleston, South Carolina, about the year 1855. During the siege of the city by the Federal forces in the Civil war Thomas Igee's health was so impaired that he was admonished to seek a change of climate. He attempted to comply with this urgent advice by taking passage on one of the vessels forcing the blockade of the port of the beleaguered city, but the ship was captured, he was taken as a prisoner of war to New York City, and he died while there confined, his remains being interred in the Catholic cemetery at Flatbush, New York. His widow eventually became the wife of Edward Donnelly, and she continued to maintain her home in Charleston until her death, January 6, 1920, in her eighty-fourth year.

The early education of Captain Igee was acquired mainly in private subscription schools in his native city, but the limited resources of his widowed mother did not permit him more than limited advantages. At an early age he began to assist his mother in providing for the other members of the family, and his ambition finally led him to enter upon an apprenticeship as a pilot. His alert mind and close application enabled him to make rapid progress in his study of navigation, and prior to attaining to his legal majority he has so thoroughly fortified himself in the technical and practical knowledge of his chosen vocation that he was given a "branch" in active service as a pilot. In the passing years he became one of the best known, most skillful and most popular pilots and masters on the eastern coast of the United States. Following the sinking of the "Maine," which precipitated the Spanish-American

war, he served as master of the dispatch boat "Confidence," which was chartered by the New York World and utilized in gaining information concerning the catastrophe. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Captain Igoe volunteered as a member of the First Division, South Carolina Naval Militia, and was one of the first to volunteer from the City of Charleston. He was later made master of the United States steamship "Celtic," with the rank of senior lieutenant. This vessel was placed in commission as a supply ship, and under his command it made many voyages between New York City and Havana, Cuba—in the transportation of supplies and ammunition from the Brooklyn navy yard. He continued in service until the close of the war, when he resumed his former business activities in and from the port of Charleston. At the time of his death he held the office of master of the Pilots' Association.

During the World war, though too advanced in years for active service, Captain Igoe manifested his patriotism through every possible channel, especially in teaching navigation to young men in service at the naval training station in Charleston. He held evening classes at his home, entered enthusiastically into the work, and through his instruction and aid many young men were enabled to qualify for commissions in the United States naval service.

Captain Igoe was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, in which he and the members of the family became earnest communicants. Genial, considerate, generous and tolerant, Captain Igoe was a man who "stood four-square to every wind that blows," and he ever commanded the high regard of all who knew him.

On the 25th of November, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Igoe to Miss Caroline F. Humphry, who was born in the State of New York, as were also her parents, Charles and Martha (Parker) Humphry, who were of English and Dutch ancestry. Captain and Mrs. Igoe became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight, with their widowed mother, survive him, namely: Martha Teresa (Mrs. M. A. Condon), Rose Mary, Caroline Magdalene (Mrs. William F. Condon), Maude Cecilia (Mrs. Louis Burmester), Gertrude Pauline, Helena, Mary Humphry and George Humphry.

MARK REYNOLDS, a Sumter lawyer, who was admitted to the bar of South Carolina more than thirty years ago, has had an active career in his profession and his services have been employed for the most part as a railroad attorney.

He is a son of Dr. Mark and Julia V. (Rees) Reynolds. His father was a successful physician. Mark Reynolds attended school at Kirkwood, Georgia, the Bingham Military School in North Carolina, and studied law at Charleston and Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and for seven years remained in Columbia, an associate with Col. John C. Hakell. He then practiced law in his native county, and for one year was editor of the *Watchman and Southern*. He served as counsel for the Southern Railroad until 1917, is local counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Express Company, and is a director of the National Bank of South Carolina.

October 5, 1887, he married Elizabeth Wetts Anderson, daughter of Dr. W. W. Anderson. Their oldest child, Mark, Jr., was trained for army service in Camp Gordon. The second is Mrs. Benjamin D. Hodges of Sumter. William McKenzie was a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, served as a sergeant on the Mexican border, and afterwards went overseas with the Thirtieth Division, and was a gas sergeant in France. Julia R. graduated from Radcliffe College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1917, and has since been engaged in teaching. Mr. Reynolds is a senior ward in the Church of the Holy Comforter, Protestant Episcopal, at Sumter.

PRESTON BROOKS ALLEN. There are many old friends and acquaintances who recall with peculiar affection the life of Preston Brooks Allen in Anderson County.

He was born near Lowndesville in Abbeville County January 16, 1856, and died suddenly while on a business trip to Anderson March 8, 1901. He was a son of James T. and Anna Eliza (Banks) Allen, and a grandson of Banister Allen, a native of Virginia, who came from that state to Abbeville County.

Preston Brooks Allen spent his youth in that trying period of the war between the states and the reconstruction era that followed. School advantages were hard to obtain even by the children of prosperous people, and his father being a farmer he learned his best lessons, those of industry and perseverance, in the duties of the home farm. Hard work was the keynote of his life and it gave him that prosperity for which he was known in Anderson County.

In the fall of 1879, at the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Bessie Jones. With limited means he established a home of his own, acquiring a tract of land in Anderson County just to the south of the Village of Starr, moving there in 1881. He worked early and late, clearing and improving his land, and good judgment combined with industry brought him nearer to the goal of independence every year. He bought other land, and at the time of his death was proprietor of one of the best farms in the county. He built a handsome modern home in the Town of Starr, which is still occupied by his widow. Early in life he and Mrs. Allen joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a Knight Templar Mason. Progressive as a farmer, he was public spirited in all his relations and could be depended upon for an exact degree of integrity in every business transaction. He was unpretentious, plain and direct, but in the circle of his intimate friends he was congenial, pleasant and popular. Though he and his wife had no children, his home was the center and object of his best affections and the scene of his greatest happiness. Mrs. Allen was born in Anderson County, a daughter of William and Emily (Adams) Jones and a granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Austin) Jones, whose names as early settlers of Anderson County are mentioned elsewhere in this publication. In 1908 Mrs. Allen became the wife of Dr. Lawrence R. McCalla, a native of Abbeville County and son of George McCalla. Doctor McCalla had practiced medicine in Georgia prior to his marriage to Mrs. Allen. His death occurred in 1915.



Saml E. White

CAPT. SAMUEL E. WHITE was for many years a distinguished citizen, business man and industrial leader in York County. He was founder of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company.

He was born on the ancestral estate of the White family in that locality, and the family had been identified with Fort Mill from the time of his great-grandfather. Captain White was educated in the Kings Mountain Military School at Yorkville, the Arsenal at Columbia and The Citadel at Charleston, and spent portions of three years in the southwest in Texas and Mexico. He returned home in the latter part of 1860 and soon enrolled in the military forces of the first seceding state. He was commissioned a lieutenant and afterward promoted to captain. In one battle he received a severe wound in the head which nearly ended fatally. After the war he resumed his residence on his farm near Fort Mill, and soon became interested in merchandising. He lost heavily in the financial crisis of the late '70s, which bankrupted practically all the merchants of that vicinity. He recuperated his fortune by farming and subsequently established the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, which was the first gingham mill built in the South. This he served as president. One of his associates in that enterprise was his son-in-law, Col. Leroy Springs, and the Fort Mill factory is now one of that notable group of cotton mills controlled by Colonel Springs.

Captain White was also a banker, one of the largest land owners in York County, and through all his life was distinguished by his many benevolences. He married Miss Esther P. Allison, of Concord, North Carolina.

Captain White served as a member of the late Constitutional Convention. He erected in 1890 the first monument ever raised to the women of the Confederacy. He also erected a monument to the faithful negro slaves who took care of their masters' families and served so faithfully during the period of the War between the States. A great deal of note has been given to the erection of these two monuments, which were the first of their kind to be erected in the South. He also, with the people of Fort Mill, took the lead in the erection of a monument to the Confederate soldiers, and also one to the Catawba Indians, which tribe furnished soldiers in the three wars. All these monuments were erected in the Confederate Park at Fort Mill, South Carolina.

COL. LEROY SPRINGS. In that group of men of constructive genius whose work has counted for most in the industrial development of South Carolina, the great and varied achievements of Col. Leroy Springs have made him a powerful if not the dominating figure for many years. He is one of the greatest of American cotton manufacturers. In his home city of Lancaster he is president of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, the largest textile plant under one roof in the South. He is president of half a dozen other mills, all of which contribute to the industry, welfare and prosperity of their surrounding community. Two of these large mills are at Fort Mill, two others at Chester, and one at Kershaw.

The industry at Chester is known as the Springsteen Mills. This was the original name of Colonel

Spring's family in Holland, but when his ancestors left that country and settled in New York about 1623 they afterwards abbreviated the name to Springs.

Colonel Springs was born at Fort Mill in York County, South Carolina, November 12, 1861, a son of A. Baxter and Julia Blandina (Baxter) Springs. Representing a substantial family of old American traditions, Colonel Springs nevertheless began life practically at the bottom round of the ladder and has relied upon his rare initiative and executive ability to promote him to the high place he now enjoys. He received his education in local schools and was a student in the University of North Carolina from 1878 to 1880. On leaving college he became a salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Springs & Burwell at Charlotte, North Carolina, but in 1884 transferred his home and enterprise to Lancaster, South Carolina. In that year he founded the Leroy Springs & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in merchandise. This is now the Lancaster Mercantile Company. Colonel Springs was president of the business for sixteen years. He has long been prominent both as a merchant and banker. He organized the firm of Springs & Shannon at Camden in 1885, the Kershaw Mercantile & Banking Company in 1888, the Springs Banking and Mercantile Company at Heath Springs in 1889, the Bank of Lancaster in 1889, the Bank of Kershaw in 1904.

During the first fifteen years of his career he devoted practically all his time and energies to merchandising and banking. He entered the cotton mill industry in 1895 when he built The Lancaster Cotton Mills, which consisted of 10,000 spindles and 250 looms and had a capital of only \$150,000 at that time. He increased it from year to year out of the earnings of the mill until this immense plant now covers nearly nine acres and the business as a whole represents an investment of over \$5,000,000. Surrounding the mills are some 400 or 500 cottages owned by the corporation, and it is one of the best mill villages in point of architecture, comfort and community spirit in the South. The mills are equipped with nearly 140,000 spindles, over 3,000 looms, and use 24,000 bales of cotton annually. Cotton mill men all over the country know of this plant, not only because of its size but because of its uninterrupted career of prosperity under the management of Colonel Springs.

Colonel Springs acquired the Eureka Cotton Mills at Chester in 1899 and increased the plant from 5,000 spindles to 25,000 spindles, and this plant, like several others, has been completely rehabilitated under the genius of Colonel Springs and his associates. He organized and built the Kershaw Cotton Mills in 1913 and in 1904 reorganized the two mills at Fort Mill, known as Mills No. 1 and No. 2 of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, and increased them from 5,000 spindles to 20,000 spindles each. This company was established in 1888 by Samuel E. White, a prominent South Carolina planter and capitalist. Colonel Springs became president of The Springsteen Mills in 1906 and rebuilt and brought that industry into a flourishing condition, increasing it to double its original size.

The character of Colonel Springs is much broader than that of the practical business man and mill

owner. In the words of a recent issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin, "he is not only a man of fine executive ability and splendid business judgment, but is a man who is keenly interested in his employes, finds much pleasure in mingling with them, and the relations between him and all his employes and members of their families are of the most cordial and friendly sort. In his big, generous-hearted manner he is developing his mills toward higher ideals." Thus the well improved villages and living conditions in his various mill communities are to a large degree a direct result of this kindly interest and enlightened business policy.

Besides being president of seven large cotton mill companies, Colonel Springs is president of the Bank of Lancaster, the Lancaster & Chester Railway, the Lansford Water Power Company, is vice president of the Bank of Kershaw and is director in a large number of corporations, including the Catawba Fertilizer Company, the Lancaster Cotton Oil Company, National Loan and Exchange Bank, and Union National Bank of Columbia. First National Bank of Camden, National Exchange Bank of Chester, Bank of Kershaw, Savings Bank of Fort Mill, Southern Home Fire Insurance Company of Charleston, Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Greenville, and is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He is a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, the American Manufacturers' Association, South Carolina Bankers Association, New England Manufacturers Association, and the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the staff of Governor John P. Richardson, and as a result of that service has since been known as Colonel Springs. He has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster graded schools. He is a Presbyterian, and as a democrat was a member of the National Conventions of 1888, 1904 and 1912. He was one of the most ardent and persevering supporters of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore in 1912.

December 28, 1892, Colonel Springs married Grace Allison White, daughter of Captain Samuel E. White of Fort Mill, founder, as above noted, of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company. On November 29, 1914, Colonel Springs married Lena Jones, daughter of T. M. Jones of Pulaski, Tennessee.

For all the imposing array of his business achievements Colonel Springs during the last year or so has not been ill pleased to see the fame of his son Elliott White Springs touch that of his own. But the story of Capt. Elliott W. Springs deserves an article all to itself.

CAPT. ELLIOTT W. SPRINGS. Occasionally it is the province of an editor to overrule the inherent modesty of a man of real distinction and state the facts of a record which would be vouched for by all competent to speak except himself alone. That is true of Capt. Elliott White Springs, who has been declared one of South Carolina's most distinguished young men in the great war and one of whom the entire state is proud. Early in the spring of 1919 he was one of the ten American aces awarded the highest rating of the War Department, that of military aviator. The award carries with it an auto-

matic raise from the rank of lieutenant to captain.

Than York County no section of South Carolina is stronger in tradition and record of proud achievement. King's Mountain plants its feet upon the soil of this county, and the battle of the Cowpens was not far away. The Springs and White families of York County have been intimately associated with the achievements and forward movements of upper Carolina for many generations. Col. A. Baxter Springs, planter, railroad builder and manager, legislator, was one of the striking figures of the state in his day. Samuel Elliott White, owner and manager of large farming interests, promoter and developer of manufacturing and banking interests, too retiring to care for politics but sent without his request as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. These two men of intellectual force and of the highest patriotic impulses have left traditions that will be well maintained in the person of their grandson, Capt. Elliott White Springs of Lancaster, like them in hardihood, in chivalrous bearing, in intellectual fibre—the sturdy scion of two great families.

Elliott White Springs was born at Lancaster July 31, 1896. He was educated in the Asheville School of Asheville, North Carolina, the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and Princeton University, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1917. Immediately upon the declaration of war he volunteered in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, though his previous training would have enabled him to serve with distinction in other branches. He took private flying lessons at Princeton Aviation School before graduation. After he was mustered into the army he took the Government course in military aeronautics with the first class at the Princeton ground school. He volunteered for service abroad and was sent to Monza, where 150 cadet aviators were being mobilized to go to Italy for actual flying training.

He sailed in September as cadet officer in charge and landed in Liverpool. Orders were changed and this detachment of 150 were sent to Oxford, England, where they took the Royal Flying Corps at the school of military aeronautics. He took his preliminary flying training at Stamford and from there was sent to London for scout training. He then took the course in aerial gunnery at Turnbury and the course in aerial fighting at Ayr, Scotland.

In the spring of 1918 Maj. W. A. Bishop, the famous Canadian pilot, was mobilizing a scout squadron near London to take to the front. Major Bishop requested that Lieutenant Springs and two other Americans be permitted to join this squadron. As a number of American pilots were already attached definitely to the Royal Flying Corps, the Americans were sent to the front for scout training but for service at the front. Lieutenant Springs then became a member of Major Bishop's Eighty-fifth Squadron and flew with them from England to the front in May. He saw active service with them several months and was successful in bringing down three German planes. In July he was brought down by a German trans-ester over Armentiers, but succeeded in reaching the lines and crashed into a shell hole in the forest of Neiges. When he came back to the Eighty-fifth Squadron from the hospital he was promoted to flight commander on the recommendation of the British



Leroy Fringers

Geeth. W. Springs

authorities and sent to Dunkirk to assist in the organization of the 148th American Squadron, which operated with the British until November, using the British Sopwith-Camel scout planes. This squadron was composed of American pilots who had been trained with the Royal Flying Corps. This squadron brought down more enemy aircraft than any other American squadron and was several times mentioned in dispatches.

In August Captain Springs was decorated by the British with the Distinguished Flying Cross. The following is the citation: "On August third, 1918, while leading his patrol, which was escorting Df19s to Bruges, this officer shot down in flames one of three Fokker biplanes which were driving on the D Hs and succeeded in driving off the rest of the E A and escorting the bombers safely back to our lines."

"On the morning of August 22nd, 1918, he attacked five Fokker biplanes, one of them he shot down which was seen to crash, in a wood south of Veld. He engaged another E A and sent it down out of control and immediately turned to attack another which he drove east. Having shot away all his ammunition, Lieutenant Springs pulled out of the fight."

"In the afternoon of August 22nd, he engaged three Fokker biplanes that were driving on a lower flight. One of the three pulled out of his dive; another turned east and the third Lieutenant Springs shot down out of control. It was last seen by one of the patrol diving into the ruins of Bapaume."

"Lieutenant Springs has been on active service in France since May 22, 1918. He has destroyed five E A and driven out of control two. This in addition to numerous indecisive engagements in which E A have been driven down."

"This officer has at all times shown the greatest determination and courage and his work as Flight Commander in this squadron has been marked by a rare combination of cool judgment and most aggressive fighting tactics."

Several weeks later he was decorated with the American Distinguished Service Cross, the citation for which is as follows: "First Lieutenant Elliott White Springs, Air Service. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bapaume, France, August 22, 1918. Attacking three enemy planes (type Fokker) who were driving on one of our planes, Lieut. Springs after a short and skillful fight drove off two of the enemy and shot down the third. On the same day he attacked a formation of five enemy planes (type Fokker) and after shooting down one plane was forced to retire because of lack of ammunition. Home address: Lancaster, S. C."

In November he was made a squadron commander and sent to the American front to take command of and organize a squadron at Colombey-La-Belle. When the armistice was signed he was ordered to Vendee as instructor of aerial gunnery at the American school at St. Jean. As soon as demobilization began he was ordered home and mustered out of service with the designation of military aviator as noted above. He was credited by the American War Department with having destroyed eleven German planes and ranks as the third living American ace.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country

in November, 1910, bestowed upon Captain Springs the Distinguished Flying Cross which had been awarded him for service at the front. He was also awarded the special war medal of the Aero Club of America in recognition of his services abroad.

Captain Springs has kept in touch with flying and was a contestant in the New York-Toronto airplane race in August, 1910. He was prevented from finishing the race by crashing into a corn field near Buffalo.

Since his return Captain Springs has been associated with his father in the cotton manufacturing business in South Carolina. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Kershaw Cotton Mills and assistant treasurer of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, after having spent some time in the mills themselves, learning the business from the standpoint of a technical worker.

For all his distinguished service abroad for his country, Captain Springs upon his return to his state was impressed into the service of the Victory Loan Campaign Committee much against his will. The modest soldier reluctantly consented to take part in the drive, but he proved to be one of the most potent factors in making a success of that campaign, and South Carolina went over the top, her record of patriotism and of unselfishness secure in her contribution of men and of resources to the winning of the war.

JOHN FLETCHER MAULDIN. A family name long identified and prominent in South Carolina is that of Mauldin, one of whose capable representatives in Anderson County is John Fletcher Mauldin, whose enterprise has brought him prominence as one of the leading farmers of that locality.

Mr. Mauldin was born in Anderson County October 15, 1868, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Elrod) Mauldin. His father was a native of Anderson County, a son of Rucker N. and Katy (Westbrooks) Mauldin, the former a native of Virginia. The grandfather was both a farmer and Methodist minister. Benjamin Franklin Mauldin served in the Confederate army for four years, and aside from that experience gave his time and energies chiefly to farming. He lived to the age of seventy-five and his widow is still surviving at the age of eighty. They were the parents of five children: Belle, widow of L. J. Smith; Sallie, deceased wife of W. A. Cason; John F.; Annie, wife of James M. Long; and William Samuel Mauldin.

John Fletcher Mauldin grew up on a farm and remained at home to the age of twenty-four. He acquired a common school education, and from young manhood has depended upon hard work and has benefited by each year's experience. His farm, acknowledged as one of the best in Anderson County, comprises 300 acres. He also operates a cotton gin and is one of the busy men of his community.

Mr. Mauldin married Miss Marietta Wilson, a daughter of W. M. Wilson of Anderson County. They are members of the Baptist Church and he is a master Mason.

JUDGE THEODORE A. BECKETT. This biographical review has to do with a character of unusual force, for Judge Theodore A. Beckett has for many years

been one of the best known and most popular citizens of the Johns Island neighborhood, having come from one of the oldest and best known pioneer families of South Carolina, while he himself has assisted in many ways in advancing the interests of the community with which his life has been identified. While he has carried on a special vocation in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competency for himself, he has belonged to that class of representative citizens who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. He possesses sterling traits which have commanded uniform confidence and regard and he is beloved by a host of warm and loyal friends.

Theodore A. Beckett was born in Marion County, Florida, on July 15, 1855, and is the son of Edward M. and Sarah Love (Royall) Beckett, the former a native of Johns Island and the latter of James Island. The subject's paternal grandfather was William Beckett, a native of Edisto Island, and whose father was born in England. The subject's mother was a daughter of Crosskeys Royall, a native of James Island and of Irish and French descent. Edward M. and Sarah Beckett are both deceased, the former passing away at the age of seventy-six and the latter at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living and of which number the subject is the third in order of birth.

Theodore A. Beckett remained in Florida until thirteen years of age, when he came to Charleston and for five years pursued his education in the private schools. In 1873 he returned to Florida and engaged in the orange trade, in which he was successful. In 1880 he came back to South Carolina and entered upon the cultivation of a tract of land on Johns Island. This has been his home since that time and the judge has always maintained it at a high state of fertility.

In 1885 Judge Beckett was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, holding the office two years. During the following two years he served as trial justice and then was again elected a member of the Board of Commissioners. In 1888 he was appointed by Governor John P. Richardson a magistrate and has discharged the duties of this important position continually from that time to the present, a period of over thirty years. During his incumbency of this office he has so discharged his official duties in such a manner as to win the approbation of all and today none is more popular in his home community than he.

On August 31, 1877, Judge Theodore A. Beckett was married to Margaret Elizabeth McClung, the daughter of C. B. McClung, of Rockbridge, Virginia. To Judge and Mrs. Beckett have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living, namely: Edith M., Anna Elizabeth, Edward M., Theodore A., Jr., Moffett M., Mary P., Seymour, Alice Wescott, Lydia Walpole; those deceased are, William Royall and Thomas F.

JOHN BELTON WATSON, throughout his life was a resident of Anderson County. He became known over the state through his services as a legislator, but in the main was quietly devoted to his farm and home, and while his activities were not therefore

widespread they were none the less important and valuable.

He was born March 1, 1853, and died at his home, twenty home four miles north of the City of Anderson, July 10, 1915, in his sixty-third year. His own life was in keeping with his sturdy and laboring ancestry. He was a son of David M. and Martha (Burris) Watson. His mother was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Rev. Jacob Burris, of Anderson County. David M. Watson was a son of David M. and Martha (Gary) Watson, and both the David M. Watsons were natives of Anderson County. The great-grandfather, Jonathan Watson, was born in Virginia, son of a native Irishman who settled in the Virginia commonwealth. Jonathan Watson was a Revolutionary soldier and one of the early settlers of Anderson County in South Carolina. Mary Gary Watson was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, a daughter of John Gary, a native of Virginia, granddaughter of Thomas Gary, a native of the same state and of Irish lineage, and likewise a Revolutionary patriot. David M. Watson, Jr., served in the Confederate army, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1872.

John Belton Watson was nineteen years old when his father died. He soon afterward left Ligon's Academy in Anderson, where he completed his education, and took the active management of the old homestead. After that continuously he gave his best energies to farming.

December 22, 1874, he married Miss Lizzie H. Allen. She died March 20, 1887, the mother of Wade A., J. Earle, M. Anna and Fritz N. On April 25, 1888, Mr. Watson married Miss Martha Jane Britt. They had one son, David J., a graduate of Clemson College in 1915 and is now with his mother on the old homestead, known as "Cross Roads." This farm, formerly the property of the late Elias Earle, was acquired by Mr. Watson soon after his first marriage. He not only maintained and developed it to the highest standards of productivity, but acquired much additional farming land and in every sense was a progressive in agriculture. He was thoroughly a business man, and it was his public spirit that led him to consent to public service. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in the years 1884, 1892, 1894, 1908, and 1910. He expressed his careful thought and ability upon much of the Legislature in these widely separated periods. He was a Royal Arch Mason and throughout his manhood was a member and generous supporter of the Salem Baptist Church.

G. H. W. BRUGGEMANN. A review of the life and the subject of this review must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of G. H. W. Bruggemann, touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this article. He fills a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of today and his record forms no inconsiderable chapter in the history of his chosen city, where he has worked and achieved success. But sufficient is submitted to prove him entitled to the honorable position he occupies among the self-



J. H. H. Duggmann



Henry Carlton

made men of South Carolina. By enterprise and unswerving integrity he has forged to the front and earned the enviable position he now enjoys in the esteem of all who know him.

G. H. W. Bruggemann, proprietor of the Riverside Iron Works, Charleston, was born in Augusta, Georgia, on September 27, 1893, remaining in his native city until about eighteen years of age. He received his education in the public schools of Augusta, but when but little past thirteen years of age he laid aside his textbooks and started in to make his own way. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Georgia Railway, where he served three years and seven months. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Savannah and entered the employ of the Plant System, now known as the Atlantic Coast Line, with which he remained about ten months. In 1881 Mr. Bruggemann came to Charleston and entered the employ of Miller & Kelly. At the age of twenty years he was made foreman of their machine shop, a splendid tribute both to his technical knowledge of his trade and to his character. After filling that position three years, Mr. Bruggemann became superintendent of the Palmetto Mines, which he operated for three years, when he became superintendent for the Peter B. & Robert S. Bradley Bulow Mines. In 1899 he resigned that position and established the Riverside Iron Works, a stock company, of which he became secretary, treasurer and manager, the president being R. H. Lockwood. The Riverside Iron Works was prosperous from the inception of the enterprise and for many years has been numbered among the important industrial concerns of Charleston. On October 12, 1909, Mr. Bruggemann bought the interests of Mr. Lockwood in the company and has since that time remained sole owner of the concern. The wonderful success which has characterized Mr. Bruggemann's efforts in the industrial and business world have demonstrated in no uncertain manner that he is the possessor of executive and administrative qualities of a high order, and that his business affairs have been conducted on a high plane and in accordance with the finest of business ethics.

In February, 1882, Mr. Bruggemann was married to Martha J. Robinson, the daughter of B. E. Robinson. This union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Eugenia Cleo, Estel Theodore, George Frederick, Lena Marie and Mary Equilla (twins), Francis Harold and G. H. W., Jr.

Fraternally Mr. Bruggemann is a member of Landmarks Lodge, No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church, with which he is identified. A man of genial and unassuming disposition, he has easily made friends, who are held by the strongest of ties, for he possesses to a notable degree those qualities which commend him to the esteem and regard of men. He has unreservedly given his support at all times to such movements as have promised to advance the best interests of the community and has for many years been numbered among the representative men of Charleston.

LEGRAND G. WALKER, who recently rounded out a quarter of a century of service in the State Senate of South Carolina, is a prominent Georgetown law-

yer and has gained enviable success in his profession and in public affairs.

He was born at Georgetown January 28, 1850, of English descent and a son of Hasford and Mary E. (Allen) Walker. He attended high school at Marion, and in 1872 graduated from Princeton University of New Jersey. After studying law under Judge A. J. Shaw at Marion he was admitted to the bar June 18, 1873, and with the exception of a few years spent in teaching has been practicing steadily at Georgetown ever since. In his profession he has represented the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation continuously as counsel since 1891. Senator Walker is also attorney for the Planters Fertilizer & Oil Company and for the Georgetown Land & Homeseekers Land Company.

Colonel Walker was first elected a member of the State Senate from Georgetown County in 1894, and his continuous service in that body constitutes almost a unique record in the legislative history of the state. His influence and prestige have steadily grown and his experience has enabled him to give effective counsel to the Legislature in many vital problems.

In December, 1873, Colonel Walker married Miss Kate T. Kelley, daughter of Rev. J. W. Kelley of Marion. On May 8, 1901, he married Mrs. Julia T. Hayes of Morganton, North Carolina.

HENRY ASHFITCH MOOD, M. D. A physician and surgeon at Sumter his work has brought him increasing recognition and prestige during the last thirteen years. Dr. Henry A. Mood is a former president of the Sumter County Medical Society and was a member of the District Medical Advisory Board during the late war.

He is a son of Dr. Julius A. and Janie (Brogdon) Mood, his father a Sumter physician whose career has been reviewed elsewhere. The son was born at Sumter February 12, 1884, was educated in the public schools, in Clemson College and graduated in 1906 from the Medical College of Virginia. Since then he has been busily engaged in a general medical and surgical practice. He is a member of the Sumter County, State and American Medical associations.

April 28, 1908, he married Margaret Ethel Cobb of Jacksonville, Florida. They have three children, Preston Maurice, Norwood Cobb and Henry Ashleigh, Jr.

HENRY CARLTON. The gentleman whose life history is here taken under consideration is one of the strong, sturdy characters who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the community where he lives, being a business man of more than ordinary foresight and sagacity, and as a citizen, public-spirited and progressive in all that the term implies, being ranked as one of the leaders in farming and business circles of South Carolina, and yet a plain, unassuming, straightforward gentleman whom to know is to admire and respect.

Henry Carlton was born in Saratoga County, New York, on November 1, 1873, and is a son of Henry Carlton, Sr., who was a farmer and hotel proprietor. His wife, who had borne the maiden name of Martha Rogers, was also a native of that locality. She became the mother of four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom the subject of this review is

the youngest. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof and he secured a good practical education in the neighborhood schools and in the high school at Stillwater, supplementing this by a course in the Troy Business College. At the age of eighteen years he started for himself in the produce business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he met with pronounced success, so that in 1912 he was encouraged to branch out on a larger scale. He was instrumental in the organization of the Carlton-Moon Company, produce commission merchants, in 1912, and in the following year he organized the A. C. Fruit Company at Font Valley, Georgia, his attention having for some time been fixed on the South as a field for profitable fruit and truck growing. This company immediately set out 300 acres. Their operations here have been successful to the highest degree and today they are considered one of the leading planting concerns in this section of the South. In 1900 Mr. Carlton planted some 750 acres of trucking, of which 535 acres are devoted to potatoes. The Carlton interests control 1,000 acres of fine cultivable land, practically all of which is devoted to the raising of produce for the market and to fruit growing. Their shipments of produce are enormous, embracing practically all of the large cities, and they enjoy an enviable reputation because of their business methods and square dealing. Mr. Carlton is the moving spirit in these enterprises and is considered a man of keen judgment and shrewd foresight. He is also interested in a number of other corporations and business interests, among which is the Argyle Hotel at Charleston.

In 1900 Henry Carlton was married to Anna May Erb, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. No children have been born to this union. Mr. Carlton is an appreciative member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Charleston. Because of his many fine personal qualities and his genial disposition Mr. Carlton has a host of warm and loyal personal friends.

LEE EUGENE KNIGHT, owner of a fine farm in Hopewell Township of Anderson County, is member of a family that deserves special representation in this publication.

He is a son of the late Dr. John Gambrell Knight, one of the most useful men who ever lived in Anderson County. He was born in Laurens County and died in Anderson County September 4, 1886, at the age of sixty-one. Doctor Knight, who was a son of James and Katy Knight, grew up on his father's farm in Laurens County, and in early life taught school and later graduated in medicine. He was practicing at Williamston when the war between the states broke out, and served throughout as a surgeon with the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to Williamston to resume his private practice, and soon afterward spent a year in Texas, where prospects did not please him and he then returned to Anderson County. After that he lived on a farm in Hopewell Township and combined the cultivation of his acres and a steadily growing country practice. On account of failing health he gave up his practice the last few years of his life.

He suffered from heart trouble and that was the cause of his death.

Doctor Knight married Mary Parks McLain, who survives him and makes her home with her son Lee Eugene. She was the mother of three sons: James McLain, a resident of Atlanta, Georgia; John Wister and Lee Eugene, both farmers in Hopewell Township. Doctor Knight and wife were united with the Baptist Church, and he was also affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Lee Eugene Knight was born on his father's farm in Hopewell Township June 15, 1873. He acquired a common school education, and for many years past has cultivated the paternal acres. He has also served eight years as chairman of the local school board, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1898 he married Miss Mary Othella Burgess. Their happy union was continued for nearly twenty years, until Mrs. Knight was taken away from her family by death March 18, 1917. She was the mother of the following children: Ruby Lee, Grace McLain, Edith Sue, James Glenn, Leon Eugene, Lucia Othella and Mary Beatrice.

FITZ HUGH McMASTER, city editor of The State, son of George Hunter and Mary Flenniken McMaster was born in Winnsboro, South Carolina, July 24, 1867. He received his early education at Mt. Zion Academy. He graduated from the University of South Carolina with the degree of A. B., in 1888, and with the degree LL. B. in 1889. He was valedictorian of his class in 1888. After practicing law in Columbia as a partner of Francis H. Weston he engaged in newspaper work. For eight years he was business manager of The Evening Post, Charleston, South Carolina, and during that time represented that county in the Legislature. He became connected with The State in 1903 and was elected the first insurance commissioner of South Carolina in 1908. This office he held for ten years, resigning in 1918 to take his present position.

In 1910 he established the "McMaster Medal" which has been awarded several times by the University of South Carolina to alumni of that institution of "distinguished service to mankind." For several years he was a member of the South Carolina historical commission and is now a member of the personal staff of Governor Cooper. During the World war he was chairman of the Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross, which did most excellent service to the soldiers and during the influenza epidemic in 1918. Later he was chairman of the Salvation Army campaign and was very active in all war relief measures.

He is a director and member of the finance committee of the Palmetto National Bank, and a director of the Homestead Bank. For several years he has been a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and of several fraternal orders. On November 2, 1892, he married Miss Elizabeth Waring of Columbia, South Carolina.

G. DOUGLAS OSWALD. The name of G. Douglas Oswald, of James Island, is certainly entitled to special mention in a compendium of the nature of



George Washington



Wm. Wood D.

the one in hand, for he has long been one of the influential citizens of his community. A man of forceful individuality and marked initiative power, he has been well equipped for the duties of citizenship, while his probity of character and his genial personality have gained for him universal esteem and friendship in the locality where he has spent the major portion of his active and useful life.

G. Douglas Oswald, who today probably ranks as one of the leading producers of the famous sea island cotton, was born in the State of Georgia on the 7th of August, 1863. His father, Robert Oswald, and his grandfather, also named Robert, were both born, reared and lived in Beaufort, South Carolina, and the family is of direct Scottish descent and sprang from the same stock as Lord Donald McGill Oswald and the late Colonel Washington Oswald of Walterboro, South Carolina. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Anna Lawton, was the daughter of Robert Lawton, of Georgia, though of English descent. Of the ten children born to Robert and Anna Oswald, the subject of this sketch is the sixth in order of birth. He was reared in South Carolina and secured his education in the public schools of Charleston and in Porter Military Academy. While still in his teens he began working on the plantation of E. M. Clark as an assistant to the owner, but in a few years he was placed in general charge of the entire farm, in which he was eminently successful, exhibiting administrative qualities of the highest order. His experience also revealed to Mr. Oswald the possibilities in the business for a man willing to hustle, and a few years later he bought the farm from Mr. Clark and has since operated it on his own account. He has about two hundred acres under cultivation and so manages his crops and handles the soil as to conserve its fertility. For several years Mr. Oswald has specialized in the raising of sea island cotton, for which there is always a steady demand, and in this particular line he has earned a reputation that extends far beyond his home community. His 1918 crop comprised 375 pounds per acre of lint, which was one of the largest crops ever picked on his place.

In 1880 G. Douglas Oswald was married to Florence Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Davis, of Beaufort, South Carolina. To them have been born six children, namely: Alma Louise, wife of Kell A. Smith, of Memphis, Tennessee; George D., Jr.; Sara D.; Robert D.; Caroline Walter and Florence Ruth. Mr. Oswald has been township commissioner and also school trustee of James Island for many years.

In Mr. Oswald's record there is much that is commendable and his career forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals.

He is a member of the Huguenot Society of Charleston, South Carolina; a Son of the Confederacy and an elder in the James Island Presbyterian Church. He is second lieutenant in Troop B, First Regiment Cavalry.

JOHN R. CALLAHAN, whose name has been successfully identified with the business affairs of Honea Path for over thirty years, is the son of a Confederate soldier who laid down his life for the

Southern cause, and his individual career reflects additional honor upon a very worthy and estimable family.

He was born in Abbeville County August 10, 1858, a son of Sherod Washington and Mary Jane (Latimer) Callahan. His father was born in Abbeville County June 3, 1831, was married in 1854, and was a teacher in country schools when the war broke out. In January, 1861, he volunteered his services to the defense of the state, enlisting for twelve months in Company B of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment. He was called to duty in April, 1861, as orderly sergeant, and followed the fortunes of the regiment in various campaigns. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1862. At the battle of Gettysburg in the first three days of July he was wounded close to the spine, and after lingering a week or so died July 18, 1863, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, while a prisoner of war. He was buried near New York City. He was a deacon in the Little River Baptist Church. His wife and three children survived: Leona, now the wife of E. F. Young, of Blair, Oklahoma; John R.; and Nannie E., wife of John L. Bagwell, of Princeton, South Carolina.

The mother of these children was born in Abbeville County and died about 1883. Her father, Stephen Latimer, was a native of Abbeville County and John R. Callahan grew up on his farm and in his home and cherishes a grateful memory of the unselfish and noble nature of his grandfather. He acquired only a common school education, and as his grandfather was in ill health he practically took the management of the farm when only a boy. When he was nineteen his grandfather died, and he continued to work and operate the farm for two years longer. He then left home and became clerk in a store at Honea Path. About 1881 he engaged in business for himself as a general merchant, and at the same time has been one of the principal local cotton buyers. His limited capital by prudent management has been greatly expanded, and he is one of the very substantial men of the community of Honea Path. He served as mayor of the town for several years, but has had no political ambitions. He is a democrat, a Knight of Pythias and a deacon in the Baptist Church. In 1884 he married Miss Macie McGee, daughter of William P. McGee of Abbeville County.

GEORGE MCFARLANE MOOD, M. D. For all the crowding attention bestowed upon war and world politics in recent years, increasing attention is directed to such vital community causes as public health and sanitation. Some very notable work has been accomplished in the City of Charleston in this field by Dr. Mood, the city bacteriologist.

For years Dr. Mood has been a close student of modern development and public health and hygiene, especially as related to cities. His personal efforts and leadership have accomplished many genuine benefits for his native city. He is chairman of the committee on health and sanitation in the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. An interesting example of his original methods in the administration of his duties as city bacteriologist was furnished in the appointment and organization of a committee of three hundred, including many of the prominent men of Charleston, who personally assumed the duty and responsibility of making a health and sanitation sur-

vey of Charleston. Each member of the committee was assigned a certain duty or district. The survey was not only extensive but surprisingly complete and thorough, and an enormous amount of data was submitted. After these facts were analyzed and classified by Dr. Mood they became a powerful accessory instrument in his renewed campaigns for improved health and sanitary conditions. By this and similar means Dr. Mood has created an enlightened public interest, by no means confined to the thoughtful few, but consciously or unconsciously exercising a power for good throughout the entire city. There has been an especially gratifying decrease in typhoid fever, a disease whose progress is closely related to the community and individual standards of sanitation.

George McFarlane Mood was born at Charleston in 1880, son of William George and Mary King (Mood) Mood. His parents were second cousins. This family was established in Charleston in 1787, just after the Revolutionary war, and four of its members were American patriots in that struggle. Peter Mood, born in Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1776, was the founder of the family in Charleston, while another branch remained in Pennsylvania. The mother of William George Mood was a Miss Darby and the mother of Mary King Mood was a King. The Darby and King families were originally English. The Darby family has been in Charleston for several generations. The King family is a Georgia family. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Mood was Dr. James R. Mood, a Charleston physician. There have been other physicians in the genealogy, though a larger number of them was represented in the ministry of the Methodist Church. One of these was Rev. Francis Asbury Mood, who went to Texas and became one of the founders of Southwestern University of Georgetown.

George McFarlane Mood was educated in public and private schools in Charleston, in the College of Charleston, and is a graduate with the class of 1901 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in his native city. Early in his career he found his enthusiasm directed along the lines of bacteriology and public health work. In the Medical College of the State of South Carolina he holds the combined chair of bacteriology and hygiene, with the rank of Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, and between his duties at the college and that of bacteriologist his time is thoroughly taken up. He is a member of the Charleston County, State and American Medical associations.

Dr. Mood married Miss Catharine Ravenel Jervey, of Charleston. Their two children are Catharine Ravenel and George McFarlane, Jr.

William George Mood, father of G. McFarlane Mood, M. D., together with other members of the family, served in the Confederate ranks, the former entering at the outbreak with the Charleston Riflemen, and was later transferred to the quartermaster's department with the rank of captain.

G. McFarlane Mood, M. D., served as medical member of Local Board No. 2, City of Charleston, during the war with Germany.

MILTON SOULE CONNOR. The training and study necessary to fit a man for the legal profession is so rigid and exhaustive that naturally his faculties are

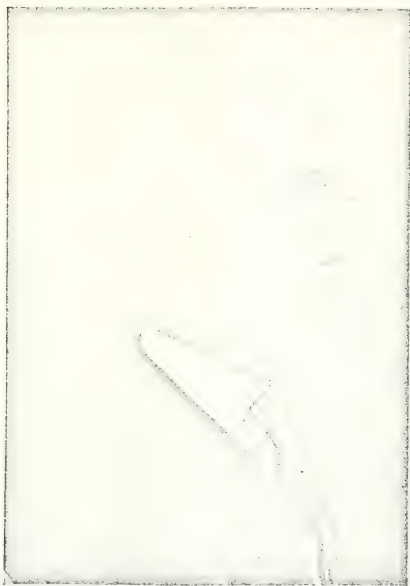
sharpened and his abilities developed so that he is capable of assuming and discharging responsibilities of different callings and to take an active part in public affairs. The profession opens up many avenues to usefulness and power, and many of the leading men, especially of the South, seek expression through it. One of the men who has found in this profession his life work and who has attained prominence in its practice is Milton Soule Connor, of Saint George. He was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, December 19, 1870, a son of Rev. I. O. A. Connor, a native of Orangeburg County and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the time of his death he was a local preacher, but at one time was a member of the South Carolina Conference. The founder of the Connor family in the United States was John Connor, a native of Ireland, who located in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, where his son David L. Connor was born. The latter was the grandfather of Milton S. Connor, and spent his life in farming. The mother of Milton S. Connor bore the maiden name of Susan Dawkins; and she was born in Union County, South Carolina, a daughter of James and Susan Dawkins, the father a soldier in the Confederate army and both natives of South Carolina and of English descent. Thomas Dawkins, a brother of Mrs. Connor, was a lieutenant in the Confederate army and lost his life in the service. Mrs. Connor's great-grandfather was killed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war, while protecting a wheat and flour mill at Whig Hill, South Carolina. Rev. I. O. A. Connor and his wife had ten children, of whom Milton S. Connor was the ninth.

Growing up in his native county, Milton S. Connor attended its schools and studied law, being admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1897. Two years later he came to Saint George, and has been engaged here in the active practice of his profession for twenty years, during that period being connected with some very important cases and winning a reputation for careful preparation and skillful handling of them. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Woodmen of the World.

On July 4, 1899, Mr. Connor was married to Norma Inabinet, a daughter of David and Ann Inabinet, and they have two children, Esme and Stuart. A strong democrat, Mr. Connor is chairman of the County Central Committee of his party. As president of the Business Men's League of Saint George he takes an active part in boosting his community and is one of the most representative men of the county.

JOSEPH MCQUILLAN MOORER. The name of Joseph M. Moorer, of Walterboro, is closely identified with the present-day history of Colleton County, for, though only now in the early prime of life, he has become an important factor in professional and political life. The splendid success which has come to him is directly traceable to the salient points in his character.

Joseph M. Moorer was born in St. George, South Carolina, on July 29, 1884, and is the youngest of eleven children born to P. L. and Martha H. (Murray) Moorer. P. L. Moorer served as a surgeon in the Confederate States Army and after the war



J. M. Moore

was for many years a prominent physician and merchant at St. George, South Carolina. He was the son of Jacob Jenkins Moorer, also of Orangeburg County. The Moorer family is of Swiss origin, and the first members of the family came to America in the days of the colonies. The subject's mother was a native of Dorchester County, this state, though at the time of her birth it was still a part of Colleton County. She was the daughter of Dr. William Murray, of the same place, whose father, also named William, was a native of South Carolina. The Murray family traces its line back to Scottish origin.

Joseph M. Moorer secured the foundation of his education in the public schools, and then became a student in the well known South Carolina Military Academy (The Citadel), at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After graduation he taught school for two years, then took up the study of law, and in 1909 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he located at Walterboro and became a member of the law firm of Padgett, Lemacks & Moorer. In 1914 the firm name became Padgett & Moorer, and is so known at this time. As a lawyer Mr. Moorer has fully met the expectations of those who predicted his success and today he enjoys a large and influential clientele. He is a member of the South Carolina Bar Association and also of the American Bar Association. He has taken a prominent part in local public affairs and has served as one of the aldermen of the town. His support is unreservedly given to every measure promising to be of material or ethical benefit to the community and he stands for the highest and best things in life. During the World war he served as chairman of the local board for Colleton County under the Selective Service Act. He has been actively interested in military affairs and for a number of years served as commanding officer of Company K, Third South Carolina Infantry, National Guard.

Politically Mr. Moorer is a staunch supporter of the democratic party and for a number of years has represented his county on the State Democratic Executive Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, while his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1913 Mr. Moorer was united in marriage with Allie Grey Buchanan, of Tazewell, Virginia, and they have a daughter, Nancy. Mr. Moorer is of a high type of professional man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

WILLIAM THOMAS AYCOCK, who has practiced law at Columbia over twenty years and has achieved a front rank in the South Carolina bar, is a native of North Carolina, and a member of the noted Aycock family of that state.

He is descended from William Aycock, who came to North Carolina in 1753 from England. One of his descendants a few years ago was governor of North Carolina. William Thomas Aycock was born at Rockingham in Richmond County, North Carolina, February 24, 1868. His father, James Henry Aycock, a native of Wayne County, that state, married Henrietta Leonora Brogdon, a native of Clarendon

County, South Carolina. In 1879 the family moved to Wedgfield, South Carolina, where James Henry Aycock engaged in planting up to the time of his death in 1875.

William T. Aycock attended primary schools at Rockingham, North Carolina, and Wedgfield, South Carolina, and from 1882 to 1886 was a student of the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane, North Carolina. He completed his course as a cadet captain there in 1886. In the fall of the same year he entered South Carolina College, graduating A. B. 1889, and was valedictorian of the Euphradian Literary Society. He also became affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at the University.

For several years Mr. Aycock was engaged in business, and then entered the Law School of Columbia University at New York City, graduating LL. B. in 1895. He has been practicing law at Columbia since that year, and in 1900 formed a partnership with Francis H. Weston, the firm of Weston & Aycock enjoying some of the most successful associations in the South Carolina bar.

Mr. Aycock is a democrat of liberal and progressive views but has cultivated politics only as a very incidental affiliation with his profession. He was elected and served as a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in 1904. In 1911 he sat at Columbia as a special circuit judge. Since 1915 he has been a member of the Board of School Trustees of the City of Columbia, and in 1918 was a director of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He is also chairman of the Richland County Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Aycock became solicitor of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia at the time of its organization, and has served in that capacity and also as a director. He is a member of the firm James Aycock & Sons, planters and merchants at Wedgfield, South Carolina. Fraternally he is affiliated with Richland Lodge of Masons, and Capital Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

February 27, 1906, Mr. Aycock married Mary MacDonald Stewart, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and daughter of Archibald Robertson and Harriet (Mitchell) Stewart. Her mother was a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Her father was born at Blair Athol, Scotland, and is one of the Stewarts of Tulloch. Mr. and Mrs. Aycock have three children: Margaret, William Thomas, Jr., and Mary Stewart.

WALLER HUNN NARDIN, M. D. Six decades have passed since the late Dr. W. H. Nardin, Sr., began the practice of medicine at Anderson. Altogether three generations of this family have supplied capable men to the State of South Carolina.

The family was founded here by David F. Nardin, who was a native of France and at the age of eighteen came to America, settling in the Ohio Valley. He subsequently prepared himself for the medical profession, studying with the Eclectic School, then known as the Botanic School, which administered only medicines obtained from herbs or of vegetable origin. David F. Nardin came to South Carolina and practiced his profession at Charleston until his death during the yellow fever epidemic of 1839. During that epidemic his family refugee to Pendleton, South Carolina.

Waller Hunn Nardin was born at Charleston October 24, 1837, and not long after the death of his father his widowed mother married Daniel Brown, a highly respected citizen of Anderson, where the boy grew up and where he made his home the rest of his life. He acquired a good literary training under Professor, later Judge Murray, and in 1860 graduated in medicine from New York University. He at once took up active practice at Anderson, and when the war broke out he was detailed to attend smallpox cases then prevailing in northwestern South Carolina, and afterward went to the coast in the vicinity of Charleston and became an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army. Eventually he was assigned to duty under Gen. Joe Johnston, and served until the close of the war. With the exception of the war period he practiced at Anderson from 1860 continuously until his death on May 30, 1908, a period of over forty-five years.

He was a Southerner by birth and training and no less in ideals and conceptions. He was a democrat and had the honor of being the first mayor of the incorporated City of Anderson. He was also elected president of the South Carolina Medical Society, served on the state board of health and the state board of medical examiners, and his reputation as a physician and surgeon was state wide.

In 1860 he married Miss Lucie Hammond, of Dalton, Georgia. She survived him ten years, passing away in 1918. They were the parents of five daughters and three sons, one of the sons being Dr. W. H. Nardin of Anderson.

WALLER H. NARDIN, M. D., began the practice of medicine at Anderson ten years before the death of his honored father, the late Dr. W. H. Nardin, Sr., has in later years confined his attention exclusively to his specialty in treating the ear, eye, nose and throat, and is one of the ablest men in that field in the State of South Carolina.

He was born at Anderson January 1, 1876. The career of his honored father is sketched elsewhere. He was educated in the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson and in 1897 graduated in medicine from the New York University and at once began his professional career at Anderson. He continued general practice until 1908, since which year he has specialized exclusively. In preparation for his specialty he did post-graduate work in 1901 and 1906 at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in New York City and at Chicago in 1908. He is a member of the Anderson County and South Carolina State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American L. O. & R. Society, made up of his fellow specialists, and the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons.

Doctor Nardin is a public spirited citizen and has found time to serve in the office of alderman. He is a democrat, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias and has filled all the offices of these fraternities. His church faith is that of the Methodist. In 1905 he married Miss Minnie Freeman. They are the parents of three sons.

J. ROSS HANAHAN has for a number of years been a prominent leader in the financial and business life of Charleston, where he is president of the Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Company and active in several other leading corporations.

He was born at Summerville, South Carolina, July 5, 1869. His father was Joseph S. Hanahan and his grandfather, John Hanahan, both natives of Edisto Island, their ancestors, all Protestants, having come to this state from the north of Ireland. Joseph S. Hanahan married Martha Frances Gaillard. She was born in Berkeley County, daughter of Dr. Theodore Gaillard, a native of the same county and a granddaughter of Theodore S. Gaillard, conspicuous as one of the representatives of South Carolina in the United States Senate and representing an old and prominent French Huguenot family.

J. Ross Hanahan was second in a family of five children. He was educated in the Charleston grammar and high schools, graduated from South Carolina College in 1890, and for thirty years has been a hard working business man. He is president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and besides the Planters Fertilizer and Phosphate Company he is president and treasurer of the Keystone Lime Company, the Standard P. C. Company, and Carolina Portland Cement Company. He is a member of the Charleston Yacht Club, and a member of the Masonic Order. He married in 1896 Maria Grayson Ogier. They have three children, J. Ross, Jr., William O. and Maria G.

JAMES CAMPBELL COIT of Cheraw, who was a major in the Confederate army and whose services link him conspicuously with South Carolina agriculture and public affairs, was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, October 4, 1832.

He was a son of David Gardiner and Maria (Campbell) Coit, the father being a direct descendant of John Coit who came to this country in 1640, settling at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and in 1650 removing to New London, Connecticut, being by occupation a shipbuilder, the first shipwright in New London; and the mother being a daughter of Capt. Robert Campbell, Scotchman, an officer in the British Navy, but who subsequently settled in South Carolina. David Gardiner Coit, having graduated from Yale in the class of 1819, prepared himself for the practice of law, but afterwards abandoned this profession and, leaving his home in New London moved to the South, where he turned his attention to agriculture, being at the time of his death in 1836 a large and successful planter in South Carolina.

James Campbell Coit was left an orphan when fourteen years of age. He was sent to Harts Academy in Farmington, Connecticut, later spending three years at the South Carolina College, and in 1854 was graduated from Princeton, New Jersey. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and completed the course of civil engineering in that school, graduating in 1858, with first honor and as valedictorian of his class. Returning to his home in South Carolina he was engaged as a civil engineer until the outbreak of the war between the states when he offered his services to the Confederate cause and was made a captain in the artillery service. Much of his fighting was done in Virginia, under General Lee. As major of artillery he was in command of a battalion on the Petersburg lines, one of his batteries having been blown up by the explosion of the Federals' mine known as "The Crater." He also served on the



Howe Leland

Blackwater, near Richmond, the Chickasaw, and other noted fields. He was made lieutenant-colonel of artillery before the close of the war, and remained in the service during the whole four years. His war record is clean, showing that he was always to be found at his post, with mind as well as heart devoted to his duty.

After the close of the war he returned to his home near Cheraw and took up agriculture. In 1867 he was sent to the Legislature of the state and served there for eleven years. During those reconstruction times, so trying to the South and so fraught with possibilities of disaster, when there was need of men who could think clearly, who could judge truly, and whose courage could be relied upon, the records show that he met the test well, and that his counsels were of real value to his state and to his country. He was a member of the famous "Wallace House" of this period. During the session of 1876-77, a Bond Commission was appointed by the Legislature, its duties being to investigate the bonded indebtedness of the state and to examine all vouchers and records upon which bonds had been issued. Mr. Coit was a member of this commission and rendered distinguished aid in its work. In 1878 he was made commissioner of claims, his duty being to adjudicate all outstanding claims against the state other than bonds. All claims were passed upon by him and from his decision no appeal could be taken. In 1880 he was made comptroller general of the state. After leaving this office he declined all political preferment. He was offered the nomination for lieutenant governor of the state, but refused the nomination, choosing rather to remain on his plantation near Cheraw. His interest in and zeal for the welfare of the farmer was unflinching, and as the first president of the Farmers' Alliance Exchange of South Carolina he contributed in no small way to the development of the agricultural interests of the state.

In 1867 he married Miss Sarah E. McLean, a daughter of Dr. Murdock McLean of Cheraw, a physician and a man of scholarly attainments. Of this union there are six living children, namely: David Gardiner Coit engaged in the lumber business at Jacksonville, Florida; John McLean Coit, patent attorney of Washington, District of Columbia; James Campbell Coit of Jacksonville, Florida; Miss Mary E. Coit of Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. Howard Cross of Marion, South Carolina; and Mrs. Robert E. Coker of Washington, District of Columbia.

In 1900 Mr. Coit removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was a consistent and loyal member of the Presbyterian Church, holding the office of ruling elder, both in South Carolina and after his removal to Washington, in the Central Presbyterian Church of that city. He died in Washington April 11, 1908, and was buried in old St. Davids Cemetery in Cheraw, South Carolina.

WILLIAM COWAN ARMSTRONG for many years was an honored resident, a successful farmer, and a citizen and neighbor of the finest qualifications in Anderson County.

He was born in Abbeville County April 26, 1849, and died at his old home near the City of Anderson

February 24, 1910. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Armstrong, were natives of Abbeville County, and his paternal grandparents were John and Isabella Armstrong. William and Elizabeth Armstrong had the following children: Jane, Martha Ann, Isabella E., Manda C., Sena E., James A., William Cowan, Hugh J. and Mary M., all of whom grew up on their father's farm in Abbeville County.

William Cowan Armstrong in 1877, when twenty-eight years of age, married Miss Essie Elizabeth Robinson. Mrs. Armstrong, who survives her husband and lives on the old home place near Anderson, was born in Abbeville County December 21, 1853, a daughter of Hugh and Mary Crayton (Chickasaw) Robinson. Her father was a son of John Robinson and spent his life in Abbeville County, where he was born October 22, 1818, and died April 4, 1896. Mrs. Armstrong's mother was born in Abbeville County September 1, 1827, and died September 20, 1857. Her children were named John A., Elizabeth A., Benjamin M., Jasper Newton, Mary J., Essie E., Margaret A. and Lawrence O. Hugh Robinson married for his second wife Mary Jane Callahan, and to that union were born children named Sarah C., Martha A., Samuel B., Nancy Eldora, Robert L., William W., Elmina, Marcellus E., Emma T., Oscar C., Bertha E., Ida L., Gertrude, Hugh, Webster and Helen. Mrs. Armstrong's father was therefore the parent of twenty-four children. His second wife was born in Abbeville County, August 2, 1841, and died in 1914. Hugh Robinson was a farmer and merchant, and during the war between the states rose to the rank of captain in the Confederate army.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had ten children, two of whom died in childhood, and those to reach mature years are named Mary E., Claudie A., Jeter C., Paul R., John J., Crayton C., William H., and Jennie E. The son William H. was in the National Army from August 5, 1917, to March 25, 1919. Six months were spent in France in the Seventy-Fifth Coast Artillery, R. A. R.

The late William Cowan Armstrong gave all his life to farming, an occupation which rewarded him with ample success. For many years he lived on his farm east of Anderson. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church and his widow is of the same church faith.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN SMOAK. It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and always will be a most important factor in moulding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman, to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted, is prominently connected with the journalism of Southern South Carolina, and at the present time is editor and publisher of *The Press and Standard*, the only newspaper of Colleton County, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution. The community recognizes in Mr. Smoak not only a keen newspaper man, but also a representative citizen, whose interest in all that affects the general welfare has been of

such a character as to win for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

William Wightman Smoak is a native son of the state still honored by his citizenship, having been born in what is now Orangeburg County on January 4, 1877. He is the son of W. W. and Jane C. (Pagett) Smoak, the former of whom was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina. He was a farmer, but was chiefly noted as a teacher, which vocation he followed with marked success for over thirty years. His father, William Smoak, as the family name was then spelled, was also born in Barnwell County, where he was a prosperous farmer. His father, Michael Smoak, was probably a native of England and is supposed to have been one of three brothers who emigrated to America, two locating in South Carolina and one in Alabama. The subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane C. Pagett, was the daughter of Joel Pagett, of Smoaks, South Carolina, and whose family was of French origin.

William W. Smoak was reared on the paternal farmstead, where he early learned the worth of labor. He secured his elementary education in the common schools of his home community, completing his studies in The Citadel, at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1900. During the following two years he was engaged in teaching school in this state, but in 1902 he became cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Walterboro, holding that position for four years. In 1906 he bought The Press and Standard, the leading newspaper at Walterboro, and from that time devoted himself to that enterprise. An old adage says that newspaper men are born, not made. If that be true, Mr. Smoak must have been born with the journalistic germ in his system, for he has from the inception of his connection with the business demonstrated his ability as a journalist. He has continued his connection with this enterprise continuously since with the exception of about two years, spent in Madisonville, Kentucky, and Anderson, South Carolina, where he was connected with leading newspapers.

Where The Press and Standard, under the control and direction of Mr. Smoak, has consistently stood for the best things in the life of the community and has been progressive in its advocacy of public improvements. Personally, Mr. Smoak has been found in hearty support of all laudable local enterprises and, because of his public spirit and strong personality, he has won the unreserved confidence of the people. Through the columns of his paper he speaks to the majority of the homes in the community and, because of his keen, forceful style, his utterances are always given a hearing. Mr. Smoak has been financially successful and is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, which he devotes to general farming and the raising of live stock. For a time he was president of the Southern Carolina Association, a developing organization, including in its operations Colleton, Hampton, Beaufort and Jasper counties. He is also secretary of the Colleton County Fair Association and in the developing and furthering of these enterprises he has taken an active and influential part.

On January 6, 1904, Mr. Smoak was married to Anne W. Weston, the daughter of Bentley and Alice

(Ward) Weston, and they are the parents of four children, namely: William W., Jr., Alice, Pauline and Elizabeth.

Fraternally, Mr. Smoak is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and has served as a chancellor commander in the latter organization. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a democrat, Mr. Smoak has taken an active part in political affairs and was a member of the State Legislature during the sessions of 1916-18. He served several terms as first vice-president of the Association of Graduates of The Citadel at Charleston and is now a member of the Board of Directors. Genial and unassuming in manner, Mr. Smoak possesses to a marked degree those personal qualities which win friendships and he is a popular member of a large social circle.

Is now in an up-to-date brick building, modern in every respect. The ground floor is occupied by The Press and Standard plant and the upper floor is devoted to offices. Mr. Smoak owns the building. He has new equipment and the paper has been enlarged from six to seven columns and a fine new press has been installed.

Mr. Smoak at last election was chosen as mayor and assumed office June 1, 1920.

HUGH RUTLEDGE TISON, M. D. The work and responsibilities of a competent and high minded physician and surgeon have engaged Doctor Tison at his native Town of Allendale for the past fourteen or fifteen years. Upon the organization of the new County of Allendale in February, 1919, he was honored by being elected first president of the Allendale Medical Society.

Doctor Tison was born at Allendale October 23, 1881, son of Perry H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Allen) Tison. His mother, still living, is a daughter of Paul H. Allen, for whom Allendale was named in the manner recounted in later paragraphs. The Tisons are an old time family of Lower Carolina, their ancestors on coming from England settling at Charleston. Doctor Tison's grandfather and great-grandfather were born and lived in Hampton County and were successful planters.

The late Perry H. Tison spent practically all his life in that section of Barnwell County that is now Allendale County. After having been honorably discharged from the army on account of physical disability he offered himself for any duty he might perform and was put in the conscript bureau, where he served the Confederacy until about a year before the close of the war, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

In writing of Perry Hamilton Tison for the Confederate Veteran, Col. W. R. Darlington, Sr., has to say: "He was born in old Beaufort District, South Carolina, May 2, 1830, and died in Allendale, Barnwell County, November 18, 1918. He entered the Confederate army thoroughly equipped, having been educated at the State Military Academy of Charleston, but on account of physical disability he was forced to take an honorable discharge soon after going into service. He served as major in the 12th Regiment, South Carolina State Troops, under his



Hugh R. Dixon

brother, Colonel John A. Tison, who commanded the regiment.

"In his death is recognized the loss of a devoted and affectionate husband and father, an exemplary citizen of the old type, and a loyal friend. No truer heart ever beat for the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and through the long years of his life he adhered to his allegiance. He was always true to a principle and his name and honesty were synonymous.

"It is comforting to his friends and loved ones to know that he is free from the physical suffering he endured so many years and is now in communion with those that have gone before in an eternal reunion.

"He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Sallie E. Allen, of Allendale, and by three daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Lucy A. Tison, Mrs. J. Gailard Stoney, Miss M. Agnes Tison and Dr. Hugh R. Tison, all of Allendale, the county seat of the new County of Allendale."

Hugh Rutledge Tison attended the graded schools of Allendale, graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1901 from Clemson College, and took his medical work in the University of Georgia at Augusta, receiving his M. D. degree in 1904. He was valedictorian of the medical class and was also one of the ten founders of the Chi-Zeta Chi medical fraternity, organized in Augusta in the fall of 1902. He is at the present time state regent for South Carolina for this fraternity. Another honor Doctor Tison greatly appreciated was when he was called upon to deliver the alumni address at the Clemson Agricultural College in 1913.

For a year he was senior interne in the Augusta City Hospital, and after about one year of residence and practice in the Town of Denmark he returned to his native town and has found abundant opportunities to prove his abilities and secure a substantial reputation as a physician. He also owns valuable farming interests in Allendale County. Doctor Tison is a member of the State and American Medical Association, a Methodist, a Royal Arch Mason and a past master of Allendale Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past chancellor of Allendale Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias, and past consul commander of the Woodmen of the World.

November 23, 1904, at Allendale, Doctor Tison married Miss Edith Stoney, daughter of Dr. J. S. and Mrs. Laura (Allen) Stoney, of the prominent Charleston family of that name. They have three children, Perry H., Agnes and Hugh R., Jr.

ROBERT EMMET ALLEN. Reared and educated and given his early training as a banker at Greenville, Mr. Allen after serving nearly two years in France, determined to locate and grow up in the heart of the nation's financial life in New York City, and is one of the younger sons of South Carolina who has made his mark in the great city.

Mr. Allen was born at Greenville February 26, 1890, and is a most loyal son of the state. His parents are Henry W. and Mamie Irene (Mendenhall) Allen. His father was born in Abbeville County, a son of William and Martha (McClure) Allen. William Allen was a native of County

Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and came to America in his youth, his people settling in Abbeville County. Henry W. Allen has been a resident of Greenville since 1880, and is one of the prominent business men of the city. He founded and is owner of the Eagle Roller Mills.

Robert Emmet Allen finished his education in Furman University at Greenville, receiving his A. B. degree in 1909. In 1914 the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Allen acquired his early knowledge of banking in The Norwood National Bank of Greenville. His experience was broadened by connection with the Newberry Savings Bank and with the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore. After serving for two years at the Faculty of Chicora College for Women in Columbia he went to New York and volunteered his services in the war with Germany. He enlisted with the Post Graduate Hospital Unit which became Base Hospital No. 8 and went overseas to France almost at once in August, 1917. His entire service was with Base Hospital No. 8 at Savenay in Loire-Inferieure. Beginning as a private he was promoted to first lieutenant and put in charge of the food purchasing staff for the group of hospitals centered at Savenay. In addition to this, Mr. Allen was food inspector for the Center and mess officer for Base Hospital No. 8. Mr. Allen returned to America in March, 1919, and was discharged soon afterward.

For over a year Mr. Allen has been connected with the Central Union Trust Company of New York, one of the city's leading financial institutions, located in the heart of the financial district at 80 Broadway. His first work was in the credit department. His ability was soon recognized and he has since been promoted and given charge of the new business department of the company. This department is becoming increasingly important to the bank's work, and offers fine promise for a young man whose financial talents have already been demonstrated.

November 5, 1919, Mr. Allen married Miss Ellen Douglas Boykin, and this marriage gives him a further tie with South Carolina. Mrs. Allen was born at Camden, South Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas (Ancrum) Boykin. The Boykins are one of the oldest families of historic Camden. Miss Boykin was a popular member of society there and was educated at Chicora College for Women in Columbia and at Converse College in Spartanburg. Camden was the home of Mr. Allen's maternal grandmother, Mrs. James Kirk (Nettles) Mendenhall.

WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE. While he has never had any aspirations for the public honors that are the object of ambition for so many men, and has been exceedingly modest about his professional career as a teacher and editor, William H. Wallace has achieved the real dignity of long continued usefulness and service in his home state.

He was born in Newberry County, November 4, 1848, son of John and Martha (Adams) Wallace. His parents were Scotch-Irish, his paternal ancestors coming from Scotland and settling in Albemarle County, Virginia, a short time before the Revolu-

tion. Members of the family were Revolutionary soldiers, some of them achieving distinction.

William Henry Wallace attended private schools during his youth, and was a private in the state militia from the fall of 1864 until the surrender of Johnston's armies at the close of the war. He was then a boy of sixteen. He graduated with the A. B. degree from Wofford College in 1871, and two years later received the Master of Arts degree from the same institution.

His chief professional interest for the next ten years was teaching. From 1873 to 1876 and nearly twenty years later, from 1893 to 1895, he taught in Columbia College at Columbia. For five years he was also superintendent of the Newberry City schools. He left that position to become editor of the Greenville News, but ill health compelled him to resign a few months later. He then returned to Newberry and resumed his work with the Observer, which he had founded in 1883, and which he had edited except for the years he was engaged in school work as noted above. From 1883 to 1901 he conducted the Observer as a weekly newspaper and since then as a semi-weekly. During that time he has had numerous invitations to join the editorial staff of daily newspapers, but his health was not equal to the strenuous routine required on a morning newspaper. Nevertheless he has become widely known among the newspaper men of the state, and through his profession he has served the best interests of the state and community to the best of his ability and ideals and that fact undoubtedly constitutes a greater satisfaction than the accumulation of wealth, which is hardly what might be expected from the owner and editor of a country newspaper.

Mr. Wallace has always been a democrat, and is a man of conservative views on most questions. He became a member of the Kappa Alpha Society during his college days. During the summer of 1875 he traveled over a large portion of Europe with Charles Forster Smith, who for many years afterward was head of the Greek department of the University of Wisconsin, and is now a professor emeritus in that institution. Mr. Wallace has been a member of some of the literary clubs of Newberry and in 1900-01 was a member of the Thirty-Ninth Club of Greenville. He is a Methodist.

At Spartanburg, December 26, 1872, he married Alice Lomax, daughter of Lucien Lomax of Abbeville. Mrs. Wallace from childhood lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Duncan, of Wofford College. She passed away on the 25th of September, 1920. The only living child of Mr. Wallace is David Duncan Wallace, Ph. D., professor of history and economics at Wofford College. Professor Wallace married Sophie Willis Adam, of Spartanburg.

JAMES CALHOUN HARRIS, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose experience covers more than thirty-five years, Dr. James Calhoun Harris has practiced at Anderson for over a quarter of a century, and is one of the leading men of his profession in the state.

He was born at Honea Path, South Carolina, November 29, 1859, son of Ezekiel and Adaline (Armstrong) Harris. His mother was a native of Abbeville County and member of an old South Caro-

lina family. His father, who was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, was a farmer and millwright by trade, and moved to Anderson County in 1852, locating near Honea Path. He served as a Confederate soldier.

Doctor Harris, only son in a family of three children, grew up on a farm and had the experience of a country boy in that poverty stricken era of the South after the war. He attended the schools of Honea Path, the Greenville Military Institute, and in 1883 graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. For ten years he practiced at Belton, and in 1893 removed to Anderson, where he has had a busy general practice. Always seeking to give larger and better service, he has done post-graduate work in various institutions, and for ten years has been a member of the surgical staff of the Anderson County Hospital. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, is a Master Mason and a deacon of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1885 Doctor Harris married Annie McFall, who is now deceased, she was the mother of three sons and four daughters. All three sons of Doctor Harris were in some branch of the army during the World war. These sons are Herbert H., Claude E., and James C., Jr. Herbert is a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, left his practice in association with his father to enter the army, and was a lieutenant in Base Hospital No. 52 in France. Claude E. served as a sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Ambulance Train connected with the Thirtieth Division during his French service. James C. had the disappointment shared in by so many thousands of young Americans who had the training of our army camps but never went overseas.

JAMES F. MACENROE is the resident manager of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. Those who have at heart the industrial welfare of South Carolina have derived a great deal of satisfaction and encouragement from the model plant at Ware Shoals. The industry and the Village of Ware Shoals represent many of the ideals instead of being exactly typical of southern industrial management. The thoroughly businesslike scheme of industrial development and community life has been carried out and always with a complete adjustment between the interests and the welfare of both the employees and the employers. Probably the state does not have within its borders a more beautiful and better kept mill village. The village is on the Saluda River in Walnut Grove Township of Greenwood County. The company's lands embrace nearly 1,900 acres. There are two cotton mills of the most modern design and equipment, with over 70,000 spindles. The output is sheetings, drills and shirtings. The cotton mills are capitalized at \$1,300,000, while the other industries and enterprises bring the total investment up to about \$3,000,000. In fact the company's enterprises make this an almost self-contained community. There are oil mill, ice plant, grist mill, cotton gin, laundry, large store, bank, fine dairy farm, with registered dairy cattle. The company also built and operates a railway five miles long connecting the Shoals with the Southern Railway at Shoals Junction. The village has electric light, modern



W. C. Bullard

sewerage plant, waterworks, fine graded streets and cement sidewalks. The power is derived from a dam on the Saluda River built for the company and capable of producing 4,800 horse power. All the machinery of the mills and other plants are electrically driven.

For the sole benefit of the village inhabitants the company built and maintains a fine public school system. Ware Shoals has the enviable distinction of being the first town in South Carolina to adopt the provision of the recently enacted compulsory school law. The main feature of the community center is the splendid Young Men's Christian Association Building known as "Katherine Hall," named in honor of the daughter of Mr. Ben D. Riegel of New York. The building cost \$40,000. It is three stories high, brick, of pleasing architectural design, has a gymnasium, reading and recreation rooms, and an auditorium with 500 opera chairs. Without further description it is evident that the material foundation has been laid for an ideal industrial community. Of the atmosphere and the spirit pervading the whole, it is difficult to speak in descriptive terms. However, that spirit, one of genial good will, and contentment, is immediately sensed by a stranger and even an adverse critic, on arriving and spending any time within the community limits.

Ware Shoals while it has made its greatest contribution to South Carolina as a modern industrial unit and community, it is also a place of historic interest. It lies on one of the famous old Indian trails, and not far away in aboriginal times was an Indian village. More than 100 years ago the water power was developed by William Ware for the operation of a grist mill, and it is from this fact that the Shoals gets its present name.

The modern inhabitants of this village speak with constant appreciation and esteem of the resident manager, whom they look upon as a real fixture in the community. Mr. MacEnroe has in fact grown up with Ware Shoals. He is a northerner by birth and training. He was born in Ireland, was educated in the Phillipsburg High School, took a commercial course in Wood's Business College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and afterwards pursued correspondence studies in the textile industry. The train of experience and events which finally brought him to South Carolina began when he became a stenographer for John S. Riegel of Riegelville, New Jersey, president of the Warren Manufacturing Company, paper manufacturers. When this company removed its office from Riegelville to New York City Mr. MacEnroe went along.

In the meantime the Riegels had extended their interests to South Carolina and had become owners of the Ware Shoals power plant and had begun the development of the present industry. In 1905 they sent Mr. MacEnroe as one of the managing force in the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. At that time the company had completed only one small mill and a few tenant houses. The railroad had not been built and Ware Shoals was still remote and the surrounding country was occupied only by a small agricultural population. With every phase of subsequent development Mr. MacEnroe has been closely identified. By successive promotions likewise he has risen through various grades of responsibility until he is now resident manager and assistant treasurer of the two large cotton mills and other industries. He is

proud of what his co-workers, employers and associates have achieved here. Ware Shoals today is growing and improving, is teeming with cheerful industrial life and is the type of community that might well be considered an indication of the modern industrial era of South Carolina.

In May, 1919, Mr. MacEnroe was honored by Governor Cooper as member of the Greenwood County Highway Commission. This commission is entrusted with the building and expenditure of a large sum of money for good roads in Greenwood County. During the war Mr. MacEnroe was local chairman for the various loan campaigns and other auxiliary war work and rendered very valuable services in that capacity.

WILLIAM C. BULLARD. As a result of his long training and experience, and some exceptional personal qualifications, William C. Bullard is regarded as one of the foremost traffic experts in South Carolina. He spent many years in railroad traffic work, and is now traffic manager of the Merchants' Fertilizer & Phosphate Company, the Charleston Import and Forwarding Company, Ashmead F. Pringle, Incorporated, and the Charleston Shipping Company.

Mr. Bullard was born near Fayetteville in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1887, a son of C. C. and Canolia (Williams) Bullard. Both families have long been represented in Cumberland County. William C. Bullard received his early education in the vicinity of Fayetteville and as a boy began railroading. He laid the foundation of his profession as a traffic expert in the traffic department of the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line at Richmond. During the twelve years he served that company he was at Richmond, Savannah and Charleston, having been a resident of the latter city since 1911.

Early in 1916 Mr. Bullard took charge of the traffic department of the W. Gordon McCabe interests, including the McCabe Fertilizer Company, the McCabe Chemical Company and the W. Gordon McCabe & Company, cotton exporters. In order to broaden his service he joined the Carolina Company in November, 1919, as traffic manager.

He took an active part in the organization of the Charleston Shipping Company, of which he is now assistant general manager, and where he is performing the most significant service in re-establishing Charleston's place among the great American seaports. No one has entered more enthusiastically into that general broad plan than Mr. Bullard. He has studied the problems of seagoing transportation through Charleston from every angle. Recently he analyzed conditions for the benefit of Charleston business men and showed how Charleston for years had suffered a disadvantage resulting from the normal and customary habits of traffic seeking outlet through New York and as a result of prejudices and inequitable freight rates established and maintained by the great railroad corporations. It remained for the tremendous transportation congestion brought about by the war to demonstrate the inadequacy of New York and other northern ports. In the course of his address Mr. Bullard said: "Recognizing this fact the Gov-

ernment after taking over the railroads began to develop other ports, including Charleston, where millions were expended in building terminals the equal of any in the world. With the commodious terminals now open to commercial use, the export rates in effect since December 1, 1919, and with steamship service to ports of the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, South America and the West Indies already established by the Carolina Company, and the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, there is no reason why we should not rank with the great ports of the world in the near future." As an expert traffic man Mr. Bullard has always been accustomed to dealing with cold facts and figures, and his statement is therefore regarded as a significant promise of a new chapter in the history of the Port of Charleston.

Mr. Bullard is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with Landmark Lodge of Masons. He married Miss Margaret Williams, of Wade, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

WALTER PEYRE PORCHER, M. D. For at least a century the name Porcher has been associated with some of the highest attainments in science as well as general scholarship, and has been dignified by the services of three generations of capable and eminent physicians.

Dr. Walter P. Porcher, who was born at Charleston, February 25, 1858, was both the son and grandson of physicians. His parents were Francis Peyre and Virginia (Leigh) Porcher. His father was a physician, author and botanist, was at one time a vice president of the American Medical Association, president of the South Carolina Medical Association, a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His scientific work has also made his name nationally and internationally known.

Dr. Walter P. Porcher grew up on a plantation at Berkeley, South Carolina. The war had only recently closed and the South was in the grip of the poverty and discouragement of the reconstruction period. Except at home, therefore, Walter P. Porcher had a meager opportunity to improve his natural talents. He first attended a boarding school in Abbeville, South Carolina, and then the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, North Carolina, where his ambition to study was first stimulated. In 1876 he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, entering on a scholarship. While he gave due time to his classical studies, he diligently employed every opportunity to prepare himself for entrance to a medical college. After two years he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated in 1881 with first honors. In some interesting reminiscences Doctor Porcher tells his experiences as a medical student. At first, he said, his mind was apparently unable to comprehend the language and literature of medical instruction, and for months he drifted in a maze of bewilderment, but finally he adopted the expedient of writing down notes of the lectures, and subsequently studying them again and again. By rigid practice he eventually acquired not only a familiarity with the formal language but much to his surprise also with its sub-

stance and meaning. In the final examinations he tied with two other students for first honors, and then for the first time the faculty of the college conferred upon the three first honor men gold medals instead of silver tokens which had previously been the rule. On his record in medical college Doctor Porcher was appointed house physician to the Roper Hospital at Charleston and in 1882 chosen by the city council as clerk to the city registrar, and in 1883 appointed city physician in charge of one of the dispensaries. (For three years he labored at the official salary among the sick poor of the city.) Finally as a result largely of political prejudice, the dispensary was abolished, and Doctor Porcher has always looked upon that turn in his affairs as one of great good fortune, since he immediately began preparing for a special field as a nose and throat specialist. He took post-graduate studies in New York, and afterwards went abroad, and through personal friendship with artists and by letters of introduction to prominent men in the profession, enjoyed the fullest opportunities of the great art centers of Europe as well as the advantages of the medical centers of Vienna and other continental cities. On returning home he announced that his practice would be limited to diseases of the throat, nose and ear, and in a short time his schedule was completely filled and his reputation was spreading far beyond the boundaries of his home city and even his home state. Doctor Porcher, for a quarter of a century, has been one of the eminent men in his especial field in the South. In 1892 he was complimented with a fellowship in the American Laryngological Association, the membership of which is limited to seventy-five Americans. In 1900 he was elected president of the South Carolina Medical Association, and presided at its semi-centennial celebration. In 1903 he was elected vice president of the American Laryngological Association.

The profession generally came to look upon Doctor Porcher as a man of rare skill and ability in handling complicated cases in his special field. His own modest estimate was that in many cases he had been attended by good fortune, since from his broad knowledge he recognized the thousands of elements that influence a case for good or bad, and knew many times the greatest human skill is powerless to control all the factors in the struggle for life against death. Before local and other medical associations he made many reports of particular cases, delivered numerous formal addresses, and physicians and surgeons knew him as the author of important chapters in certain standard treatises.

While Doctor Porcher did not marry until he was nearly forty years of age, his domestic life was one of great happiness. September 27, 1897, he married Miss Mary Long Porcher, a distant relative, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and a young woman whose many brilliant mental qualities were balanced by those of heart and understanding. Six children were born to them before their marriage companionship was closed by Mrs. Porcher's death in 1912. Doctor Porcher's own health became impaired during the last two years of his life and he died on Sunday evening, November 2, 1919.

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